THE TIMES

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Tomorrow

Kremlin's doorman
Richard Owen speaks to Soviet historian and observer Roy Medvedev, who now has Western visitors turned away from his door by police

Pacing the changes
Why the West should pause for thought before trying to force change in South Africa

Play for today
Friday Page meets a rare breed: Britain's women polo players



Ride for today
Michael Seely reports on the 1,000 Guineas from Newmarket

Labour MP expelled for five days

Mr Tam Dalyell, Labour MP for Linlithgow, was expelled from the Commons for five days after repeatedly refusing to withdraw an accusation that Mrs Margaret Thatcher had lied. He maintains she knew of peace proposals when the order was given to sink the Belgrano.

Parliament, page 4

Bombing charge

Ali Musbah, aged 22, will appear in court today charged with conspiracy to cause explosions in London in March when devices exploded, in an Arab club and a shop, injuring 23 people.

Woolworth sale

Heron Corporation has bought 32 Woolworth stores for £50m, and WH Smith has launched a £34m takeover bid for Martin the Newsagent Page 21

Israeli 'tourists'

Three Israelis captured by Syria and accused of being saboteurs were said by their Government to have been sight-seeing Page 6

Virus alert

There was some risk of cholera and hepatitis viruses escaping from the National Institute for Biological Standards and Control in north London, MPs have been told Page 5



Killer crocodile

Nigel Cox, a British student age 27, and a Zambian wildlife ranger were killed by a crocodile in Luangwa National Park, Zambia

Demand for British response

Irish leaders divided on Forum findings

From Richard Ford, Dublin

The long-awaited report of the New Ireland Forum was criticized last night for its limited vision by Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, as clear divisions on its findings emerged between party leaders in Dublin.

Speaking shortly after the report had been published Mr Prior said he was disappointed but that he and his colleagues would give it careful consideration.

The report was released after 11 months of work by Ireland's four major constitutional nationalist parties at St Patrick's Hall, Dublin Castle, before an invited audience of more than 600 people including the British ambassador, Mr Alan Goodison, and other diplomats.

Last night the 38-page document was greeted by the participants as a triumph for they claimed it presents a broad consensus of the nationalist case for the first time in 60 years as well as recognizing for the first time the Britishness of unionists in the north.

As the party leaders presented the report they demanded a response from Britain, saying that constitutional politics were on trial, and implying that unless urgent action is taken, the drift to civil war in the province will become irreversible.

But the concensus that the leaders of the Fine Gael, Fianna Fáil, Labour and the Northern Social Democratic and Labour Party worked so hard to achieve began to break down as each of the leaders held separate press conferences following publication.

Mr Charles Haughey appeared to be at odds with the other leaders and particularly with Dr FitzGerald by saying that the report's conclusion for a unitary state was the only option. He thought that a federal or joint sovereignty solution would not bring peace and urged an end to the British Constitutional guarantee given to Northern Ireland.

The other leaders were prepared to consider all options and Dr FitzGerald repeatedly stressed that any movement had to be on the basis of consent freely negotiated and agreed and that he was not asking for Britain to withdraw its constitutional guarantee.

The report's main conclusion is that nationalists wish for a sovereign united Ireland as the best method of bringing peace and stability. But they insist this can only be achieved by consent. Its structures would be agreed at an all-party conference in which a new constitution would be drawn up providing irrevocable guarantees for the protection of unionist and nationalist identities.

A federal Ireland, and joint sovereignty are also discussed but it is clear that Mr Haughey secured his aim of getting the major emphasis on a unitary state solution.

In an analysis of the problem since partition, the report is highly critical of Britain, particularly what it describes as "the crisis management" since 1969, warning that the immobility and short-term focus of British policy is making a dangerous situation worse.

British security policies are criticized as a number of failed initiatives because they have failed to realize that the problem transcends Northern Ireland.

It analyses the problem and proposes a framework for future development, but insists that arrangements for a new and sovereign Ireland would have to be freely negotiated and agreed by the people of the north and the south.

Civil and religious liberties and rights would be guaranteed and new mutually acceptable security arrangements introduced.

Leading article, page 17
Text extracts and reaction, page 4



Tall order: A steeplejack, Mr Reg Dosell, facing up to Nelson's statue above Trafalgar Square before renovation starts tomorrow (Photograph: John Manning).

Coal convoy runs blockade and threatens alliance

By Barrie Clement and David Young

Convoys of coal lorries raced through a miners' blockade outside the Ravenscraig steel works at Motherwell yesterday and set the scene for a showdown between pitmen and steelworkers which could split the fragile "triple alliance" of coal, steel and rail unions.

As the unions' solidarity began to crumble, Mr Arthur Scargill, the miners' president, was in no mood to compromise with the National Coal Board and refused to lift picketing so that the board could fulfil a newly won contract with Inland Steel of Chicago – the first big export order for 10 years.

A sign of continuing grass-roots militancy among Yorkshire miners came when 10,000 of "Arthur's red guards" massed outside the Harworth Colliery in Nottinghamshire. The pit worked on, but it was the biggest picket since the pitmen' strike began eight weeks ago.

Potentially the most explosive scene, however, was at Ravenscraig where both the British Steel Corporation and the workers are adamant that the plant's "allowance" of one train load of coal a day should be doubled to ensure the safety and survival of the works.

Police were on "red alert" last night as several arrests were made and pickets began to mass. The lorries drove through the picket lines after Scottish colliers' leaders refused to allow more coal into the plant.

Mr Tom Brennan, the plant's union convener, estimated that the plant would need 184 lorryloads of coal every day if it were to receive the equivalent of two trainloads. The arrival of so many vehicles at the plant could lead to a policing problem and almost certain conflict.

Mr Brennan said: "Today we have failed to impress upon the miners our need for the extra coal. It is a very sad and daunting position that faces us now because we do not want to go outside the fraternity of the trade union movement.

But Mr Scargill's determination not to allow special "dispensations" was also underlined by his refusal to allow the movement of 175,000 tonnes of coke from the Durham coalfields to docks on the Tyne for shipment to Chicago.

The coke, which would be shipped in batches of 10,000 tonnes, has been in store in Durham for months while the board negotiated the contract. A letter of intent to supply another 250,000 tonnes for delivery next year has also been signed.

The board is keeping the value of the contract secret, but its sales team did beat off a challenge from the Japanese to clinch the deal.

To meet the terms of the contract shipments from the Tyne will have to start leaving by the end of this month to allow the coke to be delivered before the St Lawrence Seaway freezes.

In a statement on the contract, Mr Scargill said: "the NCB can quite easily fulfil this new export order or any other it negotiates. All they have to do is withdraw the threat to close Britain's pits, including those in the north-east."

● The Labour Party, which is pledged to support the striking miners, issued an immediate and desperate appeal to the miners' union and the railwaymen to reverse what was described as "a serious mistake" (our Political Staff writes).

Mr Neil Kinnock the party leader, made no direct comment himself and last night's weekly meeting of the Shadow Cabinet discussed Ravenscraig only "briefly", as part of a wider discussion of the miners' dispute.

But some Shadow Cabinet members said privately that Mr Scargill must beware, having divided miner from miner, that he did not force a breach with the Labour Party

During Commons questions, Mr Harry Ewing, a shadow spokesman, called for a reconsideration over coal for Ravenscraig.

Flying policemen, page 2

Close study promised by Prior

By Julian Haviland
Political Editor

Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, in an immediate response to the publication of the Forum report, promised careful study both of its proposals and of reaction to them. "Not least in Northern Ireland."

Mr Prior picked out and welcomed the report's "important positive elements", specifically the unambiguous commitments of the Forum's participants to the policies of peaceful persuasion and unqualified opposition to violence.

But while clearly anxious to make the most of the report's virtues, Mr Prior also made plain his disappointment with what he and his colleagues consider its limited vision.

Unionist opposition to Irish unity was the principle rather than the forum, be said. The report acknowleged that consent must be freely given and "there is no reason to expect such consent to a change in sovereignty in Northern Ireland in any of the three forms suggested.

The paradox which British ministers find in the report is that it recognizes the need for consent while advancing ideas which have no prospect of commanding consent.

Mr Prior is privately resentful, on behalf of successive British governments, at the report's harsh judgment on the last 15 years of British rule.

The Forum's account was "one-sided and unacceptable", his formal statement said. But his weightier complaint is that the report is too narrowly nationalist to be of real value as a starting point for joint discussions on the new framework Dublin seeks.

Nonetheless, the British Government is willing to explore the Forum's ideas in talks with Dublin politicians this summer. Mr Prior said yesterday that Britain welcomed the statement in the report that the parties in the Forum remained open to discuss other views

Price limit and special shares will accompany Telecom sale

By Bill Johnstone, Technology Correspondent

The Government has restricted the average price increases which can be imposed by British Telecom over the next five years to 3 per cent below the retail index. The restriction will apply to local and trunk calls and business and residential rentals, although residential rentals will be increased to bring them more into line with costs charged to business users.

Employees of British Telecom – about 230,000 – will be offered shares at preferential rates while telephone subscribers are to be encouraged to buy shares in British Telecom by being given vouchers which can be offset against their rental.

These details of the privatization of British Telecom was disclosed by Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, in the *House of Commons* yesterday.

He said: "The government intends that the British Telecom flotation should provide an opportunity to encourage wider share ownership by both the public and employees of the company."

Employees who work at least 16 hours a week and have been with the state-owned company since April this year will qualify for the special offer.

Said Mr Tebbit: "They will be offered about £70 worth of free shares and, for every share purchased by the employee, the Government will provide a further two free shares, up to a maximum of £200 of free shares."

Employees will therefore have the opportunity to buy £370 worth of shares for £100, but will be required to keep them in trust for a minimum of two years. They will also be offered a further discount of 10 per cent on the public price of the shares up to a £2,000 ceiling.

There is no quota. All British Telecom employees who qualify will be offered the shares at the discount prices.

The Government intends to make the shareholding as wide as possible. It is the intention of the Government to sell 51 per cent of the telecommunications company by the autumn.

The offer to be made to telephone subscribers had not yet been concluded. There are over 20 million telephone subscribers in Britain who could qualify if the shares were offered to everyone. However they may be allocated on a "first come, first served" basis.

The international part of British Telecom is to be excluded from constraint on its tariff increases. About 15 per cent of its revenue and more than half its profits come from international traffic.

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Kenneth Fleet, page 21

47 rescued in ditched helicopter

By Richard Dowden

The pilot who brought down his helicopter with the full complement of 44 passengers in the North Sea yesterday was undergoing intensive debriefing as British Airways waited last night to decide whether to ground the rest of its fleet of six Boeing helicopters.

Meanwhile, the Seabex 1, a diving support vessel with a crane capable of lifting 100 tons, was moored alongside the upturned helicopter in an attempt to retrieve it. According to a BP spokesman yesterday evening it had rolled over but was still afloat.

This was the first time the Boeing Bertol 234, the commercial version of the Chinook helicopter, had been involved in an accident, said the makers.

The helicopter made a "controlled landing" after a warning light came on, indicating problems with hydraulic pressure, a British Airways spokesman said.

The pilot, Mr Bruce Morton, aged 43, sent out a may day signal, brought the helicopter down onto the sea and then tried to taxi towards the Cormorant Alpha oil rig. But with water flooding in, the crew and passengers abandoned the helicopter.

Air-Sea rescue services were launched from RAF Lossiemouth, Pitreavie and Sumburgh, and the 44 passengers and one crew member, Miss Brenda Old, were picked up from dinghies and liferafts.

Magnus
Boeing Vertol 234
HELICOPTER DITCHED HERE
Cormorant
Shetland Islands
NORWAY
NORTH SEA
Aberdeen

Angola to free British hostages

Sixteen British hostages, kidnapped by Unita forces in Angola two months ago, are to be freed next week, the Foreign Office said yesterday.

At a series of meetings in London with the Foreign Office, Unita has agreed to release them after a visit by Sir John Leahy, a foreign office under-secretary, to the Unita base at Jamba in southern Angola.

The hostages were captured when Unita attacked a mining camp at Kafunfo in north-east Angola on February 23.

The Foreign Office said yesterday that Sir John's visit next week would lead to the immediate release of the Britons. The Portuguese wife of one of the hostages is expected to be released at the same time.

No firm date has been fixed for the visit by Sir John, the senior civil servant with responsibility for Africa.

The British hostages – together with 90 others including 12 women, five of them missionaries, and 19 children – were forced to trek 800 miles south to Unita headquarters.

Nine months earlier the Unita leader, Dr Jonas Savimbi, bad issued a warning – as a "goodwill gesture" – that the mine would be caught up in the civil war.

Seizing foreign workers, technicians and missionaries has become a frequent tactic in Unita's struggle against the Marxist regime of President dos Santos.

Last week 89 other hostages were released, but Dr Savimbi always indicated that the Britons would be treated separately.

His condition was that a British Government official – Unita insisted on a senior politician – go to Angola

Esso holds down its petrol price

By David Young, Energy Correspondent

Esso, the leader in the British petrol market, has refused to follow its main competitors and raise the retail price of four-star by almost 4p.

With more than 20 per cent of the market, Esso has always aggressively defended its top position and led the recent round of price cutting. It has told its dealers that a price rise could not be justified

Its decision leaves Shell, which has 20 per cent of the Market, BP with about 15 per cent of the market and Texaco, with an 8 per cent share, with prices which will now average 187.9p a gallon compared with the Esso average of 184.1p.

This week's round of price rises have been caused by the strength of the dollar against the pound

Siege inquiry to study abuse of immunity

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

The Foreign Office's policy of maintaining diplomatic relations with the Libyan Government despite the takeover last February of its embassy in London by people it acknowledged as revolutionaries is likely to be one of the issues covered in an investigation announced yesterday by the Commons Foreign Affairs Committee in the wake of the St James's Square siege.

The all-party committee, chaired by Sir Anthony Kershaw, Conservative MP for Stroud, is to carry out an urgent inquiry into diplomatic immunities and privileges and examine the Vienna Convention on diplomatic relations.

Because it accepts, however, that renegotiation of the convention could pose difficulties and would take time, the committee is also to consider the possibility by amending the Diplomatic Privileges Act of 1964.

Although Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, said in the Commons on Tuesday that he would welcome a study by the committee of the Vienna Convention, it is clear that the inquiry will go wider than some ministers would prefer

Thatcher stand, page 6

Brief encounter in Alaska

Reagan greets the Pope

From Trevor Fishlock, New York

The Pope and President Reagan met at their international crossroads in Alaska yesterday. The Pope was starting his 11-day Pacific and Asian journey, its twenty-first pilgrimage abroad, the President was on his way home from his tour of China.

The occasion attracted the greatest crowd ever to gather in Alaska, the largest but least-populated state in the union. Charter aircraft, bush pilots and "papal express" train ferried thousands of people to the city of Fairbanks in the rugged interior.

The Pope, on his way from Rome, was due to stay two and a half hours in Fairbanks before flying on to South Korea. This gave him no time for Mass, only a liturgy of songs, readings and a short sermon.

President Reagan greeted the Pope and the two men talked privately for about 15 minutes. They discussed Poland and Asia, particularly the position of the 1.7 million Catholics in South Korea. There are many issues on which the Pope and the President see eye to eye.

After his talks with the President, the Pope went by car to meet the enthusiastic crowd.

Mr Reagan's advisers hope that the meeting with the Pope carries some political advantage for him. Catholics make up more than a quarter of the American electorate, and the President knows that blue collar Catholic support was important in his 1980 victory. He recently appointed America's first ambassador to the Vatican since 1887.

First pollen forecasting service is reprieved

By Thomson Prentice, Science Correspondent

The National Pollen and Hay Fever Bureau, set up last year as the world's first pollen forecasting service, has survived closure threats and will issue its first forecast for the summer on May 30.

The bureau seemed likely to close because of a cash shortage of about £35,000 following the decision to withdraw from sponsorship by Fisons Pharmaceuticals, which had provided most of the initial finance.

Six million hay fever sufferers in Britain are able to benefit from the information which the bureau provides, with the support of the Meteorological Office.

Its reprieve was announced yesterday, although a spokesman emphasized that there was still a need for £20,000 more. Fisons had continued sponsorship with other backers, including the Isle of Wight Asthma Society, the National Westminster Bank, local councils in Edinburgh and Rotherham and the Athsma Research Council.

The advance warning the bureau provides allows hay fever sufferers time to take medicines they need to cope with the following day.

Teachers threat to upset exams as employers criticize disruptive action

By Colin Hughes

As local education authority employers criticized teachers yesterday for taking disruptive action throughout schools in England and Wales, one teachers' union reacted by threatening *to disrupt pupils'* examinations.

In **Cambridge and Cumbria**, local authority officials have warned teachers that any refusal to cover for absent colleagues, one of the main sanctions being taken, will lead to teachers' pay being docked.

The National Union of Teachers (NUT), the largest union with 235,000 members, reacted by saying it would "seriously consider" disrupting GCE O-level and CSE examinations by children in those areas this term.

In **Hereford and Worcester**, head teachers have been issued with a circular saying the education advisory officers will bring in supply and ancillary teachers to fill in where staff are refusing to cover.

In **Kent** head teachers have been authorized to bring in supervisors to organize school lunches where teachers are refusing to supervise dining rooms and break times.

A spokesman for NUT said: "Wherever employers take this kind of attitude, we will escalate our action." Teachers would stop allowing timetable adjustments, such as extended "Continental days", which some authorities are introducing to circumvent the lack of lunchtime supervision.

Teachers would disrupt examinations by refusing invigilation duties. Authorities can overcome the action by employing extra invigilators and filling halls with children from several schools.

The NUT received the first result in its ballot of members on continued strike action after the one-day national strike scheduled for next Wednesday. Members in the West Midlands voted 90 per cent in favour of rolling and selective strikes involving specific areas on different days.

Mr Geoffrey Morris, chief education officer at Cambridge, said teachers have contractual obligation to cover for absent colleagues, and head teachers had a "fundamental right" to deploy their staff as they thought fit.

Refusal to cover for another teacher's class was therefore a "mini strike", and pay could be docked. He admitted that most teachers' contracts were vague on whether they were bound to cover.

It now seems likely that some authorities will refuse to pay teachers where they are forced to close schools for an afternoon, a move which is likely to lead to stepped up action.

Several thousand pupils in Norfolk were sent home at lunchtime yesterday, because most children are brought by bus from outlying areas and cannot be transported home after the lunch break.

in **Northamptonshire** 2,000 woman dinner staff warned yesterday that they will be laid off if the action continues, because kitchens are closing at lunchtime. At one school in York, Nunthorpe Grammar, the *head teacher is supervizing* lunches for children receiving free meals, while others are sent home.

More than 500 children in Nottingham missed afternoon lessons yesterday, and 13,000 pupils at 79 schools missed school lunches. In **Suffolk** 5,000 children were sent home at lunchtime, but none of the county's 370 schools closed.

Anger over pay comparisons

By a Staff Reporter

No-one has been more surprised by the militancy of teachers over this year's pay claim than their union leaders.

Privately all the union leaders say that, had they been publicly offered 4.5 per cent before the two annual conferences of the biggest unions over Easter, they would have reommended acceptance, however reluctantly.

At those conferences, however, even the traditionally moderate groups within the National Union of Teachers and the National Association of Schoolmasters/Union of Women Teachers were attempting to extend their leaders' programmes for disruptive industrial action.

The two unions have 350,000 of the 440,000 school teachers in England and Wales between them. Once their delegates had clearly displayed *militancy* there was no going back.

The teachers say that, to receive the pay they deserve, salaries must be restored to levels equivalent to those they received after the Houghton commission recommended a huge increase in 1974 to bring teachers up among *the* higher brackets of non-manual earnings.

Those figures compare with an average £10,993 for accountants, £11,644 for electrical engineers, and the figure which rankles most with higher paid teachers, £15,875 for police inspectors.

The overall averge for teachers is £9,240, but that figure conceals the obscure anomalies created by the teachers' complex salary structure. Of all teachers, 62 per cent are on scales one and two. Scale one ranges from £5,178 to £8,142, and scale two from £5,949 to £9,132.

The gulf between 4.5 per cent and the 31 per cent the teachers say they need to recover 1974 comparability levels is, therefore huge. If the average teacher, on £9,240, accepted 4.5 per cent he or she would receive an extra £415 a year. The *unions claim they deserve an* extra £2,846 on average.

The employers, the local authority education chairmen, accept those figures. They say, however, that the climate of public pay is very different from that of 1974, and they cannot afford to pay the teachers any more than the Government's 3 per cent guideline without incurring government penalties, which would do far worse damage to the education system.

Mr Philip Merridale, chairman of the employer's panel in salary negotiations, is chairman of Britain's largest shire county education authority, Hampshire.

This year Hampshire has budgeted for the government guidelies of 3 per cent, which means that a 4.5 per cent increase, which the teachers have rejected, would cost the county another £2.55m.

In the past most authorities have found extra money like that by fringe savings and from emergency funds. Mr Merridale argues that such shuffling of funds is no longer possible after three years of spending cuts.

Once the union members, then, had shown their willingness to fight, deadlock became unavoidable. The teachers' way to break the impasse is for both sides to let the arbitrators decide, but the employers maintain that, even if the arbitrators recommended a higher salary increase, they could not afford to pay it without extensive compulsory redundancies.

Labour loses slim lead in Nottingham

By Hugh Clayton
Local Government Correspondent

The Sheriff of Nottingham has helped to reduce the Labour Party's control of city politics. The sheriff in question is not the celebrated medieval opponent of Robin Hood, but Mr Dennis Birkinshaw, who has decided to leave the majority Labour group on the city council and become an independent.

While most cities have a Lord Mayor, Nottingham has kept the office of Sheriff as well. Nottingham is not one of the dozens of city councils in which Labour will try to increase its membership in today's local government elections.

Nottingham began the year with 28 Labour councillors and 27 Conservatives. The death of Mr Arthur Wright, the Lord Mayor, means that there will be a by-election soon in the Bulwell West ward which Mr Wright held with a large majority. Mr Birkinshaw's defection from Labour leaves him with the deciding vote in the council chamber.

But if Labour loses control of Nottingham, it hopes to regain it in many of the 219 councils for which voting will start at eight this morning. Elections are being held in some of the middle tier of authorities which administer cities and rural districts.

Hunt begins for successor to Len Murray

Left-wing union "fixers" yesterday began a frantic search for a credible candidate to run for the general secretaryship of the Trades Union Congress which Mr Len Murray is to give up in four months' time

Their choice among internal candidates is expected to be Mr Peter Jacques, Secretary of the Social Insurance and Industrial Welfare department.

Of union leaders who might compete, Mr Rodney Bickerstaffe, General Secretary of the National Union of Public Employees, is the most likely contender to pick up militant unions' votes. Two main centre-right candidates emerging are Mr Gavin Laird, General Secretary of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers and Mr David Lea, Assistant General Secretary of the TUC.

EEC raises subsidy to upland farmers

By John Young, Agriculture Correspondent

More than 28,000 upland farmers will benefit from higher subsidies as the result of the EEC agreement to designate a *further three million acres of* the United Kingdom as "less favoured areas".

Implementation of the agreement was announced in the Commons yesterday by Mr Michael Jopling, Minister of Agriculture. It will affect parts of Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland, and northern and south-west England.

Farmers in the newly designated areas will benefit from subsidies, known as hill livestock compensatory allowances, of £44.50 a cow and either £6.25 or £4.25 a breeding ewe.

They will also be entitled to capital grants for such things as hedge planting, new buildings, repair and construction of stone walls, and drainage and waste disposal works.

Mr Jopling announced that the suckler cow premium, an incentive to owners of beef herds, would be doubled to £24.74. The extra cost is estimated at £9.2m of which the European Commission pays 75 per cent (87.5 per cent in Northern Ireland.)

● A National Farmers' Union delegation yesterday met Mr John MacGregor, Minister of State at the Ministry of Agriculture, and Mrs Peggy Fenner, Parliamentary Secretary, to voice objections to compulsory retirement for tenant farmers.

A rock trenching machine being lowered and, below, the route the cable link will take.

Flying policemen



One hundred and twentyseven policemen from Hampshire settling on board a chartered Boeing 737 aircraft before taking off from Hurn airport in Bournemouth yesterday and (right) disembarking at East Midlands airport. They will go on duty today in Nottinghamshire, where heavy picketing is expected by miners.

Chief Constable John Dukes said: "The whole operation is cost-effective. It means we can get the men there far quicker than by any other means. They will be more fresh and ready for work immediately".

Chief Inspector Peter Manns, heading the police contingent, said: "We do not know what our duties will be before we get there. But we will be sleeping in Nissan huts not far from the picket lines".

Miners say port picket to continue

From our Correspondent
Colchester

A further 38 people were arrested in the miners' picket line in Wivenhoe, north-east Essex, yesterday, bringing the *total in the two days to more* than 100. The largest picket to date at the port entrance attracted more than 250 miners and students yesterday.

The miners say they intend to keep up the pressure on what they regard as a running sore. Local residents who have been complaining for months about the passage of heavy lorries along the narrow streets are becoming incensed at the stepping up of imported European coal since the start of the miners' strike.

● A total of 41 miners *appeared before a special court* in south Derbyshire yesterday charged with obstructing the highway. The men, most of whom live in the Sheffield and Chesterfield areas and whose ages range from 18 to 52, were on their way home after picketing the Cadley Hill colliery, near Swadlincote.

They are alleged to have driven between 7.00 and 7.15 am on March 28 at 2 mph on the A38 at Mickleover, near Derby, and to have stopped on the carriageway. Four admitted the offence and had their cases *adjourned until May 16 for* sentence. They are allowed bail.

The remainder pleaded not guilty and their cases were adjourned to a date to be fixed.

8,000 join biggest pit picket

By Craig Seton

Between 8,000 and 10,000 flying pickets from south Yorkshire descended on Harworth colliery, near Retford in Nottinghamshire yesterday in the largest single mass picket of the miners' dispute. Twenty-one miners were arrested in clashes with the police.

The pickets abandoned their vehicles in south Yorkshire and walked across the border to the colliery, using fields and minor roads to evade police road blocks in a new manoeuvre to put increasing pressure on miners still working in the traditionally moderate Nottinghamshire coalfield.

The National Coal Board estimated that about 8,000 pickets were *involved, but* Nottinghamshire police said "unprecedented numbers," reaching more than 10,000 had arrived.

Stones were thrown and scuffles broke out but the police said their presence was *sufficient to allow the great* majority of those miners who wanted to work to get into the pit.

Attendances at Nottinghamshire pits yesterday were reported to be at their usual high level – between 85 and 90 per cent. More than 250 pickets were reported at Welbeck colliery, another 120 at Thoresby, and a further 100 at Sherwood colliery

Safe-seat Tory gives promise to voters

By David Cross

It would be a brave man indeed who predicted anything short of a landslide victory for Mrs Virginia Bottomley, the young and articulate wife of Mr Peter Bottomley, Conservative MP for Eltham, in today's by-election in Surrey, South-West – despite Liberal claims of widespread disenchantment among Conservative voters.

Mrs Bottomley told a final press conference yesterday: "Throughout this campaign I have tried to convince the electorate that I am a person who will be an effective constituency MP – some one who will work on their behalf rather than on her own.

During the final days of the campaign, fears about health service cuts, in particular, have featured prominently in voters' minds and Mrs Bottomley has threatened to look over the shoulders of the health authorities when any of the area's hospitals are endangered.

"I am a firm believer in maximum efficiency in the National Health Service", she says, "but as an MP I will oppose any move to reduce local services unless I am convinced it will help create a more cost-effective service and that no unacceptable inconvenience will be caused."

The campaign of the Alliance candidate, Mr Gavin Scott, is retaliating optimistically.

"Our figures show our candidate is running neck and neck with the Conservatives and really can win", Mr Brian Tucker, the Liberal-SDP agent, said.

Mrs Barbara Roche, a barrister and trade union activist, could well boost Labour's vote from its general election rock-bottom level. Even her Conservative opponents concede she has fought a worthy, albeit thankless, campaign.

General election: Macmillan, M (C) 31,067; Scott, G (L All) 16,716; Williams, S E D (Lab) 4,239. C majority: 14,351

By tonight a by-election which has created as much national excitement as grass growing will be over and Mrs Ann Clwyd will be the Labour MP for Cynon Valley (Tim Jones writes from Aberdare).

It is probably the inevitability which has created such a lethargy and has kept away any political commentator of note.

General Election: Evans J (Lab) 20,668; Anbel F (SDP/All) 7,594; Arbuthnot J (C) 6,240; Jarman, Mrs P (P C) 5,421. Lab majority: 13,074.

Tory TV clash with Thatcher

Last night's Conservative broadcast on television clashed directly with Mrs Margaret Thatcher over the party's record in local authority prevatization (Athony Bevins writes).

It said rates were lower under Conservative controlled councils quoting privatization as a prime economy.

However, Mrs Thatcher is totally dissatisfied with the pace of the privatization and her displeasure extends to the many Conservative authorities which have failed to take action.

Acas call to involve staff

By David Felton, Labour Correspondent

Companies must be prepared to allow greater employee involvement in their businesses as the econimic climate improved otherwise a period of industrial strife could lie ahead, *according to Mr Patrick Lowry*, chairman of the Advisory Conciliation and Arbitration Service (Acas).

He also made a plea yesterday for the law to be less of an influence in industrial relations, and greater emphasis instead on conciliation between employers and unions in disputes.

Introducing the service's annual report, Mr Lowry said: "Encouraging though some of the signs are, it would be misleading to conclude that there has yet been a permanent *and radical change in our* industrial relations."

Although last year was relatively free of strikes there was a danger of the industrial relations atmosphere becoming "more combative", as groups of workers sought to "settle old scores", with a build up of frustration from a period of high unemployment and low wage settlement.

He gave a clear indication that he did not agree a long term industrial relations strategy based on the fear of *unemployment was sufficient in* itself.

Mr Lowry outlined two essential requirements for effective employee involvement as being a system of employee communication, and a process of consultation before decisions were taken which directly affected the interests of the employee. Acas also believed that where trade unions were recognized employee involvement schemes should be introduced with their support.

He dismissed the suggestion that in some cases courts might be empowered to conciliate in industrial disputes, and said that the best way forward was for disputes to be resolved by conciliation. "Judges should stick to judging and conciliators could be allowed to continue conciliating", the Acas chairman said.

The report raised doubts about the possibility of banning strikes in essential public services, which was mooted again this week by the Centre for Policy Studies, the Tory Party "Think Tank". The main problem would be finding an acceptable means of pay determination.

Cross-Channel cable to exchange power

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

Construction of a cross-Channel cable with the capacity for carrying 2,000 megawatts of electricity, the equivalent of the supply from one of the largest power stations, has reached the halfway stage.

However the project, which includes large converter stations at Sellindge in Kent, 12 miles from the coastal landing point near Folkestone and at Les Mandarins in Normandy, a similar distance from Calais, will cost about £600m – half the price of a coal-fired station or a quarter of a nuclear station.

The purpose of the joint venture between the Central Electricity Generating Board and Electricité de France is to exchange electricity at those times when one system is producing power more economically than the other.

The enterprise involves some important developments in engineering. A huge submarine robot weighing 176 tons and known as the rock trenching machine, designed by the electricity board and Land & Marine Engineering, took 12 weeks to claw out two trenches, each nearly 30 miles long, 5ft deep and 2ft wide.

Ultimately the link will comprise four trenches. The French will begin digging the other pair next month. The robot trenching machine, which has a cutting wheel 11ft in diameter, will by then have excavated about 500,000 tons of chalk, rock and clay.

The world's longest cables, continuous lengths of 31 miles each, are being made for the link at a special factory built by Pirelli General at Southampton Water. Each cable length, which is 4ins in diameter and consists of a central copper conductor insulated with oil-impregnated paper and protected by sheaths of lead and polyethylene plastic, weighs 1,700 tons.

Each trench will carry a pair of cables, one positive and one negative, for transmitting electricity in direct current form; hence the need for the converter stations to turn it back into alternating current to feed into the grid. The electromagnetic effects of the positive and negative cables will cancel each other out and so prevent interference with the magnetic compasses of any ships passing overhead, according to the electricity board.

The link is expected to begin partial operation in the autumn of next year and to be fully operational a year later. The intention is for the two electricity systems to support each other in periods of high demand

Yet the need for the cable highlights one of the fundamental difficulties of the electricity supply industry. Since electricity is not really a fuel such as coal, oil or uranium, it can be stored only in a chemical form in batteries, or as potential energy in pumped storage schemes in which off-peak electricity is used to top up a reservoir providing peak hydro-electric-power.

Seventh handgun found in bureau

By Michael Horsnell

Police yesterday discovered a small Italian automatic pistol in the abandoned Libyan People's Bureau on the third day of their inch-by-inch search of the building.

A remnant of a large arsenal which is believed to have disappeared from the bureau in diplomatic baggage last week, it was the seventh hand gun to be found. Most of them were in locked safes, the police said. They called in experts from the security firm Chubb and Son to find the combinations.

Details of weapons found and evidence of shooting from a first-floor window at the 70-room Georgian building were given by Commander William Hucklesby of the anti-terrorist squad at the resumed inquest into Policewoman Yvonne Fletcher's death.

He told the inquest, which was adjourned until June 9, that the most signnificant find was a 9mm parabellum cartridge case on the floor in the corner of a first-floor room.

It lay beside the window at which eye witnesses saw an automatic weapon being fired when WPC Fletcher, aged 25, was shot in the back. On the carpet underneath the window ballistic residues were found indicating a weapon had been fired from it.

Requesting an adjournment so he could furnish as much evidence as possible, Mr Hucklesby said the search was continuing and forensic tests had to be completed.

The Italian hand gun found yesterday was a 6.55mm Armi Galesi Brescia Brevetto in a leather holster and containing an empty magazine. No ammunition for it had yet been found.

A Saudi Arabian observer was present when the weapon, described by police as like a lady's gun, was uncovered.

Meanwhile the Foreign Office rejected as "totally unfounded" an allegation by Mr Ibrahim Bishari of the Libyan Foreign Liaison Bureau that police had planted the cartridge.

● At a news conference in Tripoli Colonel Gaddafi accused the British Government of "unprecedented barbarism" and alleged that British police had planted weapons in the former bureau. He said that Libya would hurt Britain and any other countries harbouring Libyan terrorists "whenever we can" and said that practical aid to the IRA was now "an urgent matter".

Thatcher on siege, page 6

Sale room

Toy soldiers collection raises £84,479

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

Toy soldiers and models from the collection formed by John Hanington made £84,479 at Phillips yesterday with only three lots left unsold. It is the largest collection ever sold at auction: about 6,000 individual figures were sold yesterday and the sale continues today. Enthusiasts had flown in from all over the world, including around 30 collectors from the United States.

The principal buyer was a lawyer from Texas who asked the auctioneers not to reveal his name because he was worried *that his wife might discover* how much he had spent. He set a new auction price record when he spent £4,180 on a single boxed set of soldiers.

It was a set of nine Royal Fusiliers, the most famous rarity from Britains, possibly even dating from 1893, the year the firm was founded and began manufacture. It is the only *known boxed set to survive and* originally cost two shillings. Phillips had estimated £800 to £1,200 on the lot.

The same buyer spent £3,520 (estimate £1,500 to £2,000) on a Charterhouse Sand Bag encampment made up by a firm called CET & Co about 1910 using 101 Britains and other soldiers.

At Sotheby's a new auction record for fishing tackle brought a spontaneous round of applause from the assembled aficionados. An American bidding over the telephone outbid an American in the sale room to pay £3,630 (estimate £550 to £650) for a 2½ inch 1891 *pattern* all brass "Perfect" trout reel.

Overseas selling prices
Austria Sch 29; Belgium B frs 50; Canada $2.75; Canaries Pes 170; Cyprus 700 mils; Denmark Dkr 8.50; Finland Mkk 8.00; France Frs 7.00; Germany DM 3.00; Greece Dr 100; Holland Gl 3.40; Irish Republic 40p; Italy L 2200; Luxembourg Lf 38; Madeira Esc 125; Morocco Dir 8.00; Norway Kr 8.50; Pakistan Rps 18; Portugal Esc 125; Singapore $5.50; Spain Pes 170; Sweden Skr 8.00; Switzerland S Frs 3.00; Tunisia Din 0.700; USA $1.75; Yugoslavia Din 100

MPs seek action against road tax dodgers who cost country £174m

Heavier fines and more prosecutions for road tax dodgers were urged yesterday by an influential all-party Commons committee, MPs want tough action against the millions driving untaxed cars who may be costing Britain more than £170m in lost revenue.

The MPs believe that poor detection rates ad low fines are encouraging drivers to resist paying the annual £90 vehicle excise licence. The public Accounts Committee report says the last government estimate in 1977-78 suggested that there were two million untaxed cars on the roads. That would have meant a loss of between £135m and £174m in revenue last year.

But the MPs say that there could be even more licence-dodging than the last survey showed as more than a million cars without road tax discs were reported last year alone.

The committee was concerned that the Department of Transport did not follow up almost a quarter of the offences reported last year.

MPs were also "disturbed" that the average fine was £33.60 when the maximum can be £425.

Detection is not a deterrent unless "penalties are seen to present a serious threat to potential offenders".

The report adds: "We should have expected the penalties administered to reflect much more closely the serious view of this form of dishonesty which Parliament has implied in laying down the maximum fine.

"We hope the Government will take note of our view that the present average level of fines imposed on evaders is inadequate as a punishment and a deterrent."

The committee welcome a proposed new Department of Transport study into the scale of evasion. If this revealed that there is still "a major problem" the MPs want further consideration of alternative methods of taxation.

● Mr Geoffrey Norman, secretary of the Magistrates' Association, said that magistrates accepted that the penalty for not having a licence should be a deterrent and that the current penalty, based on the amount of duty lost plus a fine of twice that sum, was adequate (Our Legal Affairs Correspondent, Frances Gibb, writes).

Talks to beat car fraud

By Clifford Webb, Motoring Correspondent

Operators of large fleets of cars may be asked to feed milage records into the computer at the Swansea Vehicle Licensing Centre in a new attempt to halt the growing practice of winding back milometers in second-hand cars.

Most cars treated in this way are high-milage vehicles sold to the motor trade by fleet operators.

A licensing centre spokesman said yesterday "We are involved in discussions with representatives of local anthorities and the Department of Trade to see what we can do to assist trading standards departments around the country."

£22m boost for Goldcrest

By David Hewson Arts Correspondent

Goldcrest, the independent British film company, yesterday announced a £22m capital-raising agreement which will make it the most productive domestic cinema group in Britain.

Mr James Lee, Goldcrest's chairman, said that he expected the company to produce five big-budget feature films and 10 cheaper titles over the next three years. In addition, the company intends to concentrate on producing television drama "mini-series" such as its recent version of the *Far Pavilions*, which was bought by America's Home Box Office.

The reorgainization of Goldcrest's finances spells a distancing of the company's relationship with its parent, Pearson Longman, the media empire which embraces the *Financial Times* and Penguin Books.

Goldcrest Films and Television will cease to be a subsidiary of Pearson tomorrow, though Pearson, with 41 per cent, will be its largest shareholder, with the National Coal Board Pension Fund having 10 per cent and Electra Investment Trust 5.5 per cent.

Mr Lee said: "Our financial reorganization and fund-raising have demonstrated the confidence that investors have in the future of the British film industry, and the strategy we are now pursuing at Goldcrest. This is despite recent changes in government support for the industry

The company's reorganization will involve the formation of a new company, Goldcrest Holdings, with a share value of £36.6m. The additional £22m of new capital comes from existing and new shareholders, who have subscribed £21m, and a banking facility from the Midland Bank of £10m.



Nose for posy: The Queen in Liverpool to open the International Garden Festval, receiving a welcoming sniff from Goldie, the BBC 'Blue Peter' pet labrador, who is with the show's presenter, Simon Groom.

The Queen, accompanied by the Duke of Edinburgh, unveiled a plaque to mark the opening of the £30m garden showpiece, created in a derelict area, and then toured the 125-acre site on a miniature steam-driven train.

After lunch she walked through the gardens on her way to open the city's new law courts, a 28-courtroom complex combining facilities for the High Court, Crown and county courts.

Legal chief supports solicitors' advertising

By Frances Gibb
Legal Affairs Correspondent

Solicitors must be allowed to advertise their services and costs if they are to retain an adequate share of conveyancing work, Lord Benson, chairman of the Royal Commission on Legal Services, said yesterday.

The profession could not "buck the tide of public opinion". The public was entitled to shop around and know what services were on offer and their cost, he told a meeting at Maidstone of the Kent Law Society.

Lord Benson, who was giving the Keith Tucker memorial lecture, urged a number of important reforms to the profession which he said must be made if the Government was not to impose changes unilaterally and set up a "national legal service".

Since the Royal Commission reported in 1979, not enough had been done to keep legal services up to date. "I stress that if a profession is to retain the respect of the community, it must keep just ahead of public thought and opinion. If it falls behind, it will encounter trouble."

On advertising, he said that "crude, blatant advertising" could and should be controlled by the Law Society. "But if you are unwilling voluntarily to give the public essential information about yourselves in a dignified way, I think you will lose ground with both the Government and the public".

Lord Benson, former adviser to the governor of the Bank of England, said that the opening up of conveyancing would undoubtedly hurt the smaller provincial and country practices. Just under 60 per cent of firms in England and Wales were sole practitioners or two-partner ones.

He urged that firms expand in size by merger to meet the conveyancing challenge.

US firm to aid buyers in computer shop scheme

By Bill Johnstone
Technology Correspondent

The United States microcomputer manufacturer, Tandy, has launched a novel retailing scheme in Britain giving financial backup to potential owners of high street computer shops.

The company, which has 228 ordinary retail outlets in Britain, has about 600 in the US, 100 in Canada and more than 40 in Australia operating under the scheme.

It stipulates that the premises be owned by Tandy while the partner pays for half the stock. After the deduction of overheads from the profits, the remainder is shared equally between the two partners.

Thief killed woman who helped him

From Our Correspondent
Winchester

Miss Karina Bigg-Wither, aged 26, was murdered by a youth whom she had allowed to use her annexe at her family's home in Dogmersfield, Hampshire, the previous night.

Ian Haywood, aged 19, an unemployed labourer, killed her when she disturbed him stealing £3,000 worth of goods from the house. After killing her he returned for more property.

Miss Bigg-Wither's father accidentally found her dead in the garden the next day. She had been mutilated with a paratrooper's machete.

At Winchester Crown Court yesterday, Haywood was jailed for life for the murder.

Mr David Owen-Thomas, QC, for the prosecution, said of Miss Bigg-Wither: "She was a young woman who gave a helping hand to people less fortunate than herself".

Board changes as TV-am catches up

By Our Arts Correspondent

TV-am, the commercial television breakfast station, faces more managerial changes two months after a last-ditch agreement among its backers saved it from collapse.

Lord Marsh, the former Labour minister, is understood to be about to resign as chairman, a post he has held since Peter Jay was dismissed.

TV-am refused to comment yesterday but the Independent Broadcasting Authority is thought to be considering a mover to make Mr Bruce Gyngell, an associate of the Australian media tycoon Mr Kerry Packer, the new managing director.

Mr Packer's Consolidated Press holds 23 per cent of TV-am's shares, while Fleet Holdings, publishers of Express Newspapers, has the majority stake of 30 per cent.

Mr Timothy Aitken, the present managing director whose family company once held the majority stake but now has about 16 per cent, is expected to become the new chairman.

There is speculation that Mr Packer's company wants to seek control of TV-am. That could fall foul of the authority's rules barring foreign companies from holding controlling stakes in British television stations.

BREAKFAST TELEVISION: WEEKDAY VIEWING LEVELS

	Minutes BBC	Minutes TV-am	% Share BBC	% Share TV-am
Jan '83	32	n/a	100	n/a
April '83	29	10	74	26
July '83	27	14	67	33
Oct '83	29	23	55	45
Dec '83	25	25	50	50
Jan '84	26	26	50	50
Feb '84	28	28	50	50

Source: BARB/AGB

Mr Gyngell, aged 54, is an experienced excutive who was joint managing director of ATV, Central's predecessor.

Lord Marsh is expected to join the Japanese car company, Nissan, which he has been advising about the opening of its British plant.

The TV-am changes coincide with a plaudit from one of Britain's leading advertizing agencies, Young and Rubicam. In a bulletin for advertisers, the agency says TV-am has achieved "a quite remarkable reversal in its audience performance".

The report continues: "Currently TV-am is returning a share of some 50 per cent and, most encouragingly, that performance is being achieved even during periods when its audience is not disproportionately boosted by viewing amongst children".

Racehorse 'had false papers'

Two of the men accused of switching racehorses won £20,000 between them from a betting coup before the race, York Crown Court was told yesterday.

Kenneth Richardson, aged 47, a racehorse owner, set up agents all over the country to place bets on a "ringer" horse, it was alleged. He arranged for more than £2,000 to be put on Flockton Grey.

The jury was told that Mr Richardson, together with his racing manager, Colin Mathison, aged 46, and Peter Boddy, aged 39, a driver, staged an ingenious horse switch.

Mr Geoffrey Rivlin QC for the prosecution told the court that the men had arranged for the horse, Good Hand, to be issued with false racing papers in the name of Flockton Grey by producing the identification papers belonging to an unnamed two year old at a race in Leicester in 1982.

The jury was told that the police discovered the winning horse in a secluded field in Glaisdale, near Whitby, north Yorkshire.

The hearing continues today.

Marking Greenwich time

The use of Greenwich as the international base for the measurement of time and longitude for the past 100 years will be marked by the Post Office with the issue of four special stamps on June 26.

In four stages, the stamps illustrate Greenwich's worldwide importance.

Each stamp features the Meridian represented by a red line. The designs are by Mr Howard Waller, aged 34, a freelance consultant from Manor House, north London.



Contempt move against paper

The Attorney General, Sir Michael Havers, was given permission in the High Court yesterday to bring contempt of court proceedings against the *Sun* newspaper. Lord Justice Robert Goff and Mr Justice Mann were told in the Divisional Court that the alleged contempt occurred during a trial of Tran Gibson and his wife Julie at Birmingham Crown Court in December.

They faced charges concerning injuries to their daughter Amanda, aged five weeks. Mr Simon Brown, for the Attorney general, said that during the trial a front page headline in the paper said: "baby was blinded by Dad."

Jury told of credit card sex

Sex clubs in the West End of London often allowed customers to pay for sexual "extras" with credit cards, a jury was told yesterday.

The credit card companies had no idea about this at the time, Mr Vivian Robinson, for the prosecution, said at the opening of the trial of six men on vice and fraud charges at the Central Criminal Court.

He said that a special police squad posed at "punters" to try to find the controllers of organized prostitution in Soho's clubland.

The officers never indulged in full sexual intercourse with any of the girls operating in six West End sex clubs. They always made their excuses and left.

It would be mainly their evidence that the jury would hear. None of the girls who allegedly offered their sexual services to club customers would be called as witnesses.

The six have all denied conspiring together to live off the earnings of prostitution.

Mr Robinson said that a special police squad discovered prostitution was going on at six clubs and it was apparent that a syndicate of people were involved in its organization.

"The picture is that services from partial sexual gratification to full sex were offered and this was with the full knowledge of those concerned in the management and control of the clubs."

Customers once inside would be asked for an additional fee "that could range from £5 to as much as £50 – depending on the punter's apparent affluence."

The customer would then be asked if he wanted company. "He usually said yes and was told she must be bought a drink which would set him back another £15".

Then came the offer of sex, and the hostess would offer a range of services from £30, to full sex for at least £60.

He then described the roles allegedly played by each of the six men. John Aguis, aged 37, of Queensdale Walk, Notting Hill, west London, was "the principal figure in this organization. He was a prominent person in Soho, having substantial business and property interests and ran things from a first floor office in Great Windmill Street".

Douglas Gilbert, aged 46, of Greek Street, Soho, was his right-hand man, his general manager, Mr Robinson alleged.

The four other defendants were also important figures. They are: Vincent Calleja, aged 52, of Coldharbour Lane, Brixton, south-east London; Jon Jukias, aged 34, of Sinclair Road, Kensington, west London; Lewis Ciancio, aged 47, of Hall Road, St John's Wood, north-west London; and Francis Bonett, aged 38, of Copford Road, Woodford, north-east London.

The six have also denied conspiring to defraud credit card companies.

The trial continues today.

PARLIAMENT May 2 1984

Labour plea over Ravenscraig trains

COAL DISPUTE

The Opposition asked miners and railwaymen to reconsider the decision made earlier in the day in Edinburgh not to allow more than one trainload of coal a day in supplies to the Ravenscraig steelworks in Scotland.

This plea was made during question time in the Commons by one of their spokesmen on trade and industry, Mr Harry Ewing, a former Scottish junior minister, and it was welcomed by Mr Norman Lamont, Minister of State for Trade, who indicated during the exchanges that arrangements were being made to use lorries in order to get more coal to the steel plant.

Mr Ewing said the Opposition took the firm view that Ravenscraig and the Scottish steel industry was just as important to the Scottish miners and railway workers as it was to the Scottish steel industry.

Ravenscraig (he added) cannot survive on one trainload of coal a day. We ask the miners and the railwaymen to reconsider their decision made today.

Mr Lamont said he hoped Mr Ewing would repeat that loud and clear many times and outside the House.

Mr James Wallace (Orkney and Shetland, L) asked what steps, if any, the Government proposed to take to ensure coal supplies reached Ravenscraig.

Mr Lamont: I understand that at a meeting of the triple Alliance in Edinburgh this morning coal and the railway workers unions rejected *strong pressure from* the Scottish steel unions to reconsider last week's decision.

The steel unions said this would leave the plant doing little more than ticking over and they backed the BSC management plan for using *road transport as an alternative.* Arrangement for using lorries are being made at present.

Earlier, Mr Lamont said crude steel production in Britain in 1983 was 15m tonnes, compared with 26½m tonnes in 1973 and 20½m tonnes in 1978.

Mr Peter Hardy (Wentworth, Lab) said there was a need to make sure there was no further contraction of the steel industry.

Mr Lamont: I am suprised he makes no mention of the decline in steel production under the Labour Government. There was a recovery in steel in 1983 when it rose 9 per cent. In the EEC, it declined by 7 per cent. France has cut back by 5m tonnes, Germany by 6.5m tonnes, Italy by 5.8m tonnes and Britain by some 4m tonnes.

Mr Richard Hickmet (Glanford and Scunthorpe, C) said plants at Ravenscraig, Scunthorpe and Port Talbot were being put gravely at risk by the coal dispute.

Mr Lamont: I agree entirely with him. I notice how Labour MPs make no noise about their friends on the picket line threatening these plants.

Mr John Ward (Poole, C): The export trade is being jeopardized by the activities of the miners. There are plenty of competitors on the continent ready to snap up this market.

Mr Lamont: He is right. The longer the damage goes on, the more the prospects of BSC are going to be damaged. There can be no escaping that fact.

Mr Anthony Beaumont-Dark (Birmingham, Selly Oak, C): There is a *danger that if the miners' dispute, so* politically motivated, goes on it may damage the recovery that the Government has worked so hard to bring about.

Mr Lamont: He is right. CBI surveys indicate that the confidence of manufacturing is now high. It would be endangered by a prolonged mining strike.

● The Government did not envisage any need for compulsory redundancies to achieve the proposed *10 per cent fall* in the manpower of the National Coal Board over the next 12 months, the Earl of Avon, Under Secretary of State for Energy, said during questions in the House of Lords.

British Telecom now ready for late autumn flotation

PRIVATIZATION

Work was on schedule for the *flotation of British Telecom as a* public liability company in the late autumn, Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, said in a Commons statement. It was proposed, he made clear, to sell 51 per cent of the ordinary shares to the public, but the Government would keep a substantial financial stake in the *company. This would mainly be in* the form of debentures.

He outlined proposals which would allow employees to buy shares at preferential rates and said the Government intended to offer incentives to telephone subscribers.

Mr Tebbit said: We have concluded that the initial debt of the company to the Government should be in the form of debentures with a capital value of £2,750m, carrying interest at between 12¾ per cent and 12⅞ per cent. *The Government will* assign sufficient of these debentures to the residual statutory corporation to enable it to meet the deed of covenant obligation to the BT and Post Office Staff Superannuation Schemes as required by the Telecommunications Act 1984.

BT plc will also issue to the Government preference shares to the value of £750m. These preference shares carrying a gross dividend of 11¾ per cent will be non-voting and redeemable at BT's option or in any case after 30 to 35 years. Apart from BT's continuing overseas and short-term borrowing, the remainder of the company's assets will be financed by ordinary shares and reserves.

Turning to BT's future operating environment – we announced last year that the tariff increases on some of BT's services should be kept below the rate of inflation. We have now concluded that the services concerned will include local calls, business and residential rentals and trunk calls. The *constraint will apply for five years* to a weighted average of these services. Its level will be RPI minus three that is 3 percentage points less than the increase in retail prices generally over the preceding year.

We are satisfied that this will reassure BT's customers – while allowing BT to adjust tariffs on these services to reflect market demands. The board of BT has given the Government an assurance that BT plc intends during the same period that the level of its residential rental charges will be held within a ceiling of 2 per cent over *RPI*; and that they further intend during that period to continue to give rebates to low *users, broadly comparable in overall* financial effect to the present scheme.

Details of the operation of the RPI minus X provision will be set out in the BT licence which will be laid before Parliament soon.

The Government intends that the BT flotation should provide an opportunity to encourage wider share ownership by both the public and employees of the company.

Employees who work at least 16 hours per week for BT and who have been in continuous employment with BT from April 2, 1984 until a date shortly before the flotation will benefit from a special scheme.

They will be offered about £70-worth of free shares and, for every share purchased by the employee, the Government will provide a further two free shares, up to a maximum of £200 of free shares for £100 of purchased shares. Employees will therefore have the opportunity to acquire about £370-worth of shares for an investment of about £100. As in past sales, these shares will have to be vested in a trust for a minimum of two years.

In addition a discount of *10 per cent* off the public offer price will be offered to all employees at the time of flotation on purchases of up to £2,000-worth of shares, provided that they are held for a specified period.

Further, we have decided to offer special incentives to telephone subscribers. One possibility would take the form of vouchers which could be used to offset part of the cost of quarterly telephone bills for a subsequent period. Details will be announced closer to the flotation.

As a result of these measures we are confident that very many of BT's employees and customers will become shareholders in BT plc. The financial framework for BT plc is now set and work on the flotation is on schedule for a late autumn launch.

Mr Peter Shore, chief Opposition spokesman on trade and industry, said the statement illustrated the complexity as well as the folly of attempting to privatize this large, profitable, extremely innovative and successful public enterprise.

Can he confirm (he asked) that the arrangements for the allocation of debentures will fully safeguard existing pension rights? Taking account of the sums involved, what is his estimate of the flotation of equity shares?

Given the previous experience of attempts to make privatization popular by dispersing shares to existing employees, is he not aware that 84 per cent of all allocations in this form have been disposed of by the recipients within one week.

He has said nothing about the size of the issue of equity issue he has in mind, nor about the cost. Can he deny reports that have appeared in *The Sunday Times* this week that £50m is being allocated for the promotion, through advertising, of



Grylls: Subscribers should get cheaper shares

the public awareness of this *forthcoming issue?*

Can he also deny that the brokerage fees have been estimated at £60m? Sums of this kind for a wholly unnecessary enterprise are indeed a scandal.

Mr Tebbit: Regarding pension rights, he will remember this relates to a shortfall in the pension fund, in effect, which dates back some years and concerns the particular investments made in past years which are not providing sufficient yield to cover all the obligations.

What will happen is that sufficient of the debentures will be *transferred to the fund to ensure in* that respect its obligations may be fully and completely met. So I think in essence, although I think his question was not quite to the point, I can give the assurance that I am sure members of the pension fund concerned would want.

There have been speculative suggestions that the company would be worth about £8 billion and therefore that about half of the equity would be worth about £4 billion. These are estimates which have not been made by the Government and not authorized by *the Government.*

The price which will be achieved for the equity will depend on a number of factors, not all of which are well known and not least the state of the market at the time of the launch.

On employee shareholding, experience has been very different in different enterprises, for example *the National Freight Corporation* experience was different from others. But I hope Mr Shore would *share with me* the ambition to spread share ownership more widely and particularly among the employees concerned.

The speculative *Sunday Times* story concerning brokerage fees and advertising campaign costs was misleading, to put it mildly.

Mr Michael Grylls (Surrey North West, C): Will he work hard to see that the telephone subscribers can get shares at a beneficial rate because that is the way to spread *share ownership widely? I congratu*late him on a good scheme for BT employees.

Mr Tebbit: *I certainly shall do all I* can to promote the employee share opportunities and of course the *important thing* about the special offer is that employee shares will go into trust and must remain there for two years so whatever happens to shares bought outside the special provision those in the special trust will be held for at least two years.

Mr Ian Wrigglesworth (Stockton South, SDP): Is not the biggest beneficiary of the announcement going to be the Treasury and not the consumer? If the Government had wished to increase competition in telecommunications, why did they not allow more licences to be given for Telecommunication operators in *order to benefit the consumers?*

Mr Tebbit: The greatest beneficiary will be those who have an interest in *the performance of the economy* as a whole. BT's performance is an important component in the *performance* of the economy as a whole. It is one of our major companies. It will be one of our major companies, and the better it performs the better for all of us, so we shall all be beneficiaries.

Mr David Nellist (Coventry South-East, Lab) said the widest share ownership was public ownership by all the workers. The intention behind Mr Tebbit's complicated share proposal was to frustrate a future Labour Government, from *renationalising a public asset.*

But the next Labour Government and in particular the unions concerned, would ensure that this public asset was renationalised.

Mr Tebbit: I do not lose too much *sleep about the prospect of a future* Labour Government.

In a further reply, he said the future capital structure of the company would consist of £2.750m of Government debentures: of foreign loans and other such items, *£750m*; of preference shares of £750m and of ordinary shares and reserves of £4.712m. That made *£8.962m.*

MP suspended after 'lying' accusation

BEHAVIOUR

Mr Tam Dalyell was named by the *Speaker and suspended* from the House of Commons for five sitting days after he refused to withdraw an allegation that the Prime Minister had lied in relation to Peruvian peace proposals during the Falklands conflict.

The motion to suspend Mr Dalyell (Linlithgow, Lab) was carried by 196 votes to 33 after the Speaker, Mr Bernard Weatherill had repeatedly urged him to withdraw the accusation.

The naming followed question time exchanges when Mr Dalyell asked Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry whether he would seek to follow up the initiatives of the then Minister of State, the MP for Enfield, on his *trade mission to Argentina in* August 1980, after the re-establishment of civilian government in Argentina.

Mr Tebbit: I presume Mr Dalyell is referring to the MP for Hertsmere,



Dalyell: Matter of fact not supposition

Mr Cecil Parkinson, who as *Minister for Trade visited Argentina* in August 1980. There are no specific trade initiatives outstanding from that visit.

Mr Dalyell: Since according to the *Financial Times* of August 12 1980 Mr Parkinson congratulated the junta in approaching their economic problems along the same lines as the Mrs Margaret Thatcher's Government and since he let the cat out of the bag on *Panorama* by revealing that he knew about. President Belaunde's peace plans with the clear implication that Mrs Thatcher is lying . . .

The Speaker: Order, order, Mr Dalyell will have to withdraw that word.

Mr Dalyell: By implication it is a matter of fact not supposition . . .

The Speaker: He has been here long enough to know that he should not attribute lying to another MP.

Mr Dalyell: By implication . . .

The Speaker: He knows exactly what I am getting at.

Mr Dalyell: By implication, the proof is here, I have the text.

The Speaker: He is an experienced MP, and this takes up time out of questions. He must withdraw that word.

Mr Dalyell: Can we return to it at 3.30pm (following question time)?

Amid shouts from the Conservative benches Mrs Elaine Kellett-Bowman (Lancaster, C) said: He must withdraw it now.

Mr Tebbit: Since Mr Dalyell cannot even get his facts right concerning which constituency Mr Parkinson represents, it is unlikely he will be able to get his other facts right or regain his manners over the next 20 years.

Immediately following questions the Speaker again asked Mr Dalyell to withdraw the remark he made *about the Prime Minister.*

Mr Dalyell: I was chided by Mr Tebbit for having got the constituency wrong, which is an attack on the Table Office.

The Speaker: This is as may be and I will deal with that in a minute, but I am asking him now to withdraw that remark.

Mr Dalyell: I said by implication that Mrs Thatcher was lying and there is proof and evidence for it.

The Speaker: I very much regret, but I have to warn Mr Dalyell that if he persists in refusing to obey my order I shall be forced to take other action. *I do not want to do that.* Will he now withdraw that remark?

Mr Dalyell: There are references I *can give from Hansard,* by implication Mr Parkinson said . . .

The Speaker: I am not interested in *the implications.* I *am interested* that he should withdraw that remark in which he accused a member of this House of lying.

That is something which Mr Dalyell well knows is language we do not tolerate in this place. I must ask him to withdraw at once.

Mr Dalyell: What Mr Parkinson said by implication suggests that Mrs Thatcher is lying . . .

The Speaker: I must say to Mr Dalyell, I would be grateful please if he would help me in this. If he does persist I shall be forced to name him. That is something I should have the greatest reluctance to do.

I must ask him please to withdraw the remark that Mrs *Thatcher was lying. I do not propose* to have any further argument. This is his last warning.

Mr Dalyell: It is the MP for Hertsmere . . . (shouts of "name him, name him").

The Speaker: I give Mr Dalyell one more warning. Will he withdraw that remark?

Mr Dalyell: It is a matter of fact . . .

The Speaker: I name Mr Tam Dalyell and ask the Leader of the *House* to move the appropriate motion.

Mr John Biffin, Lord Privy Seal and *Leader of the House of Commons: I* beg to move that Mr Tam Dalyell be suspended from the service of the *House.*

When the vote in favour of Mr Dalyell's suspension was read out there were shouts of "Shame" and "Disgrace" from Labour MPs and Mr Dafid Wigley (Caernarfon, Pl C) called: You cannot tell the truth in this place.

Glue sniffing Bill

Mr Harry Greenway (Ealing North, C) was given leave to bring in the Glue Abuse (Prevention) Bill, which would require makers of glue to add an agent to make it repellent.

He said in 1983 there were 57 deaths caused by glue sniffing, but this figure gave no more that a *minute insight into the scale of the* problem.

The Bill was given its first reading.

Investment

Preliminary indications are that 1983 was the best year ever for inward *investment*, Mr *Norman Lamont*, Minister of State for Trade and Industry, said during Commons questions.

Talks on scented erasers

QUESTIONS

Informal consultation on the operation of the Scented Erasers (Safety) Order was already underway and a meeting between trade associations and officials of the Department of Trade and Industry would take place on May 10, Mr Alex Fletcher, Under Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, said in the Commons.

He continued: I am considering the need to make regulations covering this sort of product on a permanent basis. Meantime the order remains in force until January 30, 1985.

There will be full consultation with all interested organizations representing suppliers, consumers, enforcement authorities, medical experts and others before any draft regulations are laid before the *House.*

Mr Edward Taylor (Southend East, C) said the original order had been introduced without credible evidence of danger. It had caused grave damage to many small firms including some established with Government assistance. *It would be* wiser to withdraw the order while consultations proceed.

Mr Fletcher: The advice we are getting is not one-sided. We are getting advice, not least from local authorities, saying the present order is not strong enough. We must take account of that, too.

Sir Geoffrey Finsberg (Hampstead and Highgate, C) said one of *his* constituents had genuinely imported and placed a contract for goods on *an irrevocable basis.* He stood to lose a lot of money.

This is not the sort of behaviour I would expect a Conservative *Government* to condone (he said).

Mr Fletcher said there were no provisions to provide compensation but countries such as Denmark, France, Germany and Ireland had similar regulations to protect consumers against such products.

Mr Alan Williams, an opposition spokesman on trade and industry, said that in the committee which *looked at the order there had been* virtual unanimity in agreeing that the order was an absurdity. Knowing all the time that this defective order was in force, firms whose products represented no hazard were suffering unnecessary financial *loss.* There should be action before the end of the year.

Mr Fletcher replied that proposals would be brought before the House as soon as possible. Consultations had to take place to ensure the order, as amended, would be understood by MPs.

Varying views on new London taxi

Mr David Trippier, Under Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, denied during Commons questions that there was likely to be an unfavourable reaction to the proposed new London taxi. *He said* the makers believed that the new style cab would be as popular as the present one.

Mr Ivor Stanbrook (Orpington, C) asked what public consultation had been arranged on the subject.

Mr Trippier: The design of a new London taxi is a matter for the manufacturer. However, any such *vehicle must conform* to the Metropolitan Police conditions of fitness.

Mr Stanbrook: So many concessions have been made to the needs of minority users that this vehicle is beginning to look like the proverbial camel. The vast majority of Londoners would prefer the traditional style of design. There is *likely to be a hostile reaction to this* contraption if it ever appears on our streets.

Mr Trippier: The existing taxi is popular, but the design is some 25 years old. The company believe that the new taxi design will be equally well liked. Mr George Park (Coventry North East, Lab): The public should decide whether they want the maintenance of an ancient monument or the creation of a form of transport catering for the people *who need it most,* such as the disabled.

Mr Trippler: I agree. Public consultation on the new taxi will be reflected in many of the new features which will be helpful to a lot of people, including the disabled.

Small traders want action on discounts

Mr Alex Fletcher, Under Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, said he had not received any evidence that large retailers might be abusing their monopoly power over discounts.

He stated in the Commons that the Director General of Fair Trading was finalising the terms of reference for his fact-finding exercise to update some of the information in the Monopolies and Mergers Commission report of 1981 on discounts to retailers.

He is unlikely (he added) to have the full results of the exercise before *the end of this year.*

Mr Robin Corbett (Birmingham, Erdington, Lab) said small and *independent grocers in rural and* inner city areas faced problems because they got much smaller discounts than the multiples. They had to trade at a disadvantage.

Mr Fletcher said concern had been expressed to the Director General of Fair Trading that the large multiple retailers might be abusing their monopoly power. So far no such evidence had been presented to him (Mr Fletcher). Food manufacturers and others had been invited to give evidence to the Director General for his reconsideration of the matter.

On rural areas and elderly people, the Secretary of State for the *Environment (Mr Patrick Jenkin)* was making a special study of these problems.

Mr Michael Grylls (Surrey North West, C) said MPs did not want a whitewash report from the Commission about these unfair practices. Organizations representing smaller traders were looking to the Government to remove the tilt *against them in these unfair* discounts. If there was no action by this Government, nobody would take any.

Mr Fletcher: He presumes there are unfair practices. The Director General will be pleased to receive any evidence.

Mr Eric Forth (Worcestershire Mid, C) said the minister should tread carefully because there was a danger of trying to defeat and tinker with the basic laws of supply and demand. Consumers benefited from probably the most efficient retailing system in the world.

If we tread too heavily (he continued) we will be in danger of acting contrary to the interests of consumers in a cack-handed effort to put something right where there is no wrong.

Mr Fletcher: I agree, and there is no evidence that consumers are dissatisfied with present trends in retail distribution. It is one of the most efficient systems in the world.

Bottle banks

In 1983, 76,350 tonnes of glass were recycled through 278 bottle bank schemes, Mr William Waldegrave, Under Secretary of State for the Environment, said *in Commons* written replies. There were 1,840 bottle bank sites operating in Britain and 8 per cent of total glass production came from recycled glass.

Bill to state who can fit contact lenses

DHSS BILL

A change in the law on the fitting of contact lenses was approved during the report stage in the Commons of the Health and Social Security Bill.

The Bill amends the Opticians Act 1958 on the supply of spectacles and contact lenses and, among other provisions, changes the law on social security, statutory sick pay and contracted-out occupational pension schemes.

Mr Kenneth Clarke Minister for Health, moved a Government new clause to restrict the fitting of *contact lenses to registered opticians* and medical practitioners. The clause would also allow fitting to be done by medical students as part of a course of instruction or an examination. Those training as opticians would also be able to do *fittings according to certain rules.*

Mr Clarke said the change would meet universal agreement within the optical profession. The existing law on fitting was not altogether satisfactory. It was desirable for the safety of patients that fitting be done by someone properly *qualified* rather than having qualified people merely supervising someone else.

The new clause was agreed to.

Further Government new clauses to extend the protection of title given to people with particular *qualifications and to up-date* and expand the disciplinary powers of the General Optical Council were also agreed to.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Finance (No 2) Bill, committee, third day.

Lords (3): Rating and Valuation (Amendment) (Scotland) Bill, committee, first day.

New Ireland Forum

Shared responsibility 'to restore stability'

The following are extracts from the New Ireland Forum report published yesterday.

Despite the British Government's stated intentions of obtaining political consensus in Northern Ireland, the only policy that is implemented in practice is one of crisis management, that is, the effort to contain violence through emergency measures by the military forces and the police and through extraordinary judicial measures and a greatly expanded prison system.

The framework within which security policies have operated and their often insensitive implementation have, since 1974, deepened the sense of alienation of the nationalist population.

The paramilitary organizations of both extremes feed on one another and on the insensitivity of British policy and its failure to provide peace and stability. Their message is one of hatred and of suppression of the rights of those of the other tradition.

The negative effect of IRA violence on British and unionist attitudes cannot be emphasized enough. Their terrorist acts create anger and indignation and a resolve not to give in to violence under any circumstances. They have the effect of stimulating additional security measures which further alienate the nationalist section of the community. They obscure the underlying political problem. They strengthen extremist unionist resistance to any form of dialogue and accommodation with nationalists.

The immobility and short-term focus of British policy – the fact that it has been confined to crisis management and does not take account of fundamental causes – is making an already dangerous situation worse.

There is increasing frus*tration with the state of political* paralysis, uncertainly as to long-term British intentions and growing *mutual mistrust* between both sections of the North with any constructive means of expressing its nationalism and its aspirations is undermining condstitutional politics.

Nationalist identity and attitudes

The parties in the Forum, representing a large majority of *the people of Ireland, reaffirm* that their shared aim of a united Ireland will be pursued only by *democratric political means* and on the basis of agreement.

For nationalists, a central aim has been the survival and development of an Irish identity, an objective that continues in Northern Ireland today as nationalists seek effective recognition of their Irish identity and pursue their rights and aspirations through political means.

The aim of nationalists, therefore, in seeking Irish unity is to develop and promote an Irishness that demonstrates convincingly to Unionists that the concerns of the Unionist and Protestant heritage can be accommodated in a credible way and that institutions can be *created which would protect* such concerns and provide fully for their legitimate self-expression.

The division of Ireland inevitably gave rise to the unconscious development in both parts of Ireland of partitionist attitudes on many political, economic, cultural and social questions of importance, diminishing significantly the development of a prosperous democratic society on the whole of the island. Such attitudes persist up to the present day.

However, the tragedy of Northern Ireland and the suffering of the people there has stimulated among nationalists in both parts of Ireland a new consciousness of the urgent need for understanding and accommodation.

Unionists generally regard themselves as being British, the inheritors of a specific communal loyalty to the British Crown. The traditional nationalist opposition to British rule is thus seen by Unionists as incompatible with the survival of their own sense of identity.

The Protestant tradition, which unionism seeks to embody, is seen as representing a particular set of moral and cultural values epitomized by the concept of liberty of individual conscience. This is often accompanied by a Protestant view of the Roman Catholic ethos as being authoritarian and as less respectful of individual judgment.

There is a wide-spread perception among Unionists that the Roman Catholic Church exerts or seeks to exert undue influence in regard to aspects of the civil and legal organization of society which Protestants consider to be a matter for private conscience.

While a settlement of the conflict entailing an end to violence and the dynamic effects of all-Ireland economic integration would bring considerable economic benefits, reconstruction of the Northern Ireland economy and the maintenance of living standards in the meantime would require the continuing availability of substantial transfers from outside over a period of years, whether from Britain, the European Community and the United States of America, or from Ireland as a whole.

A settlement which recognizes the legitimate rights of nationalists and unionists must transcend the context of Northern Ireland. Both London and Dublin have a responsibility to *respond* to the continuing suffering of the people of Northern Ireland. This requires a *political framework within* which urgent efforts can be undertaken to resolve the *underlying causes of* the problem.

It requires a common deter*mination to provide conditions* for peace, stability and justice so as to overcome the inevitable and destructive reactions of extremists on both sides.

The absence of political consensus, together with the erosion of the North's economy and social fabric, threatens so make irreversible the drift into more widespread civil conflict with catastrophic consequences.

The basic approach of British policy has created negative consequences. It has shown a disregard of the identity and ethos of nationalists. In effect, it has underwritten the supremacy in Northern Ireland of the unionist identity. Before there can be fundamental progress Britain must reassess its position and responsibility.

Agreement means that the political arrangements for a new and sovereign Ireland would have to be freely negotiated and agreed to by the people of the North and by the people of the South.

The particular structure of political unity which the Forum would wish to see *established* is a unitary state, achieved by agreement and consent, embracing the whole island of Ireland and providing irrevocable guarantees for the protection and preservation of both the unionist and nationalist identities.

A unitary state on which agreement had been reached would also provide the ideal framework for the constructive interaction of the diverse cultures and values of the people of Ireland.

Constitutional nationalists fully accept that they alone could not determine the structures of Irish unity and that it is essential to have unionist agreement and participation in devising such structures and in formulating the guarantees they required. In line with this view, the Forum believes that the best people to identify the interests of the unionist tradition are the unionist people themselves. It would thus be essential that they should negotiate their role in any arrangements which would embody Irish unity.

Forum leaders: From top, Dr Garret FitzGerald (Fine Gael); Mr Charles Haughey (Fianna Fail); Mr Dick Spring (Labour) and Mr John Hume (Social Democratic and Labour Party).

The creation of a unitary state

Such a state would represent a constitutional change of such magnitude as to require a new constitution that would be nondenominational. This constitution could only be formulated at an *all-round* constitutional conference convened by the British and Irish Governments.

Such a constitution would contain clauses which would guarantee civil and religious liberties *to all the citizens of the* state on a basis that would entail no alteration nor diminution of the provisions in respect of civil and religious liberties which apply at present to the citizens of Northern Ireland. These guarantees could not subsequently be changed, except in accordance with special procedures.

A redefined relationship between Britain and Ireland would take account of the *unionist sense of Britishness.* In a unitary state, persons in Ireland, North and South, who at present *hold British citizen*ship would continue to have such citizenship and could pass it on to their children without prejudice to the status of Irish citizenship which they would automatically acquire.

A two state federal/confederal Ireland based on the existing identities, North and South, would reflect the political and administrative realities of the past 60 years and would entrench a measure of autonomy for both parts of Ireland within an all Ireland framework.

*A federal/confederal consti*tution would be nondenominational and capable of alteration only by special procedures.

In a federation, residual power would rest with the central government. Certain powers would be vested in the two individual states. A confederation would comprise the two states which would delegate certain specified powers to a confederal government.

In a federal/confederal arrangement, each state would have its own parliament and executive.

Under joint authority, the London and Dublin governments would have equal responsibility for all aspect of the government of Northern Ireland.

New Ireland Forum Report. Government Publications Sale Office. Sun Alliance House. Molesworth Street, Dublin 2. 25p.

Waste of time, Unionist leader says

The reaction of Unionists in Northern Ireland to the New Ireland Forum report was dismissive. Both the Official Unionist and the Democratic Unionist Parties came out against it and pledged to maintain the province's place within the United Kingdom.

Mr James Molyneaux, leader of the OUP, called the report a "waste of time". He said his party had always maintained that the government of each part of the UK was the concern of the Parliament and people of the UK and no one else.

"We trust that the Government, who properly repudiated the recent attempt at interference by the European Community, will adopt the same robust attitude to the party political manoeuvre in the Irish Republic which calls itself the New Ireland Forum."

The OUP would not fall into the trap of "over-reacting to propaganda exercises from quarters where Ulster's right has never been sincerely recognized."

The Rev Ian Paisley, leader of the DUP, said: "I am determined that Dublin and London will know that the Ulster people are determined as British citizens to have nothing whatsoever to do with Republican schemes to destroy Northern Ireland".

Mr Paisley made his feelings known in letters of protest to the Irish Prime Minister, Dr Garret FitzGerald, and the opposition leader, Mr Charles Haughey.

Sir John Biggs-Davidson, chairman of the Conservative Party's backbench Northern Ireland Committee, said: "I do not think it will achieve very much. I think it will annoy the majority in Northern Ireland and many people in Great Britain will say the constitution arrangements within the *United Kingdom* are a matter for the United Kingdom and Parliament and the Irish *Republic* is not concerned."

But Mr Peter Archer, an Opposition spokesman on Northern Ireland, said the report represented a unique initiative in recent Irish history.

He said the Irish people were "Tired of the old *political* treadmills and worn-out slogans" and were calling for a response from their *political* leaders offering vision and hope.

The report should lead to discussions with nothing ruled out of the agenda and there should be a full Commons debate, he said.

The IRA's political wing, Sinn Fein, had no immediate response to the report, but challenges the Dublin Government to lift the broadcasting ban on the party so it could engage in debate on the report.

Dr FitzGerald said the forum's ideas showed "an unprecedented sensitivity towards the Protestants of Northern Ireland".

He admitted the analysis advanced came from Irish nationalism but added: "I believe that our openness will be recognized publicly by many who do not share our perspective."

Risk of cholera escape from research institute MPs told

By Richard Evans

A Whitehall health official has disclosed that there is "some risk" of dangerous bacteria and viruses, such as cholera and hepatitis, escaping from a biological research establishment in Hampstead, north London.

The statement by Mr Geoffrey Holme, a deputy secretary at the Department of Health and Social Security, comes a year after the National Institute for Biological Standards and Control was the subject of a critical but unpublished report by the Health and Safety Executive which contained nearly 100 recommendations.

The institute, whose premises are in a converted Victorian hospital, is funded by the Government and is responsible for the standardization and control of biological medicines.

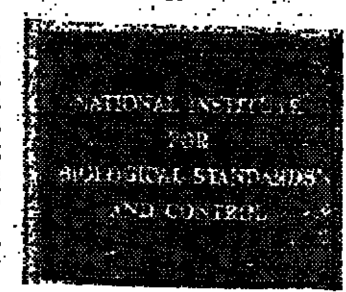
Its 240 staff conduct scientific tests on biological products used in medicine, such an antibiotics, hormones and vaccines, to check their safety and quality and examine products before the Government issues a licence for their mass production.

The institute, which is also a World Health Organization international laboratory, holds various dangerous pathogens, disease-causing agents, for its work, including cholera and hepatitis.

Mr Holme told the Commons Social Services Select Committed: "There is some risk of leakage of dangerous pathogens into the environment or at least there is that possibility".

He told MPs that conditions inside the institute were overcrowded and that standards had been criticized by the Health and Safety Executive.

The executive's 20-page report found fault with nearly every facet of the establishment, including divisions dealing with antibiotics, chemistry, viral and blood products, hormones, animal and sterile services.



The institute's nameplate.

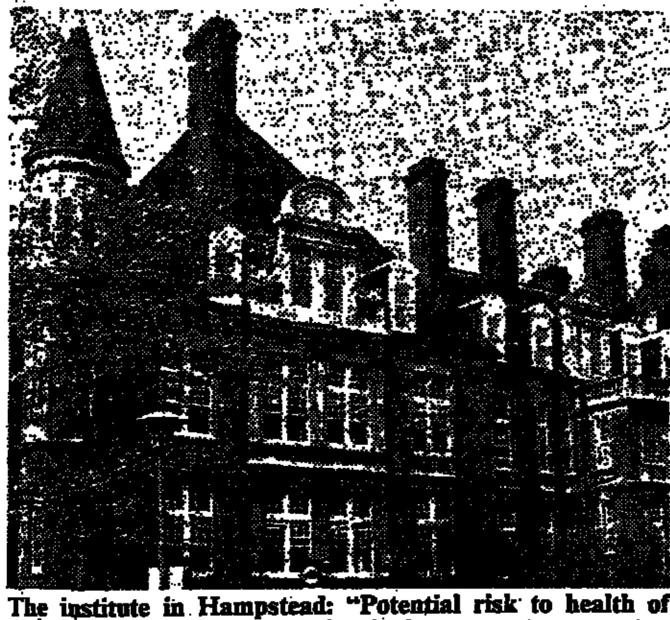
A spokeman for the executive said yesterday the wide-ranging nature of its report indicated there were "some fairly serious problems there".

Criticisms were made of congested laboratories, inadequate ventilation, unsafe storage facilities and state of an old bicycle shed used for keeping equipment.

The institute was also urged to assess the potential risk to the health of staff who had to work with blood samples, possibly derived from donors suffering from AIDS (acquired immune deficiency syndrome)

All the action recommended by the executive has been completed or is about to be undertaken, according to Mr Melvin Lort, secretary to the National Biological Standards Board, which administers the institute. There have been no leaks of dangerous pathogens to date, he says.

A purpose-built complex, costing £18m, is being constructed to house the institute in South Mimms, Hertfordshire. It will not be ready for use before 1986-87.


The institute in Hampstead: "Potential risk to health of staff".

Six Sudan ministers lose jobs in reshuffle

Khartum (AFP) – Six senior Sudanese ministers lave lost their jobs in a Cabinet reshuffle by President Gaafar Nemeiry.

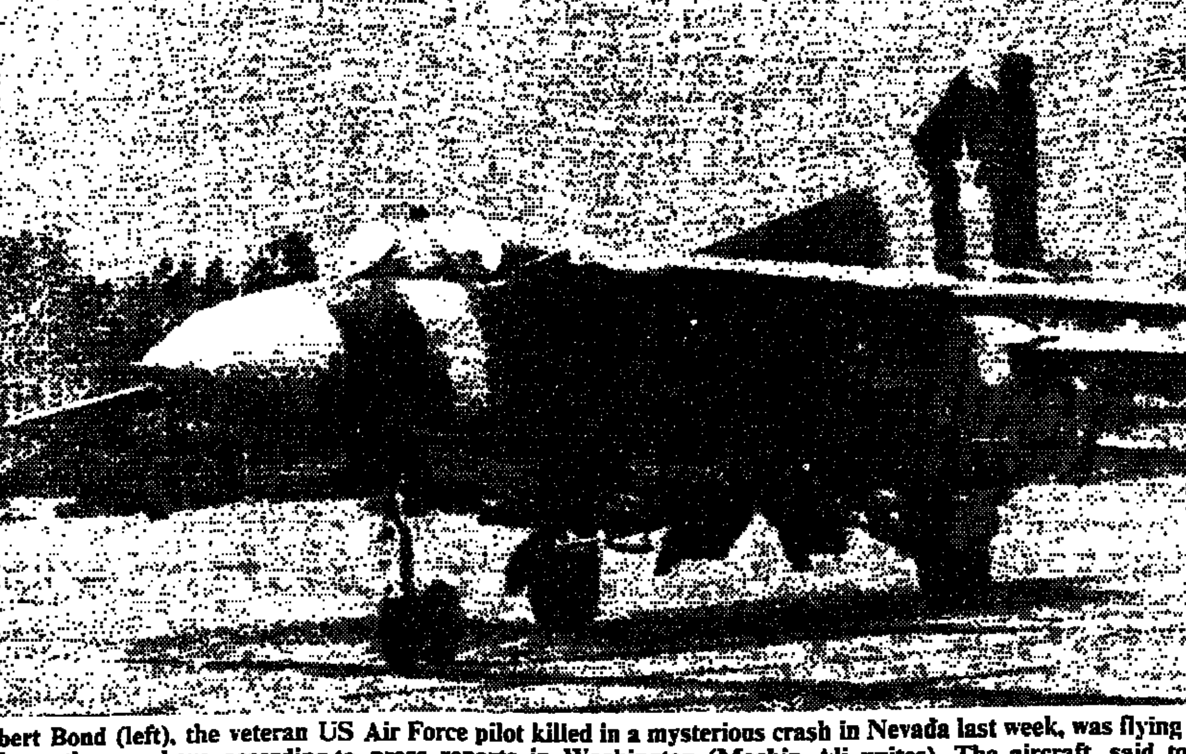
The changes follow the declaration of a state of emergency by President Nimeiry on Sunday in an attempt to deal with a spate of strikes and growing unrest. Details of the reshuffle were reported by the Sudanese news agency Suna.

Mr Muhammad Mirghani Mubarak, the Foreign Minister, lost his post to Mr Hashim Osman, the official Under-Secretary and Mr Ahmed Abdul Rahman Muhammad, the Internal Affairs Minister, was replaced by Mr Kamal Hassan Ahmed, the deputy head of state security.

Mr Muhammad Khogali Saliheen, Minister of Information and National Guidance for less than a year, lost his job to Mr Aly Muhammad Shummo, formerly chairman of the Council for Sports and Youth Welfare. Mr Aly Muhammad Fadul, the Health Minister, was Council for Sports and Youth Welfare. Mr Aly Muhammad Fadul, the Health Minister, was replaced by Mr Abdulsalam Salih Eisa, commander of the Medical Corps.

● GENEVA: Insurgents fighting government forces in southern Sudan will accept arms from Libya if they are offered, a senior official of the rebel Sudan People's Liberation Movement said here.





Test flight victim: Lieutenant-General Robert Bond (left), the veteran US Air Force pilot killed in a mysterious crash in Nevada last week, was flying a Soviet-made MiG23 Flogger fighter similar to the one above, according to press reports in Washington (Moshin Ali writes). The aircraft, said to come from a Middle East country other than Israel, was taking part in a top secret study of Soviet weaponry.

Aid cuts hit Sahel hard

Recent cuts in development aid, partly attributable to the United States, will cause economic chaos and perhaps collapse in the drought-hit Sahel region of West Africa, Oxfam said (according to a Reuter report) yesterday.

For the last two years the rains have failed in many parts of the Sahel, as they did in the disaster years of 1967 to 1973 when thousands of people died, the Oxfam report said.

The report, by Mr Nigel Twose, a former Oxfam field director in Upper Volta, said the ability of large numbers of people to cope with the drought was declining while women, the traditional water carriers, were especially hard hit. All the Sahel nations – Cape Verde, Mauritania, Senegal, Gambia, Mali, Niger, Chad and Upper Volta – are suffering from the drought.

Mr Twose said: "Heavy concentrations on cash crops has impoverished the land, and more of the poorest are being slowly forced onto marginal land . . . desertification is intensifying."

He blamed aid cuts for exacerbating Sahel problems. He said the United States used political power to cut International Development Association (IDA) 1984-86 funds to $9 billion (£6.4 billion) when the World Bank affiliate said it needed $16 billion to do its job of giving poor states interest-free loans.

Cancer kills nuclear test airman who spoke out

From Tony Duboudin, Melbourne

Mr John Burke, the former RAF technician who alleged that he found four dead Aborigines after a secret British nuclear test, has died of cancer at his Adelaide home.

His disclosures last week prompted an appeal by Mr John Bannon, the South Australian Premier, to the British Prime Minister and Opposition leader for more information on the three secret tests at Maralinga in 1963.

Mr Burke said that he developed stomach cancer as a result of exposure to radiation during the test programme.

Meanwhile, a former Royal Australian Air Force serviceman has corroborated Mr Burke's reports of the three previously unpublicized tests

£1m plea to state over painting sale

By Geraldine Norman
Sale Room Correspondent

The Manchester City Art Gallery has asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr Nigel Lawson, for £1m to help it buy a *thirteenth century* Siennese painting of the Crucifixion.

The painting has been sold by its present anonymous owner to the Getty Museum in Malibu, California, for £1.8m, but an export licence has been withheld until July 16 to allow Manchester to try to match this price.

Mr Tim Clifford, Manchester's director, said yesterday that he was challenging the Government to stick by its commitment to encourage private patronage of the arts.

"If the Chancellor will match me pound for pound, I am sure that I can manage to find £900,000", he said. "The National Art Collecctions Fund has committed itself to largest grant in its history at £500,000. That shows that the private sector really has its heart set on keeping the picture in Britain."

Government money to help with big museum purchases is normally channelled through the National Heritage Memorial Fund but it has refused Manchester's request for £1m

Threat to kill jail chief denied

From Our Correspondent
Winchester

A prisoner serving a life sentence said he had nothing to lose by killing the assistant governor he had taken hostage, Winchester Crown Court was told yesterday.

The statement was alleged to have been made by John Boeden, aged 26, after he had seized the assistant governor of Parkhurst prison, Mr Gerry Schofield, in his office.

Mr David Elfer, QC, for the prosecution, said that the incident began after another prisoner, James McCaig, aged 27, went to see Mr Schofield about a parole application

"The application was refused, but instead of being upset, McCaig began laughing", said Mr Elfer. "Then Bowden entered the room. He was carrying a Tesco bag which contained bombs, a radio and knives.

"Mr Schofield realized he had become a hostage and his 29-hour ordeal had begun. This was to be a terrifying experience for Mr Schofield". Mr Elfer added.

Bowden and McCaig deny falsely imprisoning Mr Schofield, and *threatening to murder* him.

The trial continues.

Years of conflict saved by allied codebreakers

By Peter Hennessy

The Second World War could have been a 10-year conflict lasting until 1949 but for the quality of allied signals intelligence, Professor Harry Hinsley, Master of St John's College, Cambridge, and official historian of British intelligence during the war, said yesterday.

In an interview to mark the publication today of the third volume of his history, Professor Hinsley explained that the success of D-Day, the invasion of Europe in June, 1944, was "on a knife edge in terms of shipping and the amount of German opposition we were prepared to risk.

"If Hitler had delayed us for a year in the Mediterranean, either by taking Cairo, or keeping a front going in North Africa, we would not have had the shipping for D-Day.

"Similarly, if we had not beaten the U-boats twice in 1943, with the help of 'Ultra' (the code name for the product of Signals Intelligence) he would have held us up for another year.

"So, if the second front in Europe had been opened in 1946 instead of 1944, we would have been facing a much bigger German army because there would have been a deadlock on the Russian front."

He concluded: "All the time, Hitler was beating our bombers. Our one great failure, was we could not break his back; his economy was increasing all the time. It would have been a 10-year war."

Book review, page 11

Syrians capture three Israelis 'sight seeing' north of Beirut

From Our Correspondent, Beirut

Three Israelis detained on the border of Syrian-controlled territory in northern Lebanon are being held by Syria on charges that they are saboteurs.

The arrests set off a flurry of angry accusations between Syria and Israel and caught Lebanon yet again in the middle of its neighbours' feud.

The Syrian military command said in a communiqué issued yesterday in Damascus that at 1pm on Tuesday "our forces arrested a group of Israeli saboteurs made up of three sabotage elements who tried to infiltrate behind our lines in northern Lebanon". The communiqué, distributed by the Syrian news agency Sana, did not explain why the Syrians had waited 24 hours to announce the arrests.

In Jerusalem, Israeli foreign ministry officials said the three men had been assigned to the Israeli "liaison office" in the Beirut suburb of Dbaye and that they had been taken into custody after getting lost on a sightseeing trip. Israeli officials said they would hold both Syria and Lebanon responsible for their safe return.

Exactly how the three men – *identified by Israel as* Eran Florentin, Shmuel Roga and Nahum Nesher – *came to fall* into Syrian hands has not officially been established.

The Israeli Army radio said that the trio had gone sightseeing in the ancient port city of Byblos and then, for some unexplained reason, proceeded north on the coastal highway and into trouble.

Military sources here said their car – bearing Lebanese number plates – crossed *through the roadblock manned* by the right-wing Christian *Phalangist militia on the edge of* the village of Barbara, and then through the Lebanese Army roadblock in nearby Madfoun. The villages are about 30 miles north of Beirut.

About 100 yards farther down the road they encountered yet another roadblock – this one flying a Syrian flag. Reports differ on what happened next.

The voice of Free Lebanon, Phalangist radio station, said that the Israelis were trying to turn around short of the Syrian roadblock, but that the Syrians opened fire and the car overturned. According to the Lebanese military sources, the car screeched to a stop short of the roadblock and the three men fled to the beach near by.

The Israelis first fell into the hands of the Lebanese Army at a post it maintains in a former Boy Scout camp on the beach, the sources said, but Syrian soldiers, who by then had inspected the car and found maps with Hebrew lettering, demanded that the three be turned over to the Syrians because technically they had strayed into a Syrian military zone.

The new captives raise to six the number of Israelis being held by Syria including a pilot whose aircraft was shot down over the Bekaa Valley in eastern Lebanon. Three other Israelis are believed to be in the hands of Syrian-backed Palestinian units that operate both in Syria and Lebanon. Five other Israelis have been reported missing *in the region, and are unaccounted for.*

● ***Cabinet gaps:*** Lebanon's new Cabinet held its first meeting at the presidential palace east of Beirut yesterday, but three opposition leaders offered portfolios failed to attend.

Their absence cast doubt on whether Mr Rashid Karami, Lebanon's Prime Minister-designate, would succeeed in rapidly forming a government of "national unity".

Two of the absent leaders – Mr Walid Jamblatt, the Druze chieftain and head of the Progressive Socialist Party, and Mr Nabih Berri, head of the Shia Muslim Amal militia – were in Damascus, discussing the Cabinet with Syria.

Arabs see liaison office as Mossad outpost

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem

The Israeli-Lebanese liaison office is a curious, quasi diplomatic outpost in Lebanon which has existed since it was *founded in 1982, after the June* invasion. Last autumn it moved *from its original premisrs near* the presidential palace at Baabda to a rented villa at Dbaye on the coast a few miles north of Beirut.

The little-publicized office, which is supplied with its own Israeli security personnel and powerful communications equipment, is well outside the area of Lebanon controlled by *the Israeli Army.* Last night Israeli officials said that an *undisclosed number of its staff* remained on duty, and were assisting in efforts to secure the release of the three Israelis held by the Syrians.

The Israeli Foreign Ministry, which supplies some of the staff, was unwilling to reveal any precse details about the size or function of the office, which has long been regarded by the *Syrians and their Lebanese* allies as providing convenient cover for Israeli agents working for the Mossad secret service. Its original purpose was to smooth out problems arising between the Israeli and Lebanese governments.

Situated in premises rented from a Lebanese businessman, its continued existence after the Lebanon Government's formal *abrogation of the ill-fated May* 17, 1983, agreement with Israel was regarded by *many* observers as an anomaly unlikely to continue indefinitely.



All smiles: Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, greets Dr Kohl, the West German Chancellor, on his arrival.

Thatcher says siege no humiliation

By Henry Stanhope, Diplomatic Correspondent

The siege of St James's Square ended in humiliation not for Britain but for Colonel Gaddafi, the Libyan leader, who had all his people expelled *from Britain and diplomatic* relations severed, Mrs Margaret Thatcher *said last night.*

"After that tragic murder we *managed to get all our own* people out of the Embassy in *Tripoli safely home. That* was not a humiliation but a success," she *told* a press conference after her summit meeting with Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany.

The two leaders, meeting with their senior ministers at Chequers, discussed the problems of having a people's revolutionary committee, such as that which had taken control of the Libyan People's Bureau in London "masquerading as diplomatic representatives" – although Mrs Thatcher also disclosed that a number of European countries had jointly decided that such bureaux should be recognized officially.

The *two leaders, who seemed* broadly in agreement, certainly *on the Libyan issue, also* discussed, if only briefly, the *Vienna Convention on diplo*matic relations. But they were very much aware, Mrs Thatcher said, that nothing should be done which might make it more difficult for their embassies to work in countries which did not share their own principles.

Herr Kohl, after referring to the "terrible experience" which Britain had undergone, also spoke of the need to reexamine the question of diplomatic status under the convention and made it clear that the matter was likely to be raised – probably at Britain's instigation – at next month's economic summit in London.

But Mrs Thatcher made clear when pressed for more *detail of the Government's* intentions, that it was a *question of* seeking closer cooperation on this issue of *diplomatic immunty, and not* one of imposing trade sanctions *upon Colonel Gaddafi and his* Libyan people.

***Both* heads of government were careful to stress the happy atmosphere and the useful and constructive nature of this, the fifteenth bilateral meeting between the two countries. They also quickly dismissed any suggestion of lingering acrimony between them after the failure of the Brussels summit to reach agreement on EEC budgetary problems.**

But Mrs Thatcher also went on to emphasise that Britain had "very little room to manoeuvre" in negotiating with the EEC partners over the British contribution to community funds.

Both she and Chancellor *Kohl expressed the hope for* an early solution. But they did not discuss specific *figures* at yesterday's sessions and sources on both *sides had* indicated in advance that no major breakthrough should be expected in their bilateral talks.

Kohl points Europe to political union

By Richard Davy

In a powerful call for European political union, Herr Helmut Kohl, the West German chancellor, told an audience in Oxford last night that Europeans must increase their *weight and influence in Nato.* They must learn to speak with one voice with the United States and other countries.

The European Community, Herr Kohl said, "is more than just a bank into which members deposit a sum of money in the firm expectation that they will subsequently be able to withdraw a larger sum". It should be *made clear that member states* consider themselves permanently committed to European unification.

"Are all members prepared to work for *the political union of* Europe without ifs and buts?" *he* asked.

Tighter political organization *would be required, Herr Kohl* said, because the Community would have to talk increasingly about security policies, not as an alternative to the Atlantic alliance but in order to strengthen its European pillar.

"Nato – and particularly the close friendship and partnership with the US – should *remain* the cornerstone of German security policy and the guarantor of our freedom."

Herr Kohl was delivering the Konrad Adenauer Memorial Lecture under the auspices of St *Antony's College and the* Konrad Adenauer Foundation. *He said that Dr Adenauer, the* first postwar Chancellor of West Germany, knew that only within a community of like-minded states and peoples could the stability of German democracy, peace, freedom and social justice be permanently ensured in the face of totali*tarian communism.*

Terrorism alert for papal visit

Seoul (NYT). – With the Pope arriving today for a five-day visit, South Korea has begun putting its security machinery into high gear.

The streets of Seoul are filled *with young men in* brush crewcuts and windbreakers who seem to *have the power to stop* anyone they please for questioning. Uniformed police patrols have been increased and guards surround public buildings in greater numbers than normal.

According to press reports, 3,000 policemen have been brought to Seoul from the *provinces. Government* officials would not *say whether this was so, but they acknowl*edged that a [illegible] terrorism alert had been ordered.

Concern for the Pope's safety has been exceptionally high, in part because of news reports from Rome suggesting that international terrorist groups were plotting against him in South Korea. These groups were said to include a Turkish neo-Nazi *organization,* as well *as the* Venezuelan terrorist known as *Carlos.*

One government official said reports about possible threats against the pope had been received by South Korean intelligence authorities.

The Pope's visit comes against a backdrop of stepped-up student protests against the four-year-old Government of President Chun Doo Hwan.

The visit has been billed as a pastoral visit, intended to celebrate 200 years of Catholicism in Korea and to canonize *103 Christian* martyrs at a huge open-air Mass on Sunday. There are now an estimated 1.7 million Korean Catholics, a total that has grown rapidly in recent years, as has the overall number of Christians.

Weapons ban: Police have banned the carrying of tra*ditional weapons by tribesmen* when the Pope visits Mount Hagen in Papua New Guinea's western highlands next week (*AFP* reports).

Tribesmen, who have already begun to walk to Mount Hagen along jungle trails have been told that they will not be allowed to carry bows and arrows, spears and clubs at the open-air Mass on Tuesday, for which a crowd of 150,000 is expected.

Oath of allegiance: Sydney Maree, the South African runner, with his wife Lisa, taking *the Oath in Philadelphia yesterday to become a US citizen*

Solidarity to unleash renewed protests today

From Roger Boyes, Warsaw

The anti-government demonstrations on May Day have left the Solidarity underground leaders determined to follow with a fresh wave of protests today, the anniversary of Poland's liberal 1791 constitution.

The occasion is less evocative – *and less prone to embarrass* the Polish authorities – than the *demonstrations on May Day,* the workers' holiday. But *according to leaflets issued* by the clandestine union leadership, *Solidarity* sympathizers should attend evening Mass, wearing religious or national badges to identify their sympathies and then chant their support.

On May 3 1982, the first anniversary of the declaration of martial law, there was rioting throughout Poland and the security forces put down the unrest with great force. Today's affair is likely to be more modest. Even the May Day demonstrations this year involved far fewer people than in 1983.

The Polish authorities yesterday condemned the organizers of the May Day disturbances, which occurred in at least seven cities and towns, saying that they were enemies of the "realistically perceived interests of our nation and of the working people".

A commentary in the Warsaw newspaper *Zycie Warszawy* said that it appeared to be "very difficult for some people to give up their illusions and abandon their myths".

What emerged from the rubble of the May Day demonstrations is that the Polish authorities will use every instrument available to contain street protests – but that even the massive show of force will not deter a hard core of mainly teenage demonstrators.

The young generation which has come to political maturity *after the banning of Solidarity,* seems to have struck a rough coalition with *middle-aged* devout women who resent the *intrusion of the police onto holy* ground.

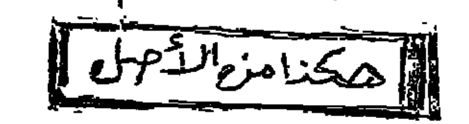
During the May *Day* demonstrations near the Warsaw steelworks it was not unusual to see women in their forties making *V* for victory signs or beating riot policemen with their umbrellas to prevent them arresting teenagers.

The May Day demonstrations in *Nowa Huta* – always one of the more violent areas – showed clearly how this new dynamic of protest operates. Some 3,000 parishioners, most of them Solidarity sympathizers, attended Mass in the steel city at a large new church, known as The Ark.

Long before the end of the Mass the church had been surrounded by a brigade *of riot* police who checked the docu*ments of every passer-by.*

When the congregation left after the service it saw the massive force of police and began to clap ironically. Teenagers scattered leaflets among the crowd, but it was in no sense a demonstration until the police called on the people to disperse immediately. Then, led by young boys, the crowd shouted "*Solidarity*", whistling and catcalling when one of their *number* was arrested.

A convoy of armoured cars, tear *gas lorries,* water cannon and vans with the foot troops of the *Zomo* riot police drove in front of the church scattering the crowd. The people fled into the church, and the water cannon returned spraying bursts of red-tinted water at the sheltering congregation. More troops arrived and shot flares and smoke bombs, forcing everybody deeper into The Ark.





South Africa bans inquiry on internment of 146 in Namibian prison camp

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg

A legal and political controversy has arisen here over the South African Government's refusal to permit a court inquiry into the incarceration without trial for the last six years of at least 146 people in a prison camp at Mariental, 160 miles south-east of Windhoek, the capital of South African-occupied Namibia (South West Africa).

Attention has been drawn to the camp, about which there is little detailed information, by the decision of Mr Kobie Coetzee, the South African minister of justice, to ban the hearing before the Windhoek Supreme Court of a petition to secure the release of 37 of the detainees, the only ones whose names could be ascertained.

In doing so, Mr Coetzee invoked wide-ranging powers under the Defence Act, which, in effect, enable the Government to prevent the examination in court of the legality of actions deemed to have been taken by the Army or the state in good faith to suppress terrorism and protect national security. There is no appeal.

There are officially admitted to be 146 people in the camp, including 14 Angolans, but independent sources in Namibia believe the figure is much higher and that they may be more than 100 women among them. Nearly all, it is understood, were captured when the South African Army raided the t..n of Cassinga in southern Angola in 1978, at that time a headquarters of Swapo, (South West Africa People's Organization).

Swapo has been fighting for the independence of Namibia for the last 18 years and operates from bases in Angola. There usefulness is now in question, however, because of an agreement between South Africa and Angola under which Pretoria's troops are being withdrawn from parts of southern Angola they have occupied for the past three years. In return, Angola has pledged to stop Swapo infiltration into Namibia.

In early March of this year 23 applicants, among them leaders of the Lutheran, Anglican and Roman Catholic churches in Namibia, brought a legal action against, among others, the South african Defence Minister, to secure the release of 37 of the detainees on the grounds that their detention was unlawful under both South African and international law and that the Army had acted *ultra vires*

This is the action the Government has now banned. There seems to be some con*fusion about the exact* legal status of the detainees. Mr Andre Collomb, the head of the Pretoria office of the International Committee of the Red Cross, says they enjoy protection as prisoners of war under the Third Geneva Convention.

The belief that there may be a large number of women in the camp – denied by army sources – rests largely on an affidavit by Mr Bernard Shilongo, a carpenter, who was allowed to visit his sister in the camp in June of last year.

Pretoria troops to guard dam

From Our Own Correspondent, Johannesburg

South Africa and black-ruled Mozambique are to take joint military action to ensure the security of the Camhora Bassa hydro-electric scheme. It has been a repeated target of sabotage by guerrillas, previous by covertly supported by South Africa, who are opposed to the Government of President Samora Machel.

This emerged yesterday at the signing by South Africa, Mozambique and Portugal in Cape Town Castle of a 32-year contract for the supply of electricity from the dam to South Africa at a tariff of 1.10 cents (about 0.6p) per kilowatt hour, more than twice the previous rate.

The text of the agreement, one of the first fruits of the March 16 Nkomati Accord between Mozambique and South Africa, says the two countries will "jointly take immediate steps to protect the transmission lines from attack or interference and to safeguard the personnel responsible for the repair and maintenance of the lines."

Portuguese sources said they understood that joint "mobile units" would be formed to patrol the lines, with the South

President Machel: Joint units to patrol

Africans contributing equipment and personnel. No further details were immediately available from the South African side.

Built during the last years of the Portuguese colonial regime in Mozambique, the Cahora Bassa dam began commercial operations in 1978. But the supply of electricity has been constantly interrupted by sabotage and ceased altogether last October.

The lines are still down and South African officials say it could be up to five months before they are operational again.

Officials of Escom, the South African electricity supply commission, said South Africa would pay some 90m rand (£50m) a year for power from Cahora Bassa, which would meet about 8 per cent of national requirements. Most of this revenue would go to Portugal, to pay debts incurred in building the dam, but between 5 and 10m rand would go to Mozambique.

Mr Mario Machungo, Mozambique's Minister for Planning, said his Government would be "an unshakeable partner" in carrying out the agreement.

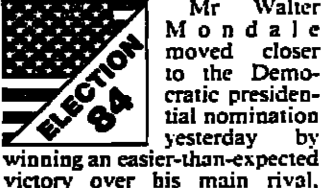
Under the Nkomati accord, South Africa implicitly agreed to withdraw support from the Mozambique National Resistance guerrillas responsible for sabotaging the power lines. The rebels have continued to be active, and earlier this week were reported to have killed three people and injured 10 others in an ambush 12 miles north of Maputo.

Mozambique and Portugal appear to be confident, however, that MNR activity will decrease as the guerrillas are denied South African supplies and logistical support.



Jesse Jackson storms to big primary victory

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington



Mr Walter Mondale moved closer to the Democratic presidential nomination yesterday by winning an easier-than-expected victory over his main rival, Senator Gary Hart in the Tennesse primary on Tuesday.

Senator Hart's hopes of reviving his faltering campaign by staging a "second New Hampshire" in the South were dashed by a wave of apathy among Tennessee voters, most of whom stayed at home. Fewer than 15 per cent of the 2.2 million people eligible to vote bothered to cast their ballots.

Only among blacks was there a high turnout in support of the Rev Jesse Jackson who finished a strong third. He gained an impressive 24 per cent in a state whose population is only 14 per cent black.

With virtually all votes counted, Mr Mondale had won 42 per cent, Senator Hart 30 per cent and Mr Jackson 24 per cent.

The Tennessee result dashed Senator Hart's dream of regaining lost momentum in time for the Texas caucuses which take place on Saturday and the Ohio primary next Tuesday.

Although Mr Mondale was justifiably pleased with the Tennessee result, the big winner on Tuesday was Mr Jackson. Not only was Tennessee his most impressive performance to date in the South, but he also scored a resounding victory in Washington DC where he won a two-to-one victory over his nearest rival, giving the black activist his first clear-cut primary victory

Mr Jackson's victory in the nation's capital, a city whose population is over 70 per cent black, had long been expected, but the scale of his landslide surprised even his most ardent supporters. He won 67 per cent of the votes cast compared with 26 per cent for Mr Mondale and 7 per cent for Senator Hart.

A jubilant Mr Jackson told supporters: "Tonight is a victory for the boats stuck at the bottom. It's a victory for the rainbow coalition."

HOW THEY STAND

The latest delegate count, according to United Press International, after the Tennessee and District of Columbia primaries. A total of 1,967 delegates is needed to secure the Democratic nomination.

Mondale	1,215
Hart	643
Jackson	207
Uncommitted	330
Others	58
Total	2,453

High noon for Hart in Texas poll fiesta

From Christopher Thomas, Houston

Mr Walter Mondale is riding high in Texas, bolstered by an arcane voting system rigged by the Democratic Party establishment to keep outsideers out. Senator Gary Hart hardly has a hope.

If Mr Hart loses Texas in Saturday's caucuses, as he assuredly will, it will be another sounding of the death knell in his long-shot campaign for the Democratic presidential nomination. Two hundred delegates are at stake, the third largest delegation.

Saturday will be an electoral feast-day in Texas. By day there will be a simple primary election to select candidates for everything from county sheriff to the judge, a Senator, the district attorney and members of the state school board. By night, the caucuses will be held to choose a man for the White House. By any standards, Texas has devised a peculiar system.

The primary voting ends at 7 pm. The caucuses start 15 minutes later. But only those who voted by day will be allowed to vote by night – and Saturday night at that. Only the truly dedicated will make the double journey. It is a system where not even money is master. It takes painstaking organization, the relentless telephoning of registered Democrats to get them to turn out twice. Without doubt, Mr Mondale's machine is best equipped for the task.

Throughout the state, groups averaging fewer than 20 people will gather in 6,600 small rooms – precinct conventions, they call them – to choose their man for President. No more than 10 per cent of those who voted by day are likely to come back at night. The smaller the turnout, the harder the core of establishment voters, and the better Mr Mondale will like it.

There is only one slight worry for Mr Mondale – the Spanish speakers, whose support will be important in other Western battles. Normally he would be assured of their overwhelming backing, but the Rev Jesse Jackson has been campaigning hard in that quarter. The turnout of Hispanics may also be seriously diminished because it is Cinco de Mayo (the Fifth of May), Mexico's national holiday. Mexican-Americans would probably rather not spend the evening in thousands of little smoke-filled caucus rooms.

The same is true of the young supporters of Mr Hart. "The caucuses are stacked against us", he lamented, aware that Saturday night is no time to count on the Yuppies (young, upwardly mobile urban professionals), whose support has been the backbone of Mr Hart's campaign.

Bombing of Afghans condemned by Reagan

From Nicholas Ashford Washington

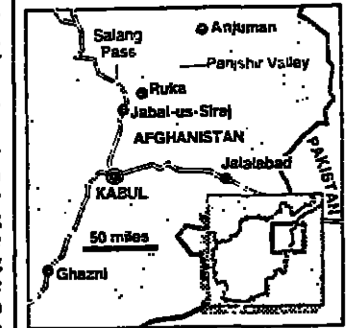
President Reagan yesterday condemned the Soviet use of high-altitude bombing as part of a new military offensive in Afghanistan, saying that it would "bring untold new suffering to the civilian population".

In a statement issued in Fairbanks, Alaska, soon after his return from a six-day visit to China, the President strongly attacked the Soviet escalation of fighting in the strategic Panjshir Valley of Afghanistan, which leads from Kabul to the Soviet border.

"These new Soviet military actions are unprecedented in several respects", he said, "including the large force levels being employed in the Panjshir Valley against the Afghan resistance and the use for the first time in Afghanistan of high-altitude bombing."

He added that the Soviet actions, the most massive since their invasion of Afghanistan four years ago, glaringly revealed the "brutal anti-civilian tactics" being used to subjugate an independent country.

The President urged the Soviet Union to join in efforts for a negotiated political settlement based on United Nations General Assembly resolutions calling for a withdrawal of Soviet forces, restoration of Afghanistan's independence, and self-determination for the Afghan people.



● **Islamabad:** Soviet forces attacking the Panjshir Valley may have landed units at a key pass at the eastern end of the valley, Western diplomats said here (Reuter reports).

Information from Kabul indicated that the Soviet troops, who are believed to have advanced about halfway up the 70-mile valley from the western mouth, could have landed troops at Anjuman pass, they added. But they did not appear to be entering the many side-valleys

González gets out of his office to woo Spain's disaffected working class



From Richard Wigg, Madrid



Señor González: Few turned out to hear him

Señor Felipe González, the Spanish Prime Minister, has decided to get out of his office, where he has closeted himself except for essential foreign trips for more than a year, and make better contact with the country's problems.

Two visits in the past few days to Catalonia and the Basque country have shown that for this hitherto charismatic leader such contact was overdue.

The clear message from Spain's two most important regions has been that his Socialist Government's economic medicine for the crisis, however necessary for the nation makes working-class Socialist voters increasingly disillusioned and restive.

In a third sampling of unpleasant realities, Señor González was booed for the first time since he became Prime Minister 17 months ago, when he met industrialists owning small and medium-sized enterprises in the Madrid region last week.

He was booed as he told them home truths, such as that the much-criticized public sector deficit would hardly exist if all companies paid their taxes like their employees. Only 45 per cent of business and professional people paid their taxes, he said.

In Catalonia the Prime Minister's campaign appearance did not stop the Socialists losing more than 600.000 votes in Sunday's election for a new Catalan Parliament compared with the October, 1982, general election which put Señor González in power. Too many Castilian-speaking immigrant workers who settled in the boom years stayed away from the polls.

Señor González drew a crowd of only about 50.000 when he attended a May Day rally in Bilbao, where the pro-Socialist General Union of Workers (UGT) sent in its members by bus from all over Spain. By contrast, more than 100.000 attended a rival May Day parade in Madrid of the Communist-run Workers' Commissions.

Señor González signalled that his Government is to try to remedy its error this year of not negotiating a national wages and incomes policy with the employers and trade unions and will start talks soon to achieve this for next year.

The trade unionists were given a pep talk. "If we do not do things on the basis of a sound and productive economy, it will be impossible to pursue policies of social justice and employment," Señor González declared.

Where could Spain today obtain funds for a Keynes-style refloating of the economy, he asks. He preferred to administer strict economic policies himself rather than to have the International Monetary Fund dictate the medicine.

In the Basque country and Catalonia the Socialists tried this spring in autonomous elections to capture power

Señor González indicated that the election results will bring no fundamental change in his Government's devolution policies. There is a direct link with the crisis because the curbs on public spending by Señor Miguel Boyer, the Economics Minister, affect the money allocated to Spain's 17 autonomous regions.

Army's soft line puzzles all sides in El Salvador

From John Carlin San Salvador



Best foot forward: El Salvador's Army polishes its professional image for America's benefit. (Photograph Raoul Shade)

For an institution reviled in recent years by human rights organizations all over the world, El Salvador's military has assumed a strikingly meek public position lately.

The chief of the Air Force, a hardline right-winger, Colonel Juan Bustillo, said on Monday that the days when the armed forces carried out coups were now over – an important assertion given widespread fears of a right-wing backlash after a likely Duarte victory in Sunday's presidential election.

Colonel Domingo Monterrosa, a notoriously ruthless commander in charge of operations in the east of the country, said the unthinkable to reporters last month: sooner or later, negotiations would have to take place with the guerrillas.

The Army's Chief of Staff, Colonel Adolfo Blandón, complained good-naturedly last week to the president of the Central Electoral Council that his soldiers had become "postmen" in a logistical operation to ensure that Sunday's vote goes smoothly.

On Tuesday a small May Day demonstration by the left-wing union, Musyges, was allowed by the armed forces to proceed peacefully. It was the first rally by the left in San Salvador in four years. In 1980 such demonstrations usually ended in panic, soldiers spraying crowds with machine-gun fire.

Civilians in the Duarte and D'Aubuisson camps, both moderates and right-wingers, have been conceding lately, in a bewildered fashion, that the military is changing, by which they mean it is becoming more apolitical, more professional, and less an apparatus of repression.

Colonel Blandón declared before reporters in February that the Army had been instructed to distance itself from the political process during the election. Some officers failed to abide by Colonel Blandón's orders, notably two provincial commanders, Colonel Denis Morán and Colonel Jorge Cruz, who put the armed forces machinery to its traditional role of intimidating people into voting for the right.

Interestingly, both colonels have been mentioned by military sources recently as probable targets of a US-induced army clean-up, expected after the elections.

There has been a regular flow this year of Salvadorean colonels bound for Washington to be told first hand that crucially needed American aid cannot be provided indefinitely without visible changes in the character of the Army. Visible changes there have been – but are they deep-rooted?

It emerged last week that a commission of the highest-ranking members of the armed forces had urged the Defence Minister in a letter to instruct the incoming President not to attempt serious changes in the armed forces' structure. In other words, to let him know that his constitutionally granted powers as Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces must be severely circumscribed.

There is a widespread attitude in the Salvadorean armed forces which has been summed up like this: "Let the Yankees see what they want to see. Then do what you want to do." It has worked in recent years, with little more than lip-service to human rights ensuring ever-increasing quantities of American military aid.

Summer treaty hope for Central America

From Stephen Kinzer, New York Times Panama City

The Foreign Ministers of Colombia, Venezuela, Mexico and Panama hope to produce a draft peace treaty for Central America this summer, according to diplomats who took part in high-level meetings here this week.

The four Foreign Ministers, who represent the countries of the so-called Contadora Group, on Tuesday concluded three days of talks which included meetings with their counterparts from five Central American countries. They expressed concern about what they said was increasing militarization and tension in the area, but said in a communiqué that they had made "highly satisfactory" progress towards an agreement.

"We are ready to begin the process of drawing up a regional agreement for peace in Central America", said Señor Bernardo Sepúlveda, the Mexican Foreign Minister.

The five countries are El Salvador, Honduras, Guatemala, Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

An American congressman who has been meeting senior officials in the region this week, Mr Bill Alexander (Democrat, Arkansas), said in an interview that "the pieces of the puzzle are ready to be put together".

● SAN SALVADOR: Troops backed by aircraft and artillery began a drive on rebel positions north-east of the capital, reporters returning from the area said (AP reports).

More than 3.000 soldiers converged on left-wing guerrillas believed to have massed in the area between the towns of Tejutepeque and Jutiapa about 40 miles north-east of the capital, said Colonel Jaime Flores, commander of the 1st Infantry Brigade, which is responsible for the area.

He was interviewed by reporters near Tejutepeque, where he was commanding some of the troops.

Four 105mm howitzers pounded rebel positions from a football field in Ilobasco, 10 miles south of Jutiapa, and other artillery appeared to be firing from an area west of Jutiapa, the journalists said.

● TEGUCIGALPA: More than 20,000 protesters chanting anti-American slogans marched through Tegucigalpa to mark the May Day holiday in Honduras and left-wing unions in El Salvador held their first public rally for four years.

The demonstration in Tegucigalpa was the biggest protest march in Honduras in recent years, and left-wing orators denounced the Government of President Roberto Suazo Córdova for allowing a growing US military presence in the country.

Air Force defended by Marcos

From Keith Dalton Manila

President Marcos yesterday announced his complete faith and trust in the Philippine Air Force and defended the service against opposition charges that Air Force personnel were linked to the assassination of the opposition leader, Mr Benigno Aquino.

Mr Marcos, who earlier blamed the Communists for killing his arch-rival, told servicemen in a speech on the forty-eighth anniversary of the Air Force: "Prudence should have demanded that we neither condemn nor condone anyone until the facts shall have been fully esablished.

"Yet some of our countrymen have already publicly indicted and condemned the aviation security command, the Philippine Air Force itself and even the whole of the armed forces of the Philippines."

Not once did Mr Marcos mention Mr Aquino by name. His death in military custody on August 21, precipitated the worst economic and political crisis faced by the 18-year-old Marcos regime, and both the Aquino family and the opposition have blamed the military for his murder.

Mr Marcos, aged 66 said: "Whatever we feel about this event, and however we may desire to punish the perpetrators of this deed, our quest for justice in this case should not lead us to blame indiscriminately . . . guilt is a personal thing and the sin of one or of a group should never be blamed on everyone."

Americans have longer lives

New York (AP) – The life expectancy of babies born in the United States last year reached a record 74.6 years, according to an annual report from Metropolitan Life Insurance. Girls born in 1983 can expect to live 78.9 years, and boys 70.9 years.



Señor Alfonsin: Concern over the economy

Argentines urged to close ranks

From Douglas Tweedale Buenos Aires

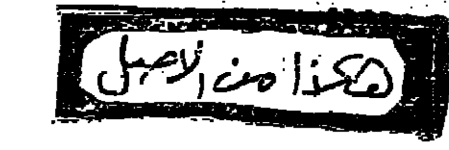
President Raul Alfonsin made a renewed call for national unity in the face of economic problems on Tuesday as he formally opened Congressional sessions with a two-hour speech.

Nearly half of the President's "state of the republic" message to joint houses of Congress was taken up with an outline of the economic crisis he inherited from the military Government when it stepped down last December and the measures he has taken to combat it.

Señor Alfonsin anounced that Argentina would send a letter of intent outlining its economic programes to the International Monetary Fund "in the coming days,"

"We inherited a state that was totally distorted," Señor Alfonsin said. He warned that "The country is still at the edge of the abyss" and called for "A profound reconciliatia" among Argentines to confront the crisis.

In the course of his speech before Congress, President Alfonsin also said: "We hope the distances which sepatate us from Great Britain (in the Falklands conflict) can be overcome, and we expect a recognition of this spirit from the British Government and an equally broad will to resolve this conflict."



THE ARTS

John Percival surveys the thriving Paris dance scene

Nureyev as resourceful as ever

Contrasts are providing the pattern of Rudolf Nureyev's first season in Paris as director of the Ballet de l'Opéra. His avowed aim is, while maintaining and even extending the company's classic heritage, to give the dancers as many new experiences as possible. As I reported earlier on this page, the opening programmes showed the theme: a revival of *Coppelia*, the new *Raymonda* and an evening of modern works by American choreographers.

Since then, programmes at the Opéra itself included two productions new to the house. Pierre Lacotte's *Pierro Spada* does not intend to be taken too seriously. A reworking of a plot from 1857 about bandits, mistaken identity and lovers at cross purposes, it has a rambling but catchy score by Auber, and lively characters who all burst into bravura solos at the slightest provocation. I thought it even more fun because generally better danced, in Paris than in Lacotte's original staging in Rome three years ago. Patrice Bart's bouncily optimistic captain of dragoons, Ghislaine Thesmar's wit and style, and the bounding promise of young Frédéric Olivieri were special pleasures, besides three different accounts of the title part: Nureyev blithely mischievous, Cyril Atanassoff playing more straightforward comedy, Patrick Dupond dazzlingly unpredictable but having no real relation to anyone or anything else on stage.

Nureyev's *The Tempest* has undergone a sea-change in crossing the Channel. Georgiadis's designs, slightly modified (the shipwreck less effective, but many entrances and exits more so), look good on the large stage, and Nureyev has rethought some of the choreography, improving Prospero's angry quelling of his creatures at the end of the fugue, and providing him with a new solo to bid farewell to his island and his magic. Jean Guizerix shares that role with Nureyev – both are excellent – and, although the French Mirandas do not quite match their London counterparts, Paris has a fine androgynous Ariel in Olivieri and a superb Caliban in Eric Vu An, frighteningly reptilian.

There have been particularly enterprising programmes also outside the Théatre de l'Opéra. At the Opéra-Comique, Nureyev devised a *commedia dell'arte* programme that suited the intimate old theatre perfectly. I imagine that the cast will find the larger, brasher surroundings of the Edinburgh Playhouse less congenial when they bring the show to this year's Festival, but it will still be well worth seeing.

The novelty of the evening is *Arlequin, magicien par amour*, a recreation by Ivo Cramér, from eighteenth-century documents, of an old pantomime ballet to music by Edouard du Puy, using original decors from the Drottningholm Court Theatre outside Stockholm. You may remember Margot Fonteyn demonstrating their quick-change possibilities in her *Magic of Dance* television series; here they serve to keep a complex but surprisingly intelligible plot in swift motion.

Nureyev and Dupond alternate as Harlequin in this and as Cléonte in a revival of Balanchine's *Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme*. Both are very funny in both roles, where Nureyev has the edge on his brilliant younger colleague is in the ability to play to the other performers in a way that brings out their best. Claude de Vulpian is both pretty and witty as Columbine in *Arlequin, magicien*, and one of the youngest of the new talents, Elisabeth Maurin, also shows a notably robust charm and humour in that part.

An uneven but spirited new production by Nicolas Beriozoff of Fokine's *Carnaval* completes the bill. This ballet used to be danced all the time but has been sadly neglected lately, which makes it welcome. Bart or Dupond as Harlequin and Florence Clerc or Monique Loudières as Columbine ably lead the casts. Some of the roles, particularly Pantalon and Chiarina, need rethinking (although Thesmar's sympathetic performance almost saves the latter), and Pierrot needs much stronger casting – maybe Nureyev should take it on?

Charles Farncombe, an English conductor who has worked a lot in Sweden, directs the *commedia dell'arte* programme, and Ashley Lawrence has been commuting between Covent Garden and the Opéra for the programmes there. Musically as well as choreographically, there are some enterprising programmes to come before the season ends: a Stravinsky evening of ballets by Balanchine, Taylor, MacMillan and Nils Christie at the Opéra; and a Stockhausen bill by Karole Armitage, Rudi van Dantzig and Danny Grossman at the Opéra-Comique.

Van Dantzig and a 40-year-old Dutch composer, Syzte Smit, are represented in the latest programme, mounted for a short run at the Champs-Elysées. To tackle in one evening the Balanchine/Mozart *Divertimento No 15*, with its elegant formality, and the abrasive modern classicism of the Dutch creators is quite a challenge, which Nureyev's young casts tackle with great success.

The new work is *No man's land*, in which Smit's score for a chamber ensemble sounds something like Stravinsky put through a food processor. It provides a harsh background against which Van Dantzig embodies, in virtuoso solos and voracious duets, with an accompanying ensemble of restless discontent, an expression of the disenchanted hunger of young people today – what the programme note calls the "no-future generation".

The dancers perform it with avid ferocity, and even the redoutable Dupond, for all his explosive power, is for once eclipsed by his partner, Sylvie Guillem, a newcomer you will hear much more of. Slender, with a long, serious face, she has amazingly flexible extensions, a striking personality, and a range that makes her equally impressive in this and the joyous graciousness of the Balanchine ballet.

The programme also includes a creation in which Nureyev has collaborated with Francine Lancelot, an expert on historic dance styles. The music is Bach's Cello Suite No 3, played on stage by Christophe Coin. The first half of each dance is the authentic eighteenth-century allemande, courante, sarabande, bourrée or gigue, very formal, with tiny steps and stately use of the hands. Then Nureyev elaborates that choreographic material into bolder, more free and complex form for the second half of each dance. Lasting nearly 20 minutes, it makes a solo as fascinating as it is unusual, which Nureyev, enamoured of the baroque style since his Kirov schooldays, performs with flair, presence and immaculate command.



Nureyev's funny – and inspiring – Harlequin

Television

Poetic justice

There is nothing that daunts Channel 4 in its efforts to reach the parts that others cannot or, one might think, dare not reach. To present *Six Centuries of Verse* is a grand concept, especially as it is effected, as Sir John Gielgud reminded us last night, in full awareness of Arnold Bennett's observation that no word could empty a public place in Britain quicker than the word "poetry".

Having Sir John as presenter is, of course, an advantage. He enunciates and speaks beautifully, meanwhile looking us straight in the eye from time to time with that absolute assurance of a man who can rightly feel that he has earned our respect. One is hesitant to flee from Sir John or do him the discourtesy of turning off.

In any event there were other lustrous names tripping on at a fairly breathless pace: Dame Peggy Ashcroft, Cyril Cusack, Ian Richardson and Lee Remick among them. The last appeared charmingly speaking Emily Dickinson's lines from a place wherein, one supposed, she wrote them, and looking most unlike that solitary, confined figure. That is the way it will be for all 16 programmes – the lines being spoken from suitable backgrounds with, where apposite, paintings from the appropriate period. Seven programmes will follow last night's, then we can draw breath until the autumn for the remainder.

The first was rather hectic, despite the calming presence of Sir John. We were whipped through the entire 600 years in a representative way, from Chaucer (subtitles here) to Ted Hughes – a spanking pace, but there was slightly under half an hour for the journey. It demanded speedy re-adjustment of the ear.

Still, this was a taster and future programmes will be more leisurely and detailed, giving us time to savour. The series has been compiled by Anthony Thwaite and next week subtitles will be helping out with our Old English. Arnold Bennett may be confounded, at least in this public place.

On BBC2 there was a miserable little play, **Still Life** by Julie Welch, which superimposed rather dextrous dialogue on the most implausible characters. It took place in a hospital ward where newly-paralyzed teacher Bob (Michael Kitchen) lies alongside much-earlier-paralyzed jockey Frank, played by the most un-jockey-like Bernard Hill of *Blackstuff* fame.

Bob is sanguine at first; Frank at his sweetest, bitter and possessed of a vocabulary and mordant turn of phrase one surely would not learn round the stables. It ended unhappily and unsatisfyingly. Not life at all, one felt, all in Miss Welch's mind.

Dennis Hackett

Opera

A Midsummer Night's Dream
Covent Garden

The impression one gains from the current spate of Britten productions is simple and obvious, but it is also strong: it is one of sheer amazement at the man's daring in trying so many different ways of doing an opera, and getting it right. Perhaps *A Midsummer Night's Dream* was the severest challenge he ever set himself, to musicalize words he had to assume would be thoroughly familiar to any English-speaking audience (though he might justifiably have been less generous in his opinion of the chorus of coughers and chatterboxes at Covent Garden on Tuesday). But it works.

And it works partly because it is so conscious of its predicament. Knowing that his audience are going to be experiencing two *Dreams* – his own and the residue of readings and *performances they carry in their* heads – Britten writes as if for testing and comparison. He invites one to watch him surmounting the obstacles of turning Shakespeare into opera, and generates from this a large store of irony to place the characters on different levels of reality. Crudely one may say that the order of the everyday world is inverted: the supernatural beings are most real (Tytania's love for Bottom is infinitely more richly expressed than the fancies of the bickering quartet) and the ordinary men most formalized. But of course it is not as easy as that, and one merit of John Copley's staging, revived for the first time in eight years, is that it allows the satire to be touching and the magic cruel.

The same slipperiness in the score, which ought to be a source of much disturbing beauty, is not so well realized. Since the conductor is Roderick Brydon, who was responsible for Scottish Opera's musically very successful *Death in Venice* last year, I am inclined to think the blame for this must lie with the difficulties that exist in projecting a chamber score of great delicacy in the Royal Opera House. On Tuesday there were nagging faults of ensemble and brays from the brass, making this an unfortunate debut with the company for Mr Brydon.

Some of the same problems affect the cast, most of whom are also new to their roles if not to the house. For instance, the two pairs of lovers are even blanker as characters in the opera than they are in the play, but a large theatre further attenuates their interest, to the extent that they have to overact in order to be seen to be acting at all. Wisely those concerned here kept such excesses to a minimum, but that meant that they scarcely figured as anything more than vocal instruments. Robin Leggate sounded surprisingly like the young Peter Pears as Lysander (not in fact a Pears role); Jonathan Summers was vigorous as Demetrius, Yvonne Kenny ringing as Helena and Claire Powell warmly sympathetic as Hermia.

Among a strong group of mechanicals, Stafford Dean discovers unsuspected funds of beauty and elegance in Bottom's music by singing it firm and straight. Marie McLaughlin has all the makings of a gorgeous Tytania: this is a role that positively flowers under her care for decoration in the high register, and it was a great pity she lost her footing through one passage of the second act. James Bowman returns as the incomparable Oberon, expressing by himself alone all that is strange, seductive and sinister in this opera.

Paul Griffiths

Douglas Jeffery



Marie McLaughlin: gorgeousness in the making

Theatre

Romeo and Juliet
Other Place, Stratford

Completing 10 years at The Other Place, which has seen many (perhaps most) of Stratford's best productions – they were cutting the cake when I left – is John Caird's *Romeo and Juliet*, much gained in crispness and urgency since I saw it on its winter tour of the sticks.

Moving more firmly than ever into its centre is Amanda Root's Juliet, the epitome of innocent vitality, filling the big scenes with the comedy of early love's absurd miniature dramas (one of the production's trademarks) but rising courageously and movingly to the final test. Her new Romeo, Simon Templeman, interestingly argues out the wordplay of the early scenes pedantically: poetry (though fire and drama remain his strongest suits) takes possession of him only with his first real love.

Roger Allam's highly original Mercutio has, if anything, gained in unpleasantness, regarding whining love with inexpressible disdain – "Now art thou *thyself*", he cries joyfully when Romeo briefly returns to earth – and despatching the comedy with broad, ruthless relish. His death is simply not regrettable, but, as he and his colleagues played it, never taking the wound seriously until too late, it is superbly dramatic. Frank Middlemass, the new Friar Laurence, is no match for Robert Eddison, but he sustains the interest effortlessly in the long coda following the lovers' death. And Polly James's warm, bustling Irish Nurse is enchanting and convincing as ever, her comforting prattle horribly turning to heartlessness when she reckons Juliet is better off with Paris.

With slight alterations, including a drape of a Giottoesque Christ delicately veiling Juliet's entry to the balcony, Bob Crowley's set backs the action with a wall of lovely, semi-tarnished mirror tiles hung with masks suggesting ancestors' memorials in a Roman shrine, but also ironically recalling the fateful masquerade. Beautifully lit by Brian Harris, though textually inspired – surely the firelight effect for the party is new – it gives fluidity to a production where drama, speed and a good deal of tragic power almost compensate for the loss of magic in the great poetic flights. And the piercingly sweet bird chorus, Romeo's cue for departure after his night of delight, now accompanies a beautifully-held, wordless minute as the lovers gaze at each other: only with hindsight could you know that it will also, in the play's closing moments, innocently announce another dawn over their grave.

Anthony Masters

Concert

Mongolian yoke hangs heavy

LPO/Chailly
Festival Hall/Radio 3

As the heat of audience response to Carl Davis's and *Napoleon*, Shostakovich and *New Babylon* and only four days earlier, Benedict Mason and *The Italian Straw Hat* has shown, the appetite for the silent film and the live score has been whetted, and the hunger, it seems, is here to stay. The phenomenon, which surely makes its own oblique but significant comment on the current nature and consequent needs of audience nourishment, spreads to the concert hall in the ever-increasing popularity of Prokofiev's cantata *Alexander Nevsky*.

As distances between performances become shorter, the face of Eisenstein seems to grow nearer: Tuesday night's presentation of the suite from the film was fiercely and specifically cinematic in its emphases. There have recently been more sophisticated, more icily incisive readings, but few in which the heavy trudge, the striding, cumulative weight of the Mongolian yoke has hung so heavy. Few, either, in which cellos and violas have recreated so physically the tense, jittering footage of "The Battle on Ice".

Riccardo Chailly drew on the London Philharmonic's excellent strings to voice out the curious muted antiphony of the battle lament, merging and fading, keenly tuned to Prokofiev's ear and Eisenstein's eye. But if this was a performance unusually strong in sound and image, it was weaker in word: the London Philharmonic Chorus were just a little overgenial, and Birgit Finnila make rather too heavy, too glorious, a meal of her "Field of the Dead" lament, which lacked the numb chill of an Arkhipova or Vishnevskaya.

The lament of the Russian girl, sung as it was on Tuesday by a compatriot of Nevsky's enemy forces, made, with a quiet irony, its own Mayday comment, as, by evocation, did Chailly's tautly dramatic reading of Wagner's *Rienzi* Overture. So much bombast, so much militarism seemed, alas, to have trickled into the blood of Kyung Wha Chung. Her Dvorak Violin Concerto seemed to be strenuously overcompensating for the work's own comparative lack of direction with an almost apoplectic intensity.

Hilary Finch

Galleries

Containers by Bookbinders
British Crafts Centre

A little while ago, while taking part in a symposium about arts and crafts and the distinction between them, I was puzzled by a gentleman who announced from the floor that he was a "book sculptor". Some careful questioning elicited the fact that he did not, for example, carve up books to make something else, but was just an art bookbinder who did not want people, as he said, to bring him their old Penguins for binding. I thought that was rather cheating the terminology, but I suppose the binders represented in the Crafts Council's new show, *Containers by Bookbinders*, until Saturday, could reasonably claim some such label.

Not that they, either, butcher books to make a sculptor's holiday. On the contrary, they treat them with a reverence which may sometimes finally get in the way of the book's effective storage and use. For, while the books are as a rule bound, often very beautifully, in a more or less traditional fashion, the point of the exercise lies in how the finished book is contained and displayed. Often it is in some way directly inspired by the book's contents.

Faith Shannon, for example, takes a copy of Poe's *Tales of Mystery and Imagination* illustrated by Harry Clarke, and first binds it in black (distressed goatskin and underlaid with suede, frog and snakeskin), all slashed and impressed with ropes and chains. Then she wraps it in swathes of black silk, and lays it to rest in a beautifully made black wood casket, velvet lined, which carries the funereal metaphor right through to the bitter end. Philip Smith, more simply, embeds Tolkein's *Lord of the Rings* in a slipcase made into a freestanding table sculpture in the form of an evidently hobbit-haunted mountain, or holds a small New Testament and Psalms between a pair of lifesize carved hands with unmistakable overtones of Dürer.

Some of the binders go a stage further. Robert Hadrill's *Berlin* is all his own work: the book is a collage of documents, drawings and writings by Hadrill, bound in a very realistic wall of its own, made of plaster of Paris, sand and PVA, and then imprisoned in a complex construction of primary-colour Lego pieces which must be partially dismantled before one can get at the book at all. Ronald King in *The White Alphabet* makes a double-sided concertina book of which the 26 capital letters cut in such a way that they pop up as the book is opened, and then places it in inlaid wood boards all wrapped in a cloth container. Such works can reasonably be called book sculpture, which has about the same sort of relationship to normal binding as concrete poetry has to the more traditional sort. Interesting to visit, even if you would not want to live with them.

John Russell Taylor

Dance in London

National Ballet of Cuba
Dominion

It is supposed to be indelicate to discuss a lady's age, but since Alicia Alonso is not only the founder and director of the National Ballet of Cuba, but still their star ballerina, I feel that I must mention the fact that, were she a Londoner, she would for some years now have been entitled to free travel on the buses. In the opening programme of the company's first London season, she dances a homage to Maria Callas which, like it or hate it (and both reactions were audible as I left), is quite extraordinary.

First, however, the company introduces itself with *Les Sylphides*. This is, give or take a few fancy touches in the choreography, especially in the links between dances, and a good many even fancier touches in the anonymous orchestration, a reasonably sound staging that reveals a sound, well-trained female corps de ballet.

The soloists will change at every performance. On Tuesday, Ofelia Gonzalez in the waltz, and in the pas de deux with Lazaro Carreno, Loipa Araujo in the mazurka and Rosario Suarez in the prelude all showed lightness and strength, but not so much flow as one might wish. Alfredo Rodriguez's lighting, with its dim patches and spotlights chasing the soloists, did not help create an atmosphere.

The rest of the programme comprised ballets new to London, starting with *Prologue for a Tragedy* by Brian MacDonald. The tragedy in question is Othello's, and the ballet is supposed to represent his wedding celebrations, with hints of what is to come. This work enables the men of the company to jump about a bit, and gives Andres Williams the chance to mingle sensuality and a slightly stiff dignity in his duet with Desdemona (Amparo Brito at this performance). A Bach suite somewhat irrelevantly accompanies the action, and a bright yellow handkerchief is flourished significantly at the end.

Alberto Mendez, a Cuban choreographer, is responsible for the Callas ballet and also for *Rara Avis*, which precedes it. This is a curious study in adagio work. In three episodes, three different women are partnered by a group of men. The first has the soloist (Aurora Bosch, tall and angular, in the opening cast) supported and manoeuvred by her escorts' shoulders, or partnered by one man riding piggy-back on another.

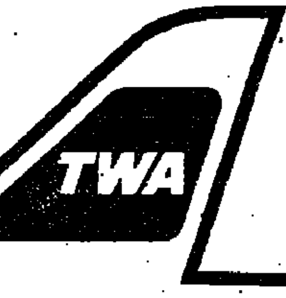
In the second section, Dagmar Moradillo, neat and quick, had some pretty little solos in between being thrown, turning in the air, from one partner to another, repeatedly. Rosario Suarez makes her entrance for the third section walking along a ramp formed by the men's shoulder-blades, and spends most of her time aloft. Set to pieces by Handel and Marcello, the dances are bizarre but fascinating.

And so to *La Diva*, the tribute of one *monstre sacré* to another. The music sounds like one of those radio quiz games, quotations from composers ranging from Bellini and Bizet to Verdi and Wagner.

In a long black frock and heeled shoes, Alonso first stands by a piano miming a singer's gestures. But before long she is twittering about in tutu and toe-shoes; then an impassioned lover, with scanty draperies and loose hair, adoring and losing her muscular, bare-chested partner Jorge Esquivel; and finally a bare-footed creature of tragedy dying across the piano top. Her feet are amazingly strong, her acting full-blooded, but it is disconcerting to see the heavy hips and lined face scampering so coyly. I prefer my memories – of Callas and Alonso.

John Percival





SPECTRUM

Right in a class of his own

The Times Profile: David Storey

Ten years ago a famous writer – famous for being a Rugby League player turned Booker Prize-winner, for being a working-class Yorkshireman made good in literary London – stood up at the back of a stormy parents' meeting at a Hampstead comprehensive school. His eldest daughter had just achieved one O-level pass.

He wanted to know why the good reports on her progress had been so off-target. He queried why no homework ever seemed to be set: why class exercises were marked 12 out of 12 when eight of the answers were wrong: why a "school project" that consisted of four scruffy lines in an exercise book could justify an enthusiastic half-page in a teacher's end-of-term assessment.

The answers came back from the staff that children's problems came from the family, not the school, that homework was unfair to pupils whose homes had no quiet room for study, and that social skills were, in any case, more important than academic ones. From the floor of the meeting came chants against him of fascist and Gestapo.

In 1974 David Storey made no professional use of this event, in which he had played the starring-role. "It would have been impossible for me to do so then. Quite apart from the feelings of my children, it wouldn't have felt right." He was working at the time on his most recently published novel, *A Prodigal Child* – a characteristic Storey account of a gifted working-class boy who struggles away from his roots through a relationship with an older woman. It was an oppressive emotional book in the tradition of the Booker winner, *Saville*, and its predecessors *Radcliffe* and *Flight into Camden*.

In 1982 – at the start of the Falklands conflict – he began a very different novel which is to be published next week. He called it *Present Times*, an avowedly moralizing title: "The first words that I wrote on the first sheet of the manuscript". The central character is a former Rugby League player, Frank Attercliffe, whose family problems are partially mitigated by the writing of a successful play about a Rugby League match. Attercliffe's play, *Players*, is indistinguishable except in title from Storey's own fifth play, *The Changing Room*. Attercliffe's character thus contains specific as well as general autobiographical elements.

Storey's latest hero is a man at the same time instinctive and passive. Attercliffe accepts everything that people throw at him. He is resigned when they take things away from him and he gives away the only lucky windfall that ever comes his way. But he has a fierce hold on his own individuality.

He is beset by other characters whose feelings of individuality are rigidly confined by contemporary orthodoxies. His wife is a late convert to women's liberation and has liberated herself into the Rolls-Royce and Ritz-style mansion of a local car dealer. She also, however, feels herself free to return at will and to justify driving Attercliffe out of their house on the grounds that a man can start a new life in middle-age while a woman cannot, that a woman is physically weaker, that a woman's place is inalienably in the family home (if she wants to be there), and that he owes her a debt for decades of male domination.

Meanwhile his 15-year-old daughter is sleeping with a criminal young black man whose armed crimes she defends on the grounds of centuries of racial oppression. His 17-year-old daughter is a walking textbook of feminist sociology. When he tries to deal with institutions, the hospital and its resident psychiatrist back the ideas of his wife; the school and its teachers – in a barely exaggerated account of the real-life events of 1974 – support the ideas of his daughters. Attercliffe is driven out to a tiny sordid flat where his neighbour rants about the evils of trade unionism.

In the mid-1960s the name of David Storey was frequently bracketed as a "regional novelist" with his fellow Yorkshireman John Braine. In the mid-1980s the title of *Present Times*, its autobiographical elements and overall theme, might suggest that Storey be bracketed with Braine once more as a zealot for the right-wing revival. There would be some truth in that suggestion, although – as has often been the case with David Storey over the years – only a carefully qualified truth.

Black train journeys from north to south

David Malcolm Storey was born in Wakefield in the West Riding of Yorkshire on July 13, 1933. His father was a miner; his education was at the local grammar school and afterwards at the Slade School of Art. He supported his London painting life by playing Rugby League for Leeds. Each weekend in the early 1950s he would make what he called "the black journey" by train, sustained by an obsessive reading and re-reading of the autobiography of another author/artist, Wyndham Lewis's *Rude Assignment*.

At that stage Storey was not yet an author himself. But he was collecting notes for what would be his first novel, *This Sporting Life*, published to critical acclaim in 1960 and later filmed. Since then he has lived permanently in London.



David Storey at home in North London: still suffers from 'not knowing quite where I fit in'

He has published eight novels and 11 plays. The plays, like *In Celebration* and *The Contractor* which he writes in a few days, have been financial successes. The novels, which have often been of great length and taken many years to write, have been received with respect. He chastises his critics for not seeing his plays and novels as a whole (he explains the inclusion of *The Changing Room* at the end of *Present Times* as a hint to make them do so), but apart from an incident when he hit *The Guardian's* unappreciative theatre critic in the bar of the Royal Court theatre, his relations with the artistic establishment have been good.

But, almost 25 years after leaving Wakefield, he still talks of the problem of "not knowing quite where I fit in". He lives in a strongly middle-class part of North London. His house is tall, flat-fronted, with large wide steps leading to narrow pillars around the front door. He is vehement that he could never have afforded it had it not been for the 1970s property collapse and some determined squatting by himself, his wife and children.

It is furnished in the area's standard stripped boards and white walls. But it is made to seem puritan rather than prosperous. He talks freely – if somewhat mechanically – about how the working class is simply the middle class without possessions, about how his liberal neighbours romanticize the north too much.

He works long hours at his desk every day, almost as though he were at his father's coal face. He does not plan his novels – writing, like his character Attercliffe, as the instinct takes him, and throwing much of the output away. Class considerations figure strongly in all his books. But amongst the few books by other authors that he keeps in his workroom is still that much-read autobiography by Wyndham Lewis, with its vision of the artist as an individual alone.

David Storey
This Sporting Life

The cover of *This Sporting Life*. 'He's Rugby Union. He could never be a League player'

as a man isolated in an alien society, in need of impenetrable armour against its weapons.

In 1974 David Storey struck out directly and alone against what he saw as just such weapons in the hands of the London education authorities. That battle dominated his life for two years. As he set off into *Present Times* in the spring of 1982, its recollection set a new tone for David Storey's writing. A much harder and more individualist view of the world emerged.

"When I looked at that school 10 years ago", he explained last week. "I saw a genuine microcosm of Britain today: a concept beyond praise, its practice beyond belief. I am a passionate believer in comprehensive education, but when I looked behind the ideals to what was actually happening in the classroom it was appalling. Because of their obsession with the *idea* of racism, there was more segregation between black and white children. In following the *idea* of equality, nothing was achieved by anyone."

Had he felt angry when he was writing *Present Times*? "Yes I was angry when I wrote much of it. But I also thought I was going to be able to stand back and write a funny book. In fact, until my agent said it was the most miserable book he had ever read, I thought I *had* written a funny book. After all, nearly every character is an idiot, trapped into living by some horrendous orthodoxy which they think is some glorious freedom."

Was he pleased that the political climate of the 1980s was more receptive to his views than the 1970s had been? "Only up to a point. Some of Keith Joseph's ideas may be OK, but he is as prone to self-deception as his opponents. In the case of my problem, by the time I'd pounded away for two years, the school finally set up homework timetables and the proper monitoring of classwork. O-level results were 25 per cent better the very next year. But within a few more years the old ways had returned. It seems to me almost impossible to make a real change in anything".

No reviews of *Present Times* have yet been published, but it is likely that more critics will share the agent's view of the book's humour than that of the writer. Why did he think that the plight of women and children trapped in his fashionable snares would be any less tragic than the lives of his earlier characters, caught in more traditional webs of oppression?

"Well, perhaps it is irony more than humour. In *This Sporting Life* the orthodoxies were all masculine and the women were broken on them. In *Present Times* the orthodoxies are feminist and the women are broken on them. From where I stand now, that is a comic irony."

Present Times is much his most political book

The new novel has some remarkable scenes in that "comic irony" vein, notably one where Attercliffe's wife, temporarily freed from her psychiatrist, breaks up her beloved "executive-style" home to deter an estate agent and would-be purchaser.

The agent and the psychiatrist are both called Morrison. The suburb is Morristown. The values are those of David Storey's contemporaries who stayed in Wakefield and moved slowly up the ladder. "I visted a place just like it to see an old friend only the other week. 'Executive-style dwellings', it said on the estate office board. The nearest thing to an excutive on the whole estate was a very junior teacher."

David Storey is known to have many more novels in his study drawer than he has ever published, and he is not an overt enthusiast for his own work. (When asked by an interviewer whether he was pleased with *A Prodigal Child* "I can't stand it", came the reply.)

So why had he published this one? "When I read it through it seemed to have more vigour than I expected. I was very personally involved with it. It had authority, I thought."

Were people not going to say that the theme of working-class values had been pretty much done to death by now? At this point Storey, who had been rather restrained throughout the interview, became more animated: "Maybe", he replied, "but I sometimes wonder whether even the people closest to the books have yet grasped the language I'm using."

He picked out a paperback copy of *This Sporting Life*, on the cover of which sat a delicately featured rugby player with dark well-cut hair staring moodily at the floor (the cover of the new book is on the same theme – with a few years added). "Do you see? He's Rugby Union. He could never be a League player looking like that. But you say that to a publisher and you might as well be talking Swahili. I don't do anything about it. You get a touch of Attercliffitis in dealing with all institutions in the end. You just sit back and take it."

Although David Storey has never been an overtly political writer, *Present Times* is much his most political book. As an artist he is at pains to point out that he rejects all orthodoxies as a source of truth: "Individuals must find their own truth and only individuals *can* find it. Once there is a set of beliefs held by a group, untruth always finds its way in."

As a slightly alien citizen of London, however, he has seen that current orthodoxies cover a wide range, that some are valid, some unchanging, some invalid, some evanescent. *Present Times* is perhaps the first novel by citizen Storey, poking lethal fun at the fads of change and progress, putting up a gentle preference for the world's known ways.

Peter Stothard

Present Times *is published by Jonathan Cape on May 10, price £8.95.*

The name of the game is collecting

moreover . . . Miles Kington

Vanity Fair is the glossy American magazine that was recently relaunched by Condé Nast in New York. It has been a troubled relaunch, with three editors in something like a year, and now with Tina Brown, late of *Tatler*, freshly installed at the controls in order to make a go of it: That's the story, anyway; although I have kept my eyes open I haven't seen a copy of the magazine on my local news stalls.

Even if I did, I wasn't sure if I was going to but it. How would I know if I was looking at a Tine Brown *Vanity Fair*, or one edited by a vanished predecessor? Magazines take so long to plan that an editor goes on editing long after she has vanished. When Libby Purves briefly took over *Tatler*, the title page of the mag said "Editor: Tina Brown" for months afterwards, and when it changed to "Editor: Libby Purves", Libby was on the way out. Looking back, I get the impression that Libby edited *Tatler* only after she had left.

And then yesterday I found *Vanity Fair*. It was, as I might have known, in one of those amazing Soho newsagents which sell periodicals from everywhere in the world except Britain – cycling mags from France, Tunisian hi-fi weeklie, Arab pin-up magazines with fully clothed pin-ups – and whose customers ask for their paper in their own language, and usually get answered in it. There was also *Vanity Fair*, April 1984. And there on the cover was a specially added sticker saying in bright red letters: "Tina Brown's First Issue As Editor."

There's something very un-British about that. You're lucky, with a British publication, if you ever get to learn the name of the editor at all. Read *The Times* from cover to cover and you will find nowhere mentioned the man who is in charge. Read any daily paper with the same result. There is a modest assumption that the paper somehow came out by itself, with no help from any editorial team, as if only show-offs wanted to get their name in print.

You can see the difference at once if you look inside the *International Herald Tribune*, the excellent American paper sold daily in Britain. It has an editor, named unashamedly as Wlater Wells. It has an Executive Editor. It has two Deputy Editors. It has an Associate Editor, a Publisher, a Deputy Publisher and – this one I like – a Directeur de la Publication. What any of them do I have no idea, but there they all are.

If you look inside *Vanity Fair* you find that Tina Brown is not editor at all. She is Editor in Chief. After her comes the Managing Editor. Then come six Editors. Then comes Sarah Lawson, who is officially disignated Assistant to the Editor in Chief. I think I can guess what her job is. She has to keep telling Tina Brown what all the editors on her paper actually do. She has to remind her of the difference between the Contributing Editors (five of them), Critics at Large (only two) and Copy Editors (three, but one is called Nadine Hwat). Above all she has to coach Tina in memorizing the name of the Picture Editor, who is called Esin Ili Goknar, which is a good job for a girl, if she is a girl.

To tell you the truth, I haven't got any further in the magazine than this page with all the names. It's not a patch on *Newsweek*, of course. I have on my desk as I write the issue of *Newsweek* dated May 7 1984, which as I write is a full week in the future, and on their masthead on page 2 they have a staff list of 600 names. Six hundred. It may be more. Down near the bottom they list a woman called Beth Nissan and they put in brackets after her name, "on leave". That's the difference between British journalism and American journalism. We don't tell you who is on the premises and they tell you who isn't on the premises.

Anyway, I don't think I'll read any further in *Vanity Fair*. The editorial staff list is where I get off. I've suddenly realized that the little sticker on the front, "Tina Brown's first issue as editor", is not to make you read it, it's to make you collect it. *Vanity Fair* has obviously become a magazine for collecting. That's why they change editors so fast. To make each issue a collector's item. Don't read us – keep us!

To get to the point, finally – I have this copy of *Vanity Fair*, April 1984, Tina Brown's first issue as editor, mint collection, unread except first page. Any offers?

CONCISE CROSSWORD No (332)

ACROSS
8 Cataclysmic universe birth (3,4,6)
9 Yourself (3)
10 Behind scenes (9)
11 Elementary (5)
13 Horse fetter bone (7)
16 Overlapping pants (1,6)
19 Hand over (5)
22 Unchivalrous (9)
24 Increases (3)
25 King Solomon's Mines author (1,5,7)

DOWN
1 Take in (6)
2 Way out (6)
3 Drawbridge tower (8)
4 Boiled egg container (6)
5 In this fashion (4)
6 Search for food (6)
7 Winged dragon (6)
12 School cadets (1,1,1)
14 General plan (8)
15 Fish eggs (3)
16 Young men (6)
17 Take back (6)
18 Wrap in bandages (6)
20 Thrifty (6)
21 Have a home (6)
23 Told untruth (4)

SOLUTION TO No 331
ACROSS: 1 Slalom 4 Caress 7 Rite 8 Tentacle 9 Fragrant 13 SOS 16 Vale of Evesham 17 Dau 19 Milch cow 24 Golgotha 25 Ibid 26 Starer 27 Player
DOWN: 1 Sore 2 Afterglow 3 Meter 4 Canon 5 Road 6 Salvo 10 Groom 11 Areal 12 Teeth 13 Schoolboy 14 Sumo 15 Ovid 18 Abort 20 Inter 21 Llama 22 Azur 23 Oder

BOOKS

Travels in search of the anxious Self

James Fenton on V. S. Naipaul

FINDING THE CENTRE
By V. S. Naipaul
Andre Deutsch, £7.95

A HOUSE FOR MR BISWAS
By V. S. Naipaul
Andre Deutsch, £9.95

Of our greatest jounalists, Graham Greene and V. S. Naipaul, it is fair to say that their true assignment is not the exotic country they happen to be visiting. Their true assignment is the Self. And so it happens that the globe they present to us has a certain homogeneous quality. Wherever Greene goes his grand boredom accompanies him – like poor Mr *Trelford's Matabeleland* shadow, only to be given the slip at night. And in the case of Naipaul there is always that liverishness and that hysteria. Superficially, he would appear to be precisely the wrong person to be travelling – his stomach is not up to it.

These authors have been much emulated by their rivals. Boredom and hysteria have become the recurrent themes of contemporary travellers. And yet, although one cannot claim that such good writers are positively bad examples, the *results have not always been* happy. Boredom is not a pair of binoculars to be passed along the taffrail at landfall. Greene's boredom is of a very special, personal kind. It is like an instrument that only he can play. In the same way Niapaul's hysteria, which springs as he tells us from a terror of extinction, is not a quality to be *borrowed. We all know or can* guess what it is like to get into a flap at an airport. But what Naipaul describes is very much more than that. It is the primal, existential flap.

In the second of the essays in *Finding the Centre*, Naipaul tells us that he travels in order to understand other states of mind. But he adds that:

If for this intellectual adventure I go to places where people live restricted lives, it is because my curiosity is still dictated in part by my colonial Trinidad background. I go to places which, however alien, connect in some way with what I already know. When my curiosity has been satisfied, when there are no more surprises, the intellectual adventure is over and I become anxious to leave.

In other words he finds his "other start of mind", extracts the quality of self-knowledge he was after, and buzzes off. There is a melancholy Don Juanism in this intellectual search. Anxiety to leave is Naipaul's form or randiness.

Yet he will weep because there are no more worlds to conquer. Every single conquest will be its own cause of sorrow; of anxiety. But for a man of Indian extraction and Caribbean upbringing the relevant world is wide indeed. India is relevant. Africa is relevant. If, say, *Holland might not at first* appear relevant (to choose one country at random), one has only to pause and think: what about the Dutch East India Company; or what about those Moluccans? All over the world, the relevance has come ashore like rats off ships. Naipaul's world is the post-colonial world: that is to say, it is the world *itself, integrated as it is by* imperialism.

So he takes a trip to the Ivory Coast, to observe the successful former French colony; and at once he becomes aware of the strange presidential palace at Yamoussoukro. The point about this place, built to *contain* the village where the President was born, is that it represents *the latest thing* in modernization, and yet it features a lake full of man-eating crocodiles. These animals have been specially introduced, for reasons which appear to be magical. The crocodiles are the President's totemic animal. The power of the palace seems to derive from their presence and daily feedings with fresh meat. Outside the palace: the golf course, the luxury hotel, the well-lit boulevards. Inside the palace: the ancestral village and the palaver tree. Protecting the palace: the crocodiles.

Naipaul's enquiries into Ivory Coast magic remind him of the role of African magic in the slave plantations of the Caribbean, *where the white* man might be ruler by day, but the night belonged to the magicians, to the African heritage. And sure enough, it is not long before he finds the same attitude *on the Ivory* Coast. He is told: "The world of white men is real. *But – but.* We black Africans we have all that they have" – meaning aeroplanes, cars, rockets, lasers, satellites – "we have all of that in the world of the night, the world of darkness."

And there are Africans, he is told, who can convert themselves into pure energy:

Such an African might say "Let me be for a while." And when after a second or so of concentration he came to again, he might give you news of Paris. Because in that time he had been to Paris and come back; and he had talked to people in Paris.

The excitement for Naipaul on *being told this derives from the* fact that it puts him in direct contact with the Caribbean slave mentality of 200 years ago. "Djèdjé said, 'Without civilization, everyone would be a sorcerer'."

Naipaul's gloss on this remark of his guide – "It was his vision of chaos: a world without reason or rules" – reflects a consideration close to his heart. In the first essay "Prologue to an Autobiography" we learn about Naipaul's own first efforts at becoming an author and about the source of this early ambition, his father. Naipaul senior, the model for Mr Biswas, had been a journalist on the Trinidad *Guardian*. The reader may remember that in the case of Mr Biswas the *ambition to write had been* encouraged by a single editor, and had been discouraged by every act of the envious Tulsi family (excepting at such moments as they perceived material profit). It appears that, in real life, Naipaul senior came into direct conflict with family interests as a reporter; and that the family did for him.

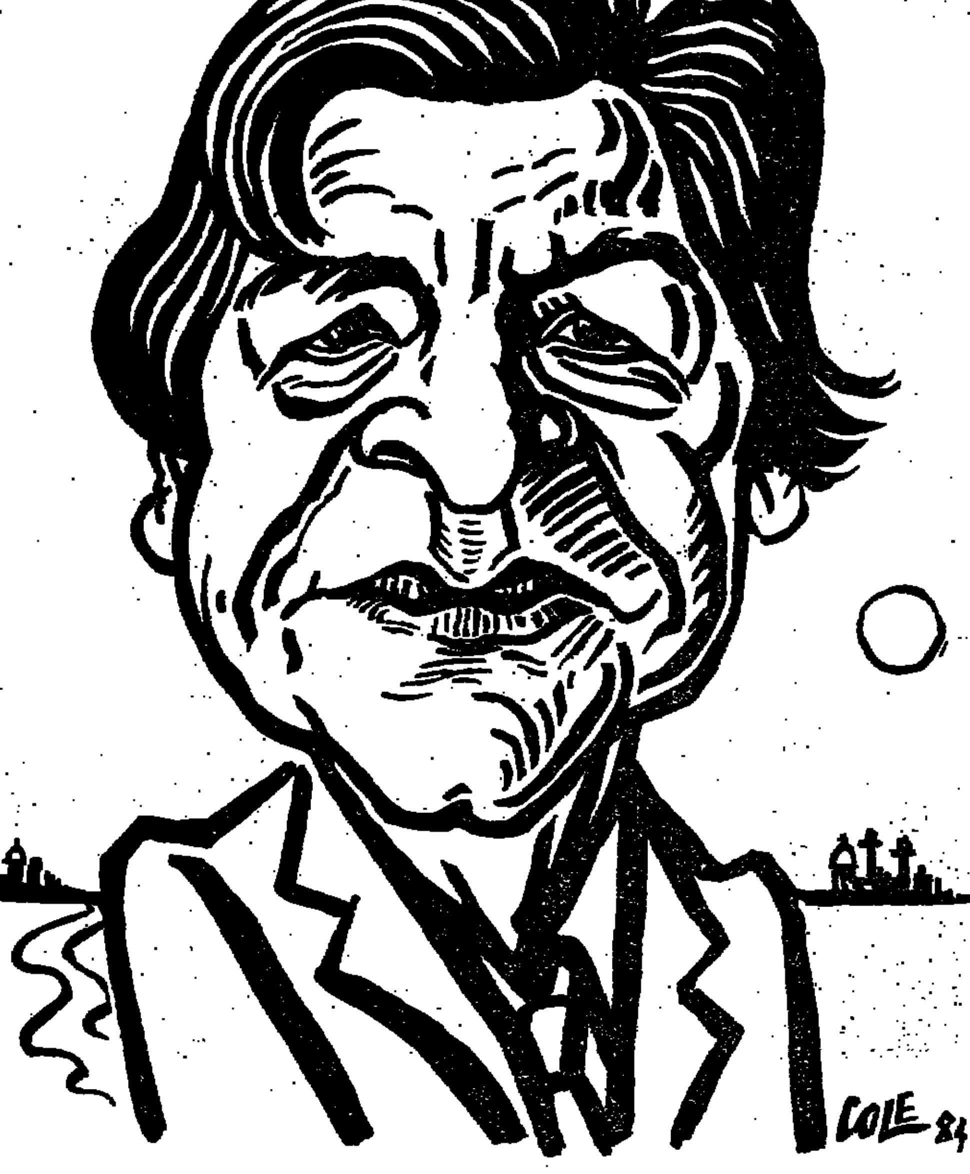
Naipaul senior was critical of *orthodox Hindu practices (like* Mr Biswas, he was sympathetic to a group called Arya Samaj, who were against caste and pundits and in favour of the education of girls). When an outbreak of paralytic rabies among the cattle led to the villagers sacrificing goats to the black mother-goddess Kali, he wrote a description of such a sacrifice calling it a *superstitious practice.* Ten days later he received a note in Hindi ordering him to perform such a sacrifice himself or he would die within a week. Naipaul junior is convinced that this threat came from the ruling circle of the family. It terrified his father, who eventually performed the required ceremony but lost the balance of his mind as a result. "He looked into the mirror one day and couldn't see himself. And he began to scream."

The reason why this story was not used in *A House for Mr Biswas* is that, at the time of writing, Naipaul junior was completely unaware of it. *Mr Biswas*, as a family saga, is thematically the precise opposite of *Buddenbrooks*. In Mann's novel we begin with a great house and family into which the germ of artistic endeavour is introduced. But art is seen as a kind of decadence. The artistic son cannot fulfil his father's, only his mother's ambitions. In *Mr Biswas* we have, until the end, no house, no establishment. The hero lives on the verge of spiritual and material extinc*tion. But he writes his way out* of the crisis as a journalist, and would do so as an artist if he could.

Mann's idea that art is decadent is itself a decadent idea. The invigorating thing about Naipaul in *Mr Biswas* is that he sees the virtue of every step towards articulacy, and he appreciates every ounce of effort his hero, his father, has made. Although the son Anand is described, in terms of bitter self-reproach, as having been a *bad correspondent during the* father's declining years, and although the novel itself does not make clear that Anand will go on to fulfill his father's ambitions, yet the existence of the novel itself is, as a material fact, the last chapter of the story. The just tribute from son to father is in our hands as we read the book.

Mr Biswas was published and became a world success. As a result of this a journalist sent Naipaul a press-cutting describing his father's enforced sacrifice to Kali. For the first time, Naipaul learned of his father's breakdown:

He never talked to me about the nature of his illness. And what is astonishing to me is that, with the vocation, he so accurately transmitted to me – without saying anything about it – his hysteria from the time when I didn't know him. That was his subsidiary gift to me. That fear became mine as well. It was linked with the idea of the vocation: the fear could be combated only by the exercise of the vocation.



Ne plus Ultra world war

BRITISH INTELLIGENCE IN THE SECOND WORLD WAR
Its Influence on Strategy and Operations
Volume Three, Part I
By F. H. Hinsley, with E. E. Thomas, C. F. G. Ransom, and the late R. C. Knight
HMSO, £17.95

This third and penultimate volume covers the period from the middle of 1943 to the middle of 1944. An initial chapter on strategic assessment is followed by four parts dealing with the Mediterranean and Italy, the war at sea, the air war, and V-weapons.

The very nature of intelligence presents special difficulties for the historian because, contrary to popular mythology, it consists of a massive accumulation of trivial details. Although Professor Hinsley and his colleagues relegate a lot of this detail to 27 appendices, their narrative is perforce a mosaic which taxes the reader's staying power. *It is therefore* all the more to their credit that their volumes are so fascinating. The present volume must have been the most difficult to write since the period it covers is bare of Great Events. The Stalingrad battles are over. North Africa has been cleared. The U-boats, although still at large and dangerous, have passed their *peak with the breaking of their* Enigma key in 1942.

In 1943 the champions of heavy bombing were still hoping to win the war on their own, but Ultra showed that the bombs were still scoring far more misses than hits. It cast heavy doubts on Bomber Command's belief, shared for a time by the Air Staff, that German morale was cracking; and it showed that German aircraft production was rising throughout this period. It showed too that the American *daylight raids in 1943* and the British night raids on Berlin early the next year were both allied defeats in the sense that the losses suffered were incommensurate with the damage inflicted. And, to take a final and completely different example, it showed early in 1942 that in Yugoslavia (a very obscure area at this date) Mihailovic and Tito were fighting one another, and, in 1943, that the former was collaborating with the Italians and subsequently with the *Germans also.* These disclosures swung the British government to Titos's side in the acrimonious debates in London and Cairo about whom to back.

Finally, the Germans remained full of invention. They pioneered bombs and rockets controlled by pilots, by radar, new types of aircraft including the rocket propelled Me. 163, new big *U*-boats with Schnorchel, and of course the V-weapons with which Hitler hoped to flatten London and force Britain to capitulate by the end of 1943. (Churchill was so alarmed that he considered the use of gas in retaliation). The radio controlled missiles came as a nasty surprise to the allies – and to the Italians whose Battleship **Roma** was sunk by one – but otherwise Intelligence did a good job.

Official History does not have a good name. It conjures *up a vision of ponderous* volumes written behind closed doors with more than a touch of unreadability and propaganda. The British Official History of the Second World War, which now runs to something like a hundred volumes, belies this prejudice; and the present volume is a work of high literary quality in the best traditions of English historical scholarship.

Peter Calvacoressi

On the head of the coming generations

FICTION
John Nicholson

AXIOMS
By Sheila MacLeod
Quartet, £7.95

SISTERS BY RITE
By Joan Lingard
Hamish Hamilton, £8.95

THE SUMMERHOUSE
By Val Mulkerns
John Murray, £7.95

IN THE PALOMAR ARMS
By Hilma Wolitzer
Harvill Press, £8.95

Delicta maiorum immeritus lues: Children paying (though rarely atoning) for the iniquities of their parents is one of the classic themes in literature. Certainly the bandwaggon was already comfortably filled when old Horace jumped aboard. But there's still room for late arrivals, including the authors *of an interesting quartet of new novels.*

I give Sheila MacLeod pride of place not just through admiration for her earlier books (especially *The Art of Starvation*, with its harrowing account of anorexia nervosa), but because the children she is concerned with are very much flavour of the week. They are the offspring of the generation which tuned in, turned on, and dropped out in the late nineteen-sixties, that bizarre period so vividly recalled by Rosie Boycott in an extraordinary new autobiography, A Nice Girl Like Me *(Chatto & Windus, £8.95).*

Actually Miss MacLeod's anti-heroine is a year or two senior to her sisters who womanned the barricades in 1968. By then Claudia was already married to rock star Dorian Grey. But their life style *and their approach to child* rearing, was as radical as it was chic. By 1979, however, the rock caravan has long since moved on, leaving Dorian with neither the money nor the adulation his considerable ego demands. An anonymous phone call finally convinces Claudia, who is not celebrated for her decisiveness, that she has had enough of Dorian's fibbing and philandering. So she kicks him out of the marital home, leaving him to explain what is happening to their teenage children, Josh and *Matilda. He does so over tea at* the Ritz, characteristically more upset at not being recognized than by what he has to tell them.

The following year is described from the viewpoints of both mother and daughter, with frequent flashbacks to show how the decline of the Grey family coincided with the *puncturing* of the Forever Young generation's bubble. Present miseries leave the older Greys with little time to reflect on where they went wrong. But Claudia at least knows that all is *not well. She watches her* friends being exploited and betrayed by their children, but fails to notice what is happening to her own.

Axioms is a grim story, told *with implacable bitterness.* The characters are well-drawn but universally unappealing. What Miss MacLeod offers is a nightmarish vision of how it feels to be an involuntary drop-out, not so much unemployed as unemployable. In a week in which we have learned that one young Merseysider in two may have used heroin, it is no small achievement to convince us that the forces that lead Josh and Madilda towards the needle are as comprehensible and compelling as those which direct their mother's hand towards the nearest bottle of supermarket plonk, whenever some new pain threatens.

In Northern Ireland the late nineteen-sixties saw the reemergence of an old pain. Joan Lingard's *Sisters by Rites* opens with a typically senseless 1970 doorstep killing – the wrong brother is shot – which reunites three women who have not seen each other since Coronation Year. Rosie, Teresa, and Cora, from Protestant, Catholic, and Christian Science backgrounds, were brought up during the Second World War and its *aftermath, when it was still* possible – just – for three such families to live in the same East Belfast street. The story of their friendship, which survives strong family pressures as well as the conventional storms and rivalries of adolescence, provides a rich and convincing context in which Miss Lingard enhances her formidable reputation as a witty and thoughtful commentator on Northern Irish affairs.

Val Mulkerns on the other hand is a Dubliner through and through. Her new book is set in *the Southern* garrison town of Ferrycarrig where four generations of O'Donoghue are reunited every summer in the house built years before by Old Man O'Donoghue. The family's loves and hatreds – mainly the latter, since the older O'Donoghues are not much given to charitable thoughts – are described by five different narrators. The device isn't entirely successful, but Miss Mulkerns is an engaging writer whose book is essential holiday reading for family saga fans.

The power of the family to *preserve itself is the theme of* Hilmar Wolitzer's fourth novel. The Palomar Arms of the title is an old people's home in California, where young Daphne Moss works as a *kitchen attendant while dream*ing of her boy-friend, whizzkid accountant Kenny Bannister. Unfortunately Kenny has a wife, whom he is quite happy to desert, and two children, whom he is definitely not prepared to lose. A familiar tale but told here with verve and conviction until the final act, which is a shade melodramatic. Read it though, for the skill with which Miss Wolitzer describes the world of the very old as well as for her understanding of the power and very young have to shape family life.

Splendid regiment of wimmin

Fiona MacCarthy

THE WEAKER VESSEL
Woman's Lot in Seventeenth Century England
By Antonia Fraser
Weidenfeld & Nicolson, £12.95

"*Were* there any women in seventeenth-century England?", as the gentleman asked Lady Antonia Fraser, retreating up the steps to his (presumably male) club. Such doubts deserve, and get, a terrific refutation, for here they are, the prophetesses, businesswomen, nuns, blue-stockings, good women and bad ones, the virgins and the Misses, adventuresses, actresses, and of course the midwives, above all the midwives, pullulating through the pages of this enormous book.

The most interesting women, and the ones which she likes best, are the sharp defiant ones, the flamboyant and abnormal, who refuse to take their place in the male-dominated scheme of *things, weaker vesseldom of* course being a masculine invention. (At which point I might suggest, were I a woman of that sort, it is my own basic unwillingness to come to terms with male-female images which has caused me to misinterpret the whole meaning of the phrase "the weaker vessel", lurking in my mixed-up mind as a rather *lightweight, fancy drinking cup* or chalice: now I find to my surprise a weaker vessel is a *ship.)* Antonia Fraser is as good on working women as king's mistresses, though in fact being the Miss of kings like Charles II and James II was, she points out graphically, anything but easy money. The restless, cheerful, desperately noisy fishwives of *Billingsgate* get a particularly picturesque description, crying and wandering through the streets of London with their pungent little shops – "some two yards compass" and containing not just fish but also herbs and roots and plums and strawberries and cucumbers, sometimes even nuts and oranges and lemons – balanced so *precariously upon their* heads.

In the Civil War a good time was had by many potentially independent women. Antonia Fraser's heroines. As wars have often shown, women have it in them to be "Great Heroicks" too; and the Civil War, an especially disruptive one to ties of home and family, threw women into very unaccustomed situations, at their most dramatic in the absence of their husbands as defenders of their castles, *showering down stones* and hot embers from the battlements. The War indubitably went to women's heads. Women preachers multiplied, and female spies, and women warriors. The Gallant She-Souldiers, women dressed in men's apparel, were folk-heroes of the time, incontrovertible correctives to traditional pictures of a *woman as fearful as a Hare and* starting at the noise of Potguns. As women began "to Swagger, to Swear, to Game, to Drink, To Revell, to make Factions", the situation threatened to get wholly out of hand.

The making of Factions was especially significant. Acts of individual courage had given women confidence to act *collectively. To march, to plead,* to harangue and to petition. Politically speaking, women's power was enlarging. And they knew it: when one member of parliament dismissively told a deputation of women at the House of Commons in 1649 that "it was not for women to Petition, they might stay at home and wash the dishes" he had laid himself open to a very caustic answer.

Once the men came home and the apocalyptic speeches of the innumerable newly-sprung-up female seers, which had so astonishingly been allowed to interrupt even the council of Cromwell and his army, died away in the years which *followed Restoration*, life went back to normal, as it usually does. And normality implying the return of widespread pregnancy, such a turn of events was seized on by the midwives, those key figures of that period, who had a vested interest in the promulgation of the Fruitful-Wombs-but-Barren-Brains philosophy, with a delight that *maybe verged on the indecent.*

This is a work of great technical assurance. Antonia Fraser's books have up to now been focused on single power-figures. *It* was during research for her biography of Cromwell that – with a touch of that good management and foresight of some of the model housewives she describes – she started taking notes about the women of the period, a project which expanded more and more as she went on. Compared with a biography, in which the shape is relatively ready-made, a huge historic panorama with a mass of female characters is very much more difficult to organize and motivate. This she achieves with extraordinary skill. Apart from a few passages in which invention fails her – "There was", she informs us with unusual maiden-auntliness, "a pretty to-do in May 1667" – she writes with a consistent warmth, wit, modesty, conviction on a subject which will be a revelation to almost anyone.

Strange eventful assorted history

HISTORICALS
Philippa Toomey

David Cook (author of *Walter* and its sequel *Winter Doves*) has turned to the historical novel in **Sunrising** (*Secker & Warburg, £8.50*). Set in the troubled period of 1830, John and Cath, both in their teens are wanderers, caught up by chance, or fate, or sheer bad luck, in a riot which leads to John's death *by hanging. Cath*, pregnant and destitute, is rescued by two small boys, one already devoted to religion, the other a beautiful 11-year-old innocent. Their wanderings around the countryside, to London and their adventures in the slums of St Giles (including a horrific kidnapping into a brothel stocked with children) seem to have accumulated a great deal of research into authenticity without providing either a genuine narrative or any really well defined characters.

● *Catherine Cookson* in **The Black Velvet Gown** (*Heinemann, £8.50*) has a story telling gift that would stop a runaway train. Once again with the poor and desperate in the 1830s, Riah Millican, widow of a miner, with four children, is turned out to starve. By the kindness of strangers, she becomes housekeeper to a recluse who asks nothing but that the children be kept out of his sight. He relents, and educates the children above their station in life. Biddy, the eldest girl, is a beauty. Sent as laundry maid (the lowest of the low) to the big house, her intelligence and her looks cause trouble. With this is the secondary theme of a mother-*/daughter relationship. Cathe*rine Cookson has no illusions about the class system – though Biddy manages to achieve happiness and success, she will never be accepted by the gentry, and always resented by her own people.

● Rhona Martin won the first Georgette Heyer prize in 1978 with *Gallows Wedding*, and **The Unicorn Summer** (*The Bodley Head, £7.95*) is a continuation. The years have passed into the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and two of the lesser characters from *Gallows Wedding* step forward – Joanna, who fled her home as *a child*, and Angel, *son of a* servant girl, and perhaps the bastard of Joanna's father. Joanna seeks revenge, and her life is devoted to causing the death of her stepfather, and Angel seeks escape from a loveless existence in the country, where he may have caused the death of a man. Rhona Martin has a vivid descriptive *gift, and the underworld of* London comes to filthy, smelly life. Though there is a love story, it's really a hate story, powerfully told, with an open ending.

● More is not what I really wanted with **The Diamond Waterfall**, by Pamela Haines *(Collins, £9.95)*. It's a very long book, covering the period between 1887 and 1945: the stage, the nobility and gentry, illegitimacy, sexual perversion, lovers, a murder, and the diamond waterfall itself, an *amazing piece of jewellery* stretching from neck to waist, which seems to bring the worst of bad luck.

Lake District through artist's eyes



Langdale Pikes from Lingmoor. On the left, the design: on the right, the first of eleven paintings Heaton Cooper did of the same subject: "A pyramid suggests strength, a spiral *suggests movement, and a right angle, calm.*"

MOUNTAIN PAINTER
by W. Heaton Cooper
Frank Peters, Kendal, £18.95

Ronald Faux

W. Heaton Cooper has performed the same artistic service for the Lake District Fells as Lowry did for Lancashire *millscapes, and Roland Hilder* for the rolling farmland in the South. He not only gives them identifiable shape in the paintings, but also captures their character, atmosphere and subtlest colour. "They are my old friends whom I can recognise from all kinds of odd viewpoints" he writes in *Mountain Painters* which is a picture of his life. He has worked conscientiously in the Lakeland Fells for some 65 years; up at the crack of dawn to some eerie that gives a fresh perspective and quality of light to a particular scene.

There are the Lion and Lamb rocks above Grasmere frozen in winter; brooding hills washed with sombre greys and slow-moving clouds and lakes that stretch out in the haze of a high summer day.

This is a handsome book, finely illustrated by a man who could not care more for his subject. Even at the age of 80 his eye remains acutely alert to fleeting shifts of light and his visual memory is as keen as ever. He was born in the Lake District and his life has mainly been spent there tracing the familiar shapes of Scafell, Langdale Pikes, *and a host of* other mountains in watercolour. He pictures them in words in his autobiography, from his days as a rock climber – his meticulous illustrations in the Fell and *Rock Club guides* introduced generations of climbers to the Lake District crags – to the present time. He captures a scene with the momentary vision of a camera, then pours on the colour, thinking aloud. These are the Lake District hills through an artist's eyes.

Pensions

The debate over pensions gathers pace. In a time of rapid change, new views are being heard on early leavers, 'portability', and the pension rights of women. With a rising proportion of the old in the population and the increasing burden of pension provision on public funds, we examine aspects of the problem that will eventually affect every man, woman and child in the country

THE pensions industry is in a state of turmoil as it faces challenges from all quarters. Members want better value for money: the Government wants to cut its own commitment to state pensions and hand over some of the responsibility to the private sector: a debate is raging over how much occupational pensions schemes should be statutorily required to provide for job changers: and there is little doubt that the Treasury is seeking ways to reduce the enormous drain on the Exchequer brought about through the tax privileges enjoyed by the industry.

The industry, meanwhile runs around like a chicken with two heads, not knowing which way to turn. If there were any hopes that it would be spared the fiscal roughing-up meted out to the insurance companies by the Chancellor's removal of life assurance premium relief (LAPR) in the last Budget, those hopes must by now have been dispelled.

In a toughly worded warning to the industry, the Conservative MP, Robert McCrindle, a pensions expert, spelled out precisely what lies ahead. Exploitation of every tax loophole and the abuse of loanbacks on personal pension plans and the like will incur the wrath of the powers that be.

Mr McCrindle said that when he asked the Financial Secretary to the Treasury, John Moore, for assurances that mortgage interest relief and pensions tax relief would not be treated in the same way as LAPR, he was told that though Mr Moore was prepared to give those assurances over home loans, he would not commit himself on pensions.

Estimates have put the cost of tax relief to the pensions industry as high as £3,000m a year compared with a total of only £700m for life-assurance relief.

New money invested in personal pensions has gone up from £40.5m to £482m in 1983 and with the unexpected removal of life assurance relief, neither the investing public nor the insurance companies wants to be caught unawares again. This year is likely to be a boom year for pensions with individuals paying the maximum in back years contributions rather than miss out on tax relief a second time round.

A government inquiry sits taking evidence from a host of interested parties on what should be done about transferability of pension rights – long a source of aggravation because of the detrimental effects the current system has on mobility of labour.

The conclusion reached by the Occupational Pensions Board when it investigated the problem was that transferability between widely varying occupational pensions schemes was just not feasible. The best that could be done was to ensure that job-leavers' frozen pension benefits were uprated by a reasonable amount in between leaving the employment and retirement age.

This went down badly with most pension funds. They have long kept contribution rates as low as possible by subsidizing pensions in payment from the contributions of early leavers.

The pension funds have protested that they cannot afford to increase benefits to early leavers without either cutting pensions to those who stay or increasing contributions.

This is looking increasingly like a feeble excuse. A recent survey by the stockbrokers Wood MacKenzie revealed that the average return on pension funds investments over the past five and eight years was running at a rate of 7 per cent above the rate of inflation. The survey covers 836 UK pension funds with assets of £64,000m – more than 60 per cent of all pension fund assets.

The Government's preoccupation with pensions does not, however, stop with the question of transferability. Last year the cost of State pension provisions touched £1,354m with civil service and local government pensions adding £4,420m to the bill.

A complete review of pensions and how best to provide for the old is under way, chaired by Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services.

Insurance companies which are big in personal pensions but manage very little occupational pension fund money are pressing for employees to be given greater freedom to make their own pension arrangements.

The National Association of Pension Funds has opposed such a change because money would inevitably leave the pension funds of its members, thereby diminishing their power.

The state earnings-related pension scheme, which becomes fully matured at the turn of the century, is another cause of concern to the Government: there are many who agree with John Kay, director of the Institute for Fiscal Studies, who argues that the concept of giving more to those who earn most is not only unfair, but does little to relieve real poverty in old age. He believes that the scheme should be scrapped and the money saved used to boost the basic state pension. Earnings related pensions are costing £87m in the current year compared with £13,500m for the basic state pension but they will equal expenditure on the basic state pension by 2030.

Pressure is growing from both men and women members of pension schemes to equalize pension ages.

But perhaps the biggest incentive for change remains one of cost. The cost of tax relief on pension fund contributions, depending on how you calculate it, ranges from a minimum £1,000m a year to more than £3,000m a year and risine

Add to this the cost of state and civil service pensions and the Government is, not surprisingly, concerned that the burden is too great.

Lorna Bourke

Graham Philpot



Special schemes – the in-house answers to a director's prayer

Special schemes for small companies are 10 years old this month. The directors of small companies (who usually own or control the shares of the company) are now enjoying the benefits of pension schemes which until 1973 which were limited to the directors and employees of only the larger, usually public, companies.

And not only do they now provide for the usual benefits, such as pensions of up to two thirds final salary and tax-free lump sums of up to four times salary on death-in-service. The schemes also anticipate the benefits to be offered by the 'portable pensions' movement which is now gathering momentum, and on which the government is due to pronounce in the near future.

Known technically as 'small self-administered pension schemes for controlling directors', these are now an established species of pension scheme. The last year has seen a rapid advance in their number.

Why have they become so popular in so short a space of time? First, they offer much better value for money than the previous arrangements, which required a director of the company to provide for his pension with an insurance company.

He could only pay (at that time) up to 15 per cent of his income, which was usually grossly insufficient to make adequate provision, and with investments limited to those offered by insurance companies, even those payments would offer a slim return.

The joy of a director's company scheme (often called "in-house" schemes) is that it enables the director to avoid the horrific expense loadings of insurance companies and intolerable surrender values. Not only that, but he could enjoy the growth of his investments without sharing them with an insurer, and decide for himself where the investments were placed.

Second, the management of the scheme is simple. Very little adminstration is necessary, especially where the members of the scheme are only the directors and perhaps members of the family.

Third, small schemes are flexible. If the company suffers a lean year it can waive the contributions until it is feeling in a better state of health – and in many cases can even arrange a loan from its own pension scheme.

With all these benefits, it is not surprising that many smaller companies have decided to establish their own in-house scheme.

Many advisers suggest that small schemes can incidentally help in CTT planning and CGT planning – by paying pension benefits, the nominal value of the company is reduced, with consequent reductions in potential CTT, without losing control of the company.

Pension schemes can also be used in take-over planning – there is no objection to a pension scheme holding shares in the company, if that is what the trustees (who are also usually the directors) want – provided the normal trust rules and requirements are followed.

Are there any drawbacks? The biggest disincentive to establishing such a scheme is fear of the unknown – the worry that the bank manager will not understand why nominal profits have fallen, the worry that the administration of "pensions" (which has brought a red mist over the eyes of many directors who are skilled in their own work but fear the technicalities of another), and the fear of managing investments.

These fears, once they are faced, tend to disappear especially where an expert is retained to show the way.

In the pensions field as in so many others, it is preferable to be guided by professionals who charge a fee, rather than an adviser who may be persuaded by commission or a share of the funds under management.

A number of solicitors and actuaries have now begun to specialise in such work. A list of solicitors who carry out pensions work can now be obtained from the Law Society, 113 Chancery Lane, WC2: a list of actuaries from the Association of Consulting Actuaries is at Metropolis House, 39 Tottenham Court Road, London W1.

Fees vary considerably; some are straight charges on the funds under management: others range from the lower end at around £2,500 to the upper at about £15,000, much depending on the skill of the adviser, the potential complexity of the client's problems, and the extent of the services offered.

But since the benefits are so significant, and the fees in relation to insurance company fees relatively minor, the fees do not usually deter the potential owner of an 'in-house' scheme.

Small scheme investment is also now a simple matter. The last year has seen a new range of services being offered to the directors in small schemes. And with index-linked bonds, with the possibility of investing in housing, one of the new growth areas, with the opportunity of just leaving it in the bank or building society, the problems of investment usually require no more than the application of an hour or two every six months.

At least every three years a report on the progress of the scheme must be submitted to the Inland Revenue. But that is usually the extent of the detailed work that the company need concern itself with. Almost without exception, those companies who have trodden the route have found themselves satisfied and pleased with the outcome.

Small schemes have also received political favour this year, having been recognised as the ultimate in portable pensions. Current government efforts to 'de-institutionalise' the very large insurance companies and pension funds, so as to give more responsibility to individuals, the future of the in-house scheme seems at present rosy.

It satisfies the needs of the Government in providing small venture capital, in individual responsibility in investment management, and provides not least pensions to relieve increasing pressure on the state – whose own pension benefits are widely predicted to be reduced substantially. For many smaller companies, in-house schemes have proved the answer to a director's prayer.

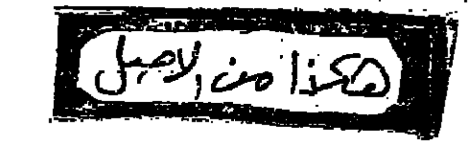
Robin Ellison

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Should the watchdog have a louder bark?

Jacintha Worth talks to Henry James, right, the first director general of the National Association for Pension Funds (NAPF), which makes representations on behalf of occupational pension schemes to government, Inland Revenue and any other body involved with pensions



The last few years have seen the winds of change blowing through the pensions industry. For occupational pension schemes 1984 could *prove the* year of the hurricane. Pension schemes have been thrust into the public eye and many pension fund managers do not welcome the development. In many ways despite being financially in sound health, the occupational pensions movement feels it is under siege.

Not surprisingly the NAPF itself is going through a period of soul-searching. Its latest annual report reveals a fall in membership figures. As Henry James puts it, "the moment has come to engage in a piece of psychoanalysis. The association has changed in the last three years, and given the greater role we have had to play in the City and in benefits in relation to Government, the time seems ripe to revise our aims."

The self-examination is certainly timely. Many in the pensions industry believe the NAPF has moved occasionally too slow on its feet, producing technical responses where quicker, more politically agile reactions were needed. The NAPF itself acknowledges that the portability issue in particular has made it appear clumsy and defensive.

The last few years have seen proposals for changes which could affect the occupational pensions movement fundamentally – the Labour Party and trade unions called for the direction of investment, the Select Committee on Social Services proposed equal retirement age for both sexes, and the European Commission demanded equal treatment for men and women. The NAPF considers it must now beware of "easy sophistry and casual commitment."

Portability, once a small cloud on a distant horizon, turned out to be large thunderstorm. Mr James admits: "We do feel threatened. Total portability could be the final straw persuading employers not to continue pension funds and dissuading others from setting them up."

But he is not surprised by what has happened. "If you find a simple slogan which is well understood by the press and politicians it is difficult to eradicate the impact," he says. "It takes a good slogan to say you can do better on your own but there is no slogan saying occupational pensions are good for you."

He does not accept that the NAPF reacted slowly to the early leaver problem and so left the back door open for portability radicals to creep in.

The final irony was that the more radical portability proposals came from the supposedly safe right wing and not the left wing, who now seem to defend the status quo. Mr James, who spent his previous career as a civil servant, is moved to make a political point: "It is inconceivable to any of us that a government dedicated to non-intervention should be intervening in what is essentially a private contract between employer and employee under trust law."

Portability has highlighted what everyone in the occupational-pensions business is quick to say: it is easy for pensions to become a political football. It has brought to the fore the multitude of interests that exist in the wider pensions industry. Indeed it might be thought the NAPF tries to represent too wide a body of interests. At a time of rapid change this must hinder the organisation from protecting itself against attacks. Mr James is adamant that the NAPF is the most-representative voice of the pensions movement – "We represent well over 75 per cent of members of pension funds."

He insists there is no conflict of interest in claiming to represent, for example, both employers and employee: "The job of the fund manager is to represent the interests of the fund members to management, to seek resources," Mr James says. "He is an advocate and a supplicant. There is no more conflict of interest than with any other professional adviser in a company."

In this time of flux the director general sees the state of the occupational pensions movement as being in partnership with government. "One of the things some Conservative MPs fail to understand is that in practice the pension funds are in the *private* sector. They tend to see them as public sector because they are paternalistic. well, I am in favour of paternalism."

He acknowledges that the concept of a pension granted by the employer is old-fashioned and slightly nineteenth century but this is what members want, he says. "I favour the paternalism of the state as a safety net at the bottom with the occupational pension movement as an additional safety net raising the Plimsoll line."

What total pensions provision is should be a decision for society, he argues. Pension managers are professional advisers whose job it is to warn government and society of the consequences of certain actions and principles. "Our fundamental objective is simple, to provide the best pensions for the majority of people."

The view of a pensions manager as a disinterested professional adviser is central to the way the NAPF sees its role in the City and in the wider economy. Pension funds own vast resources: some put the figure at over £100 billion. In some cases the pension fund will be anything from 50 to 150 per cent the size of the parent company and after several years *of good investment* returns *the* funds continue to grow, many have healthy surpluses.

Nevertheless, Mr James argues that no common objective arises because of this – "we do not *control* any money at all. Harold Wilson saw us as a gigantic slush fund more powerful than any Chancellor of the Exchequer. But 90,000 funds cannot possibly act in concert to sway the economy. They are in competition with each other."

Of the role of the NAPF in the City he says: "It is an advisory role telling City institutions of the consequences of what they are doing. No more than that. It is hedged around with all sort of City constraints."

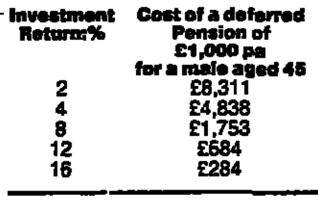
The pension funds provide a stabilizing force in the economy, Mr James points out, and in the realm of benefits they do the difficult job of defending the status quo.

Losing out by leaving early

No pensions subject has generated such intensity o. debate as the problem of the so-called early leaver – someone who has the temerity to change jobs before retirement age. The problem arises from the practice of private-sector pension schemes to base deferred pension benefits for the early leaver on the salary at the time of leaving with little or no allowance for inflation.

If inflation were at, say, 10 per cent a year, the consequences of a job change could be drastic. Someone who changes jobs every 10 years will typically receive a pension of around four-tenths of the pension of a similar person who does not change jobs.

When final salary schemes became popular in the 1950s and 1960s, inflation was not recognized as a serious problem and little account was taken of the impact of early leavers on scheme finances. Rising inflation and rising interest rates meant, however, that the cost of deferred benefits fell sharply (see table).

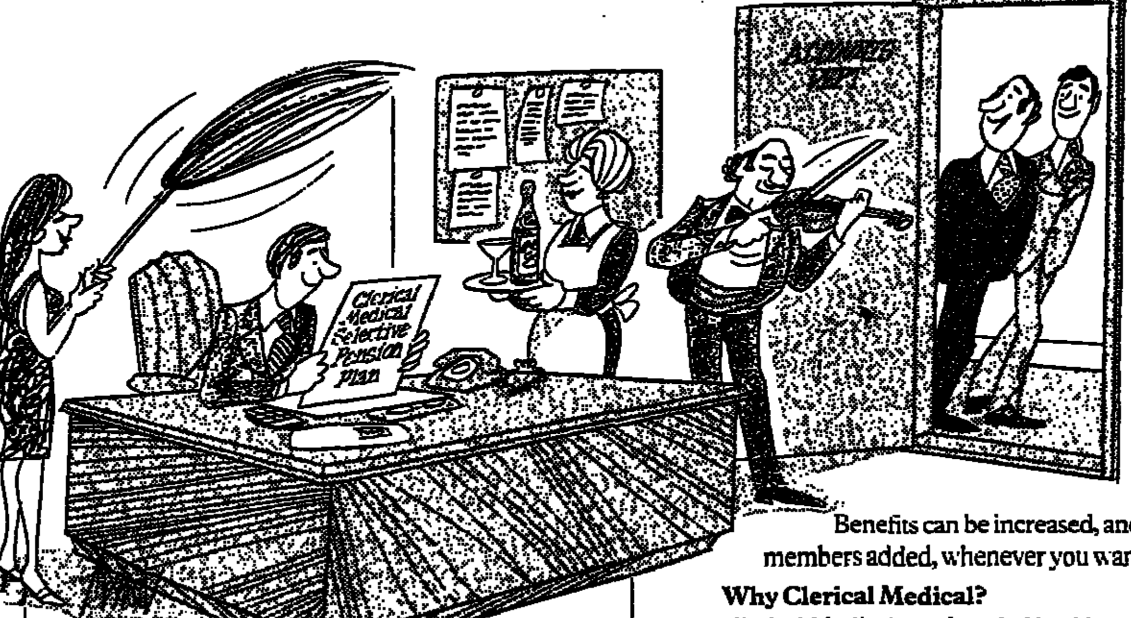


Investment Return:%	Cost of a deferred Pension of £1,000 pa for a male aged 45
2	£8,311
4	£4,838
8	£1,753
12	£684
16	£284

The resultant windfall profits were like manna from heaven for actuaries worried about the impact of rapid salary growth on the solvency of their schemes. Increasingly, actuaries allowed for these profits either explicitly or implicity when assessing contribution rates. It follows that any action which would remove this so called "withdrawal surplus" would increase contribution rates. Hence the strong opposition to any moves to improve the lot of

Continued on next page





"That's Wilkinson. Nothing's too good for him"

PENSIONS

Life gets easier for the self-employed

It is not much fun being self-employed – at least so far as pensions are concerned. First, the contributions are limited usually to 17.5 per cent of income – which, if contributions are started late, means a most inadequate pension. Second, the self-employed are not entitled to an earnings-related pension from the state.

But recent changes in the pension system for the self-employed have made life much easier. A principal reason is the withdrawal of relief on life assurance premiums in the last budget. Because of the withdrawal, the self-employed have been, or are about to be, the target of tremendous marketing efforts by the life insurance companies.

Next, the increase, a few years ago, in the level of permitted contributions, and the abolition of the financial limit, has meant that pension benefits can now, in theory at least, reach those of the employed.

And finally, consumers are at last beginning to be offered the kinds of pensions products that they actually need, rather than what was thought good for them.

The self-employed, especially those in partnership, can also thank the growing trend to privatisation which is somewhat surprisingly affecting pensions provision. Until recently, the overwhelming majority of private pension provision has been through insurance companies.

The prospect of portable pensions, (allowing other organisations as well as insurance companies, such as unit trusts) to participate in the market, and negating the requirement to use insurance companies, has yet to be decided by the current government inquiry. But there are even today a number of fresh options open to the self-employed.

First, some insurance companies have this year begun to offer a special arrangement, where the premiums are adequate, for investments to be made "at the direction of the contributor". Some of these schemes are run in conjunction with stockbrokers, marking the first steps in the forthcoming probable destruction of the insurance monopoly.

Later schemes have demonstrated that the tremendous expense loadings can be avoided by the use of trust schemes, or now more popularly in-house friendly societies. Provided there is a partnership of a least seven partners, the equivalent of a captive insurance company can be established just to provide pensions, and this friendly society (unaffected by the recent budget proposals) is becoming increasingly popular.

There is no limit on the benefits (the limit is on contributions) which can be taken from a self-employed scheme – it is therefore vital that every penny that is contributed is productive.

As a consequence, in the last few months in-house schemes have been developed which offer extremely low establishment and management costs, and many firms of actuaries, accountants and solicitors and other professionals are now investigating them.

An in-house scheme also enables setting-up expenses to be paid in addition to the 17 per cent relief, instead of it – which makes a significant difference to the eventual pension outcome.

Other benefits which are now being offered by pension schemes include 'loanbacks', which have been heavily marketed, and are now part of most insurance pension policies, but which are relatively rarely exploited in practice.

Since the demise of the 'Westminster scheme' last year, loanback schemes have behaved with circumspection and now offer just one more borrowing facility, albeit usually an expensive one.

Much more popular in practice is the 'pensions mortgage', which employs the fact that the part of the pension which can be commuted to a lump sum on retirement might be enough to pay off the capital borrowed under the mortgage. The advantage is that the interests only is paid to the building society; and the 'capital' receives tax relief.

With the demise in the last budget of the dubious advantages of endowment mortgages, pension mortgages are seeing a revival.

The Government in its current fit of reforming zeal can be expected to reconsider some of these options as part of its tidying-up of pensions rules relating to tax reliefs.

Many partnerships are taking a fresh look at the use of partnership annuities, not as frequently considered than they should be because they are internally funded (ie paid out of the earnings of the partership) rather than externally (ie paid for in advance by contributions to a fund). Partnership annuities can provide, if funds are available, up to about half-final earnings, and can be index-linked.

The self-employed can expect to be at the forefront of concern for pension provision for the next few years. The only thing that is certain is that future provision for pensions for the self-employed will be very different from the present system.

Robin Ellison

The neglected tax benefit

For tax efficiency few investments can compare with additional voluntary contributions to a pension scheme (AVC), yet they are extraordinarily little used. Maybe it is the name that puts people off, or the idea of saving for retirement. Maybe it is the fact that they can not get at the money in the meantime. The indications are that, according to a survey by the National Association of Pension Funds (NAPF) last year, only 8 per cent of the people who could put their money into AVCs did in fact chose to do so. The rest are missing something.

AVCs are a particularly good investment as such, although the returns from banks, building socities and insurance companies through an AVC scheme are almost certainly better than the individual could command in his (or her) own right. No, the beauty of the AVC lies in its treatment by the Inland Revenue.

Under Revenue rules, anyone who belongs to an exempt approved pension fund can set aside up to 15 per cent of annual pay in pension contributions. Those contributions are made out of pre-tax income – ie, they qualify for tax relief at the contributior's higest rate, the returns that they earn within the fund are free of tax and the pension that is eventuallly paid will be treated as earned rather than unearned income. If a lump sum is taken in lieu of part of the pension, it can be taken entirely free of tax.

Most employees belong to a qualifying scheme, to which they may or may not have to make contributions. But even if they do, those contributions generally amount to less than 15 per cent of their total remuneration. The extra can, in theory, be saved to boost the eventual pension benefits, by way of additional voluntary contributions.

In practice, this may not be quite so easy. The usual stumbling block is the company pension scheme itself, which may not have any provision for accepting AVCs – they have to be made through the scheme, not off the individual's own bat. (They are normally deducted from salary, like tax and National Insurance contributions.) In fact, the NAPF's 1983 survey – which covered 100 pension funds in the public sector, and, 1023 in the private sector – indicated that 86 per cent of all pension schemes do have facilities for accepting AVCs: with those that don't, all the members can do is argue for them.

There are, however, some Inland Revenue restrictions. First, the contributions have to be made on a regular basis. It is no use putting in so much one year, then deciding against a contribution the next. Contributions are normally made monthly or weekly, but all the Inland Revenue stipulates is that for at least five years – although the Revenue does not push this requirement when an individual within a year or so of retirement suddenly finds that his pension is going to be too low for comfort, and decides that additional voluntary contributions are the answer. Nor is there likely to be a problem when someone who has started to make contributions suddenly finds himself made redundant, well short of retirement age, and cannot keep the payments up. But anyone who tries to make a one-off payment in a good year is likely to have his tax relief withdrawn.

The benefits cannot be claimed until the contributor reaches retirement age. The benefits are paid out through the company pension scheme, just as the contributions are paid in – although in the meantime, the amount that is paid in in AVCs will be kept separate from the rest of the fund. That means that if the pension fund itself runs into problems – which is highly unlikely, but not impossible – there will be no call on the AVCs to make up deficiencies elsewhere. It also means that the individual contributor can take his AVCs with him, inviolate, if he changes jobs: out of this part of his pension savings, at least, he won't have to make the usual (involuntary) contribution to the pensions of the long stayers. And it means that he may have some say over the way in which the money is invested.

How much say really depends on the extent to which the pension fund manager is prepared to mess about with the administration of individual investments. The highest proportion of AVC money is invested with insurance companies either into deferred annuities, or into their managed funds (gilts, property, equities or whatever). Building societies have been making a strong play for this kind of business too, and a clutch of them – the Halifax, Abbey National, Woolwich and Bristol & West – now handle amounts of AVC money. Because it is stable, and regularly augmented by new contributions, they pay a much higher rate on AVC funds than they do on most of their money and, of course, the money is allowed to roll up gross.

Around 25 per cent of AVC money, however, is privately invested – at the discretion of the pension-fund manager. In at least one case, that money goes directly into stocks and shares selected by the contributors themselves. If the Fowler committee, as expected, recommends changes in the administration of pension funds to provide members with more responsibility for their own investments, that form of investment could become more widespread.

Adrienne Gleeson

Helping the early leavers

Continued from previous page

the unhappy job changer. Furthermore, employers not unnaturally feel little sympathy for those who leave their service.

The sharp fall in inflation has raised the possibility of a fairly permanent fall in interest rates to levels where pension funds will no longer make significant profits from early leavers. There is thus the possibility that falling inflation will both ameliorate the position of the early leaver and cause an increase in pension-scheme contribution rates.

Against this background, the last Labour government, as part of the requirements for contracting out of the upper tier of the state pension scheme introduced in 1978, required that, private-sector schemes index-link that portion of an early leaver's benefits which was equivalent to the pension he would have received from the state. This change, though destine to have a major impact in the long term, did little to reduce public pressure mainly because pre-1978 benefits were unaffected but also because post-1978 benefits over and above the guaranteed minimum were also excluded.

The present government, though loathe to legislate, issued a Green Paper last November which proposed legislation in 1984 requiring schemes to increase deferred benefits over and above the guaranteed minimum (in respect of service after 1984) at a rate of 5 per cent a year between the date of actually leaving service and retirement age. This legislation, which seems certain to be enacted, will mean that, short of a rapid rise in inflation, the early leaver problem will cease to exist in respect of benefits earned in future. The historic problem, in respect of pre-1984 benefits, will remain.

The government actuary has estimated that the proposed legislation will increase pension scheme costs by around 1 to 2 per cent of payroll. The actual cost will of course vary widely depending on the way the scheme has treated early leavers in the past.

Increased contribution for the young

There has been a suggestion that employees be required to meet the additional cost themselves or that overall benefit levels for the future service be reduced so that costs remain unchanged. On balance both courses seem improbable.

A more likely outcome is that contributions may be increased primarily for younger employees who have most to gain and who will tend to see themselves as likely early leavers.

Though the inevitability of legislation on this issue has caused a degree of planning blight, some practitioners have been active is seeking other solutions. Save & Prosper recently established a scheme for the Grimsby Fishing Vessel Owners Association which covered their 900-odd employees in such a manner that they could work for any of the vessel owners without loss of pension rights. An affinity group of this kind is rare because few employers share such common interest.

Perhaps the most significant development has been the so called Section 32 Contract (a reference to a provision in the 1981 Finance Act) whereby an early leaver, rather than transferring his benifits to his new employer, pays the transfer value to an insurer who issue a policy in his name. Because many scheme actuaries calculate transfer values using conservative interest rates such as 8 per cent, an insurance policy investing at current market rates is likely to show excellent (though unguaranteed) results.

Howls of protest may continue

Certainly no job changer should accept either a deferred pension or a transfer to his new employer's fund without first investigating the possibility of a Section 32 contract.

Pension funds have enjoyed phenomenal investment returns in recent years – most should be in surplus. If trustees do not take the opportunity to improve the lot of their deferred pensioners they should not be surprised at continued howls of protest. No single issue has brought pension funds into such disrepute.

Graham Puttergill

The author is Chairman of Antony Gibbs Pension Services Ltd.



Maybe you can take it with you

Norman Fowler will soon announce the Government's views on portable pensions. Some pensions people are wondering whether they should prepare to meet their doom. Full portability – where people could switch from job to job, without its affecting their company pensions at all would turn the whole pensions business upside-down.

No one has long to wait. The government committee looking at the issue is due to reach its conclusions in a couple of months – though they will not be published. Mr Fowler will then mull them over, and finally announce how far he is prepared to go.

In Britain pensions began as a reward for long service, and though everyone still pays lip service to the idea that they are just deferred pay, the present penalties for changing jobs are considerable.

How do the present arrangements work? The law insists that every company running its own pension scheme should base it on final salaries. You and the firm pay contributions and the group then provides you with one sixtieth or one eightieth of your salary for each year of service.

The industry always stresses that if you work in the same firm for 40 years – and its pension scheme is based on sixtieths of salary – you can retire on two-thirds of your final pay. Pensions schemes can afford that only because few people stay that long. Leavers have a limited range of choices.

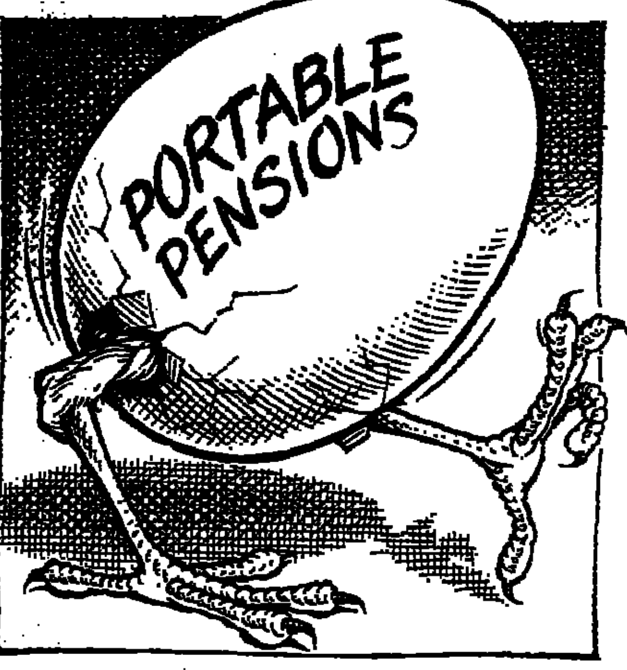
The first is to take their money and run, although that is possible for leavers under 26 who only have been with the firm for under five years. They have to fulfil both conditions to do it. In fact, it is the worst choice possible. The employers' contributions to the scheme remain firmly locked inside it.

Or you can leave all the contributions, from you and employer, where they are. If you worked for six years for a firm in the mid-1960s leaving on a salary of £2,500, you may have the right to only 6/60ths of that final salary – or £250. In most cases that figure is preserved in amber.

Few companies increase it or make any allowance for inflation although that may change.

Option three is to transfer your pension from old firm to new. Companies are not legally obliged to let you do that although almost all of them will.

All the same, both old firm and new will seek to limit their commitments. They like the Giant Procrustes who was famous in Greek mythology for lying tall travellers down on a bed, and cutting off both heads and feet until they fitted exactly. The first actuary tries to transfer over as little money as possible, and the second to turn those *funds into as few "back years"* in the new pension schemes as possible. Work for one firm for 10 years, and it may be turned into only two or three in the new one, depending on your age.



So you lose twice over. Some insurers now offer a home for transfer values which you take from your company as you leave it. They ensure that you only lose once, and returns are good.

The trouble is that you have no automatic right to choose the scheme. You can do so only if the pension schemes' rules allow it – and that option rarely suits your company, so it is rarely allowed.

The present choices are all unattractive – except perhaps the one that you probably are not allowed to make. The Centre for Policy Studies, in a report which set the whole issue going, infuriated the pensions establishment, by recommending that people should be free to join the company's pension scheme, or make their own arrangements. But they would have to do one or the other.

Presumably they could opt for self employed pension schemes which work in money purchase principles. Contributions accumulate a pot of money, and eventually you turn that sum into pounds and pension at retirement. Clearly there is no link between pension and final salary.

Nigel Vinsom, who wrote the CPS report, insists that he does not want to threaten final salary pension schemes. But the people to whom outside pensions would most appeal are men and women in their late twenties, who expect to move jobs many times in their career.

They do badly under present schemes and present schemes would do badly if they did not. Final salary schemes depend on young entrants subsidizing senior staff in the hope that they also wil be subsidized in turn.

They allow people to make their own investment decisions, and act as entrepreneurs. Put like that, it sounds fine. But if the investments (made with full tax relief) go wrong, the pension could melt away. The government may have to make up for the fact with social security.

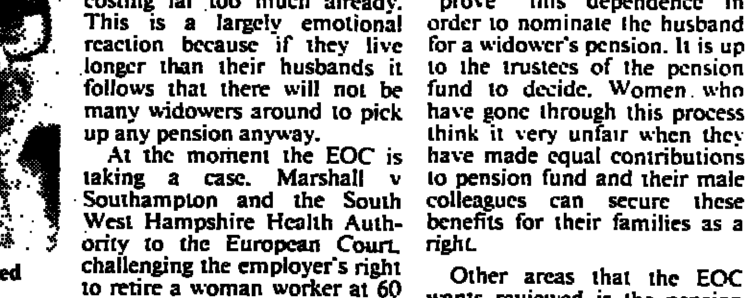
Mr Fowler may not go along the CPS's route – but he may insist that every company must give a transfer value if someone leaving the firm wants to have it. He could also ensure that people who want to transfer money into separate insurance accounts, are free to do so.

That is particularly important when staff are made redundant – or become self employed – when they have no new pension scheme to which they can go.

If people transfer between one scheme and another, an official minimum formula for calculating transfer values would make a lot of sense.

Scrapping the present system and starting again looks appealing, but unlikely. Any changes the Government does bring in, though, will ensure that leavers *do not get penalised as hard as* they are at the moment.

Tom Tickell



Women are equal – until they retire

Matters concerning death or retirement are specially excluded from both the Equal Pay and the Sex Discrimination Acts – although many people do not realize it. There is, as a result, widespread inequality of treatment between the sexes in both the state and many privately run pension schemes.

There are obvious examples of this discrimination, such as the difference in retirement age – 60 for women and 65 for men, which means that employers can insist that female employees retire five years early, against their will. There is the problem of survivors benefit: although most pension schemes auto*matically provide a pension for* a widower of a male employee, fewer than half provide the same for the widower of a female employee. Less obvious, but just as important, is that the whole structure of pension schemes – in which you clock up entitlements for each year you work and those who stay in a job gain at the expense of those who leave – discriminates against the pattern of most women's working lives, where there is often a break, often a long one, to bring up a family.

Norman Fowler, Minister for Health and Social Services, has instituted a review of the workings of the state pension system and with pension rights more like those for men.



Norman Fowler: started review

One of the main problems for both the Government and many women in both the state and private schemes is the difference in retirement ages between the sexes. The Equal Oportunities Commission (EOC) has long regarded this as *the most important stumbling* block to equality of pension treatment. Firstly, a woman worker has less time, effectively, in which to build up her pension entitlement. Second, women, according to the actuarial tables, live longer than men, so providing a pension is more expensive.

This leads to a further problem. When women ask for equality of benefits – automatic widowers benefits for example – they are often told they are costing far too much already. This is a largely emotional reaction because if they live longer than their husbands it follows that there will not be many widowers around to pick up any pension anyway.

At the moment the EOC is taking a case, Marshall v Southampton and the South West Hampshire Health Authority to the European Court, challenging the employer's right to retire a woman worker at 60 while letting male colleagues work until 65.

The other major discrimination, apart from retirement age, is the problem of survivors' benefits. Some big occupational pension schemes now give a widower's pension automatically to survivors of female *employees, but many more less* generous pension funds (particularly those with a high proportion of women in the work force) do not. Statistics on this score can be misleading – but the suspicion is that most women in occupational pension schemes are not equal with men in this respect.

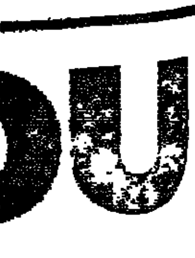
In some schemes, a woman with a husband who is sick, unemployed for a long time in some other way financially dependent of his wife have to "prove" this dependence in order to nominate the husband for a widower's pension. It is up to the trustees of the pension fund to decide. Women who have gone through this process think it very unfair when they have made equal contributions to pension fund and their male colleagues can secure these benefits for their families as a right.

Other areas that the EOC wants reviewed is the pension rights of part-time workers. The overwhelming majority of these are women in the UK, fitting in a job so that they can take care of their children as well. Many company pension schemes are believed to discriminate against this class of worker by excluding them from entry into the scheme. Though not specifically directed against women, it is women whom they mainly affect.

The key to the situation is undoubtedly the state pension scheme, which enshrines much of this discrimination – although it does, admittedly, make it easier for women who have left work for some years to have children to notch up contribution for a full pension. But the UK's occupational pensions schemes may well be required to reform themselves after an EEC directive which suggests basically that equal contributions should mean equal benefits.

By the end of 1985, if the pension funds comply, we could well see widowers' benefits being universally introduced, along with equal transfer values for women members changing jobs and pension schemes, but equality will not always work to women's advantage. Women, for instance now do better than men, in cash terms, when they commute their pension – surrendering part of their entitlement for a lump sum. Because the woman's pension is reckoned, actuarially, to be more expensive in the long term, she will usually but perhaps not long get a higher price for her commuted pension rights.

Maggie Drummond





THE TIMES DIARY

Price of freedom

The heroes' welcome given to Julia Miles, wife of the British ambassador, and their four children on their return from the traumas of Tripoli was not made entirely at taxpayers' expense – the Treasury, Sir Geoffrey Howe's old department, will be glad to hear. After being whisked from the plane into a press conference at Gatwick, mother and children emerged exhausted at midnight.

To avoid travelling to Mrs Miles' mother's home in Oxford in the small hours, airline officials booked them into the Gatwick Hilton. Mrs Miles was aghast to be presented with a bill for £100 the next morning. "I thought it a bloody cheek", she tells me, "but I kicked up and we are going to be paid a subsistence". Now, while the Mileses search for somewhere to stay, Whitehall has magnanimously offered the family an allowance – of £2 a night.

Mrs Miles was equally indignant yesterday over reports that the family's pet rabbit Honeybun was being flown home from Libya by the *Mail on Sunday*. "I only took it as a favour from someone who had rescued it from a Libyan butcher's shop. I'm terrified of the animal."

Free speech

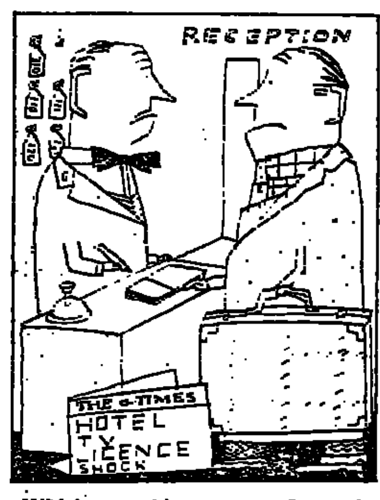
Now that "My dear Tiny" and "My dear Donald" have kissed and made up following, in Rowland's words, their "lover's tiff", Trelford will be spared at least one public embarrassment. For his public lecture to be delivered on May 15, marking Uppingham School's quatercentenary, he had elected to address the uninitiated on Freedom and Licence.

Uncooperative

Gavin Laird, leader of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, threatens to sweep the TUC with a Thatcherite wind of economic realism if he should succeed Len Murray.

Having just crippled the Co-operative Press by moving a £250,000 contract to print the AUEW journal to a private-sector rival, Laird yesterday announced the withdrawal of AUEW's business from the Co-operative Insurance Service, which handles almost half of the union's annual premiums, worth £118,000. "What the Co-op will have to learn is that we cannot deal on sentiment any longer: we live in a hard commercial world," he told me.

BARRY FANTONI



'Which would you prefer, sir, sharing the bathroom or the telly?'

Arms check

Rodney Rigby, stage manager of the Chicago gangster play *On the Spot* opening at the Albery Theatre next Wednesday, was right on it himself when he left a theatrical props shop the other day with a dustbin bag full of replica 1920s pistols and shoulder holsters. His taxi was trailed by a panda car and when he got out he was questioned and searched. The two police officers even checked his arms for suspicious tattoos. Perhaps he should dump his dustbin liner for a diplomatic bag.

Hands off

Inspired, I suspect, by the demolition of the Chinese Embassy's listed Adam building in Portland Place, the Save Britain's Heritage group has succeeded in upgrading the British-owned building opposite, at No 66, to a Grade Two Starred, making any alteration virtually impossible. Clearly the campaigners trust no one: the building is the HQ of the Royal Institute of British Architects. When I rang yesterday, director John Grigg said the upgrading was news to him, and rushed off to interrupt a special RIBA committee – which was busy discussing a plan to insert a new mezzanine floor in the headquarters.

Blackhander

The "black-lesbian-mothers-for-the-bomb" Greater London Council was accused yesterday of racialism. The charge is made by the London Philharmonic Orchestra, which is outraged by a questionnaire the council plans to distribute to LPO concert-goers at the GLC-owned Royal Festival Hall. Among the 14 questions is: "How would you describe members of your family? European; Afro-Caribbean; Asian; American; Australasian; other". The LPO, just returned from a sell-out tour of Hongkong and Japan, also accuses the GLC of class distinction by asking: "What is the occupation of the main wage earner in your household and in what type of service or industry does he/she work?" The GLC says the questionnaires will help with future concert planning.

PHS

How the Ten can beat the terror

by George Walden

Unrealistic ideas are gaining ground in the wake of the Libyan atrocity. Everyone agees that something must now be done to prevent diplomatic abuse on this scale in future, and the British Government has boldly proposed revising the Vienna Convention.

But we should be aware of illusions. When would agreement be reached, and what do we do meantime? How effective would a revised convention be? And can any international agreement work without the sanction of collective political action? The cumbrous process of revision should be put in train at once. But the logic and urgency of the situation demand more immediate and practical action too. That action can come only from Europe.

The task confronting the international lawyers is immense. Imagine 141 of them around one table, the technical complexity of the issues themselves, and the *arrières pensées* of certain, less responsible states to any attempt to tighten the convention's provisions. Many countries have a lot to hide. What would be the attitude of the communist states?

Of course the effort must be made. But with the best will in the world – which is likely to be lacking in obvious quarters – it could take many years to achieve. Time enough for many a new outrage, while the lawyers waltz on in Vienna.

And if agreement is achieved, what then? Libya signed the last agreement, and might sign the next one too. Enforceability would be the key test. But the prospect of effective sanctions against offenders seems remote. The Russians would almost certainly veto firm action, just as they have so often done at the United Nations. Moscow's despicable distortions, and short-term attempts to ingratiate itself with Colonel Gadaffi, remind us that we are still dealing with a strangely immature power whose respect for diplomatic conventions seems in this instance on the same level as *Pravda's* respect for truth.

The illusion that if only you get the law right, the rest will follow, is questionable enough at home. Internationally, where the obstacles to enforcement are often overwhelming, the illusion can become dangerous. The Kellogg Pact signatories renounced war in 1928......

In reality, the effectiveness of such conventions depends on the political will of like-minded nations. Who is to exercise this will? Unfortunately we cannot expect too much from the UN, which too often remains no more than the sum of its components. Libya is one component.

So we are left with Europe. The EEC is not short on rhetoric about unity in defence of common values. If civilized diplomatic intercourse between states is not a fundamental Europe value, what is? It was Grotius, a Dutchman and occasional diplomat, who laid the foundations of international law. It was Kant, a German, who dreamt of a "cosmopolitan society" between nations – though he also had the sense to see that the "state of nature" would endure longer internationally than at home.

It was Satow, an Englishman, who codified diplomatic practice. It is not difficult to quote counter-examples. But essentially diplomacy, in its modern form, is largely a European invention. No one is better placed – historically, politically or morally – to take a stand in reasserting its values today.

The EEC has some experience of joint action to build on. The discreet but effective Trevi Group already helps to coordinate anti-terrorist strategy. Europe also performed creditably – despite some hiccoughs – in the American hostage affair in Iran. Surely it could do at least as well when similar situations arise on its own doorstep?

It would be wrong and self-defeating to set up over-rigid machinery. Each incident is different, and the Community might fight shy of operating it when the moment came. But coordinated action on an ascending scale is possible. It could begin with a declaration – itself timely following recent terrorist incidents in France and West Germany, as well as Britain – pledging the Ten not only to pursue revision of the Vienna Convention but to demonstrate effective solidarity against serious diplomatic infractions against any one of its number.

Action could start with joint approaches to the offender (surprisingly absent in the Libyan case), then range through collective restrictions on the embassies of the culprit in the EEC capitals; selective political or economic sanctions; and ultimately, in the most extreme cases, extend to the joint severing of diplomatic relations.

The obstacles are obvious. Some countries would have more to lose than others. But given sufficient European resolution, the full panoply of sanctions would rarely need to be implemented. It would also be difficult for Libya, or anyone else, to retaliate against 10 countries at once without cutting off a very large part of its own nose in the process. We should not underestimate the importance of Europe in the modern – and especially the Arab – world. But its weight is in direct proportion to its solidarity.

For some time the Community has been toying with the worthy but hardly pressing issue of setting up common missions in some Third World countries. Before joint diplomacy can be extended, what exists already must be defended. Britain, particularly after its cool handling of this latest crisis, is well placed to take an initiative. By proposing a revision of the Vienna Convention it has taken a first step. But regrettably, as the UN shows, the best intentions are of little value without political muscle – which is where Europe must come in.

The author is Conservative MP for Buckingham.

Ronald Butt

It's political at any level

Almost every utterance by a Labour "shadow" helps us to understand why Mrs Thatcher (whatever signs of harmless protest may be readable from today's election results) would be in no serious danger from a general election now. Mr Roy Hattersley's observations on Mr Scargill's strike have been particularly illuminating.

If he were a Nottinghamshire miner, he says, he would be on strike against pit closures. Like Mr Neil Kinnock, he thinks Mr Scargill ought to have had a ballot but even without one he regards this as an industrial, not a political strike, and as being fully official.

That is also how Mr Scargill presents it, even though he sees its ultimate utility as assisting the destruction of Mrs Thatcher's government. But many of the striking miners themselves (and I do not mean simply the fist-clenched militants) are more honest in admitting that it is a political strike in the sense that its object is to force the Government to change a policy which affects their jobs. A number of them acknowledged in a BBC *Panorama* programme last Monday that in this sense the strike is political. So when is a strike political and when is it legitimately industrial?

Mr Hattersley shares the view of the rank and file striking miner, though he prefers not to echo their candid admission of its political aspect. He thinks it legitimate to strike against the closures, though he is a bit squeamish about Mr Scargill's methods and his attitude to the law. His justification for the strike would doubtless be that Labour in power would discuss such things in a manner unacceptable to the present government and Coal Board and would reach some compromise with the miners. But what this means in practice, and it gets to the heart of Labour's general dilemma, is that state-owned industries (and also services) are, on this assumption, the only industries which cannot be managed by strictly economic criteria.

Mr Scargill puts forward what he describes as economic justifications for keeping open all the existing pits (he says he will not discuss *any* closures) but he also leaves no doubt that even when every such argument has been overturned, he still regards job protection as a self-sufficient reason for striking.

Only in nationalized industries, of course, is there any practical possibility of striking to maintain jobs which have lost their economic justification and are driving an enterprise towards bankruptcy. For it is only nationalized industries that can have recourse to an external fund-provider (the government using public money) which can be forced to provide finance on non-financial terms.

If the mines were privately (or even cooperatively) owned, who would pay to keep uneconomic pits operative?

State ownership by its nature imparts political significance into almost every industrial action, which is why in a fully socialist state, striking (tantamount to a kind of treason) is impermissible. In the kind of society at which Mr Scargill aims, the strike be is now leading would be out of the question. To this he would perhaps reply (would Mr Hattersley agree with him?) that such a strike would be unnecessary since in a socialist state all concerned would sit down in discussion and reach an agreement or compromise.

But that means in practice either accepting uneconomic production for the sake of jobs or forcing workers to toe the line by the power of the state – (which is what happens in practice) a bit of both. It also requires political sanctions to make agreement work; which brings us back to the Labour Party's essential dilemma.

Mr Kinnock has lately said that Labour should approach the next election committed to a formal incomes policy for the purpose of a planned stimulation of demand as well as for productivity bargaining and as a protection against low pay. Labour is, therefore, firmly back with the growth pay-prices-planning which was the hallmark of the Wilson and Callaghan governments and which finally, under the description Social Contract, failed because the socialists' prescription for economic management is operable only under totalitarian conditions which permit no organized dissent.

In a series of speeches, Mr Hattersley recently deployed Labour's economic policy. He thinks public borrowing should be increased (and repeats his jokey suspicion that the "famous Grantham grocer's shop was bought on credit" – as though he does not understand the difference between credit on commercial terms, using money saved by a lender, and government credit created by printing or inventing money, or lent on uncommercial terms. He also wants a moderate (how moderate?) depreciation of sterling, a temporary (how temporary?) recourse to import controls; and the old apparatus of planning managed by the government (which in practice means compulsory planning over the private sector) in a manner that can once again be brought to nothing in pay conflicts whenever the unions choose.

Mr Scargill is the precursor of the kind of full socialist state which would work, after its own disagreeable fashion, but for which the electorate will never freely vote. Mr Hattersley and Mr Kinnock, however, who are now unhappily being dragged behind Mr Scargill's chariot, offer a kind of compromise socialism which was tried – and failed – in the 1960s and '70s. If they are to have any hope they must start to think again.

When diversity must prevail

Continuing our series on Nato's 35th anniversary, Thierry de Montbrial warns of the dangers in seeking too rigid a unity



The transatlantic partnership is now more troubled than ever before. The Americans too often look down on the Europeans as freeriders trying to shift the defence burden on to the United States while continuing to flirt with the Soviet empire; and many Europeans see the Reagan administration as a highly dangerous group of people capable of putting the world on the verge of catastrophe.

Will the whole international system break down? In theory, this could happen under three basic circumstances. First, a large-scale war. I believe that this is very unlikely. No western country would obviously take the risk, and Moscow probably knows that it might be the surest way of bringing the great communist adventure to an end. However, an accident cannot be ruled out. One might occur if, for example, the Soviets yielded to an old temptation – to intervene in Iran.

The second circumstance would be the internal collapse of one of the two main alliances. There is considerable speculation about the future of the Soviet Union itself. The internal difficulties of the country – economic and demographic problems, the different nationalities – should be neither overestimated nor underestimated.

Some very painful adjustments have to take place inside the USSR: although I believe that a real collapse will not occur within the next 20 years, more and more constraints are likely to limit its ability to practice a too ambitious foreign policy beyond its immediate borders. As for Eastern Europe, the Soviet leaders have learnt to manage the situation to their advantage, and I consider an explosion there, even in Poland, to be unlikely.

The situation with the western alliance is of course totally different: nobody would even consider the possibility of a US internal collapse. But should the Atlantic alliance fall apart, it would indeed change the international system overall. The probability of a limited war in Europe would increase sharply; the "Finlandization" of Germany, if not of Western Europe as a whole, would also surely be achieved in one or two decades.

In the long run, the blow to the United States could be mortal. The internal collapse of the Atlantic alliance could be the end point of a political process, but it could also follow from a degradation of the international economic system, especially if protectionism were to prevail. In such an event, the Mutual Security Treaty between Japan and the United States might not survive either. Japan could be tempted to shape a new model of its sphere of co-prosperity.

There is a third possibility for a big change in the international system – the irruption of one or more new poles. One can think *a priori* of three candidates: the big three Asian powers, China, India and Japan.

The first two have two of the main attributes of formidable superpowers: space and population. However, they are struggling with underdevelopment and internal political problems, and it is hard to imagine that they could, in the next 20 years, overcome them to the point that they could challenge more than marginally the United States and the Soviet Union. As for Japan, it obviously suffers from its territorial exiguity. But, more fundamentally, I do not think that it is ready to change its priorities unless it were forced to do so by a vast change in the international economic system.

This brief analysis leads, it seems to me, to a clear conclusion. Although the international system has experienced very dramatic changes in the last 35 years, its fundamental underlying bipolar structure – the dominance of the US and Soviet Union – has been preserved and is likely to survive for quite a while as long as the western allies do not make too many mistakes.

To survive well, the alliance must remember that the subjects of the international system are the nation-states, which recognize no superior authority to decide on important matters such as peace and war. In concrete terms, this implies that the members of the Atlantic alliance must respect each other. In other words, they must respect the national interests of one another. For instance, the French must accept the West German concern to improve relations between the two German states and its interests in Central Europe, and the Americans must also accept that their current approach to the Soviet Union is not agreeable to the Europeans.

The Europeans, on their part, must make greater efforts to strengthen their own security. For sure, some of the American criticisms are unjustified. Thus, the European share in total Nato expenditure rose from 22.7 per cent in 1969 to 41.6 per cent in 1979. However, there is little doubt that, to maintain Atlantic cohesion, the Europeans must do more. Indeed, the primary reliance of Western Europe's defence on American nuclear weapons will become increasingly difficult to maintain.

It would be foolish to go as far as forgoing deterrence, but it seems no longer possible that nuclear weapons can carry the entire burden. Although the French and the British deterrents are significant contributions to the alliance it is not reasonable to assume that they could play a central role in strengthening the defence of northern Europe in the foreseeable future.

The French, and probably the British, have a vested national interest in modernizing their nuclear systems, and this happens to be positive for the alliance as well. But this is not enough, and Western Europeans seem obliged to think more and more in terms of classical defence.



This has four very practical consequences. First, each European country must contribute more to the conventional defence of its own territory. Secondly, the national initiatives have to be coordinated within Nato. Finally, significant actions must be taken to promote European armament industries. Fourthly, the European countries, individually and collectively, must increase progressively the percentage of their gnp allocated to defence.

Defence and détente are complementary policies, not substitutes. Détente is not dead. Arms control negotiations between the two superpowers must be resumed. East-West trade must continue on a basis of mutual advantage and subject to Cocom rules. However, deals such as gas should be coordinated among the Europeans before they go to Moscow.

One of the big international issues in the past 10 years has been the question of "divisibility of détente". It is wrong to want to establish a link between arms control issues and East-West competition in the Third World. It is also wrong to expect that the western allies could agree on the nature of and the way to deal with every regional conflict.

Of course, everything is related to everything else, and as we have seen, a full-scale conflict could result from the degeneration of a regional crisis. Nevertheless, the surest way to ruin the cohesion of the Nato partners would be to demand too much unity.

The other side of the same coin is that the Atlantic partners should try – even more than they did in the recent past – not to hinder those who are involved in a local crisis, if their national interest is at stake (as in the Falklands issue or, to some extent, Grenada), if they are resisting indirect Soviet pressures (Chad), or, even more generally, if they are wishing to stabilize a situation whose degradation could be detrimental to the western allies at large (Lebanon, the Gulf). In some circumstances, however (Central America), western disagreement cannot be totally papered over. In those instances, it is essential that the diverging views be expressed in such a way as not to undermine the cohesive forces within the alliance.

In the economic sphere, I have pointed out that the preservation of an open trade system is vital. Although it is quite remarkable that the Gatt system has lasted rather well, this cannot be taken for granted in the next decade or two. I also claim that it is vital to save the European Community. If a global agreement cannot be found before the Fontainebleau June European Council, we could very well see the beginning of a dismantling process which would, over the years, destroy the very fabric of the western alliance. The survival of that alliance and of the European Community are closely associated.

There is a bright future for the Atlantic alliance if the members are willing and able to pay the political and economic costs of adjustment to the continuing evolution of the international system. The Atlantic partners should be self-confident; they should be convinced of the superiority of their economic and social structures, and trust that in the long run, the Soviet empire cannot win. They should however remain continuously on their guard, not to make the kind of political mistakes that, if too frequent, would *amount to committing suicide*.

The author is director of the French Institute for International Relations. All the articles in this series will be published in book form in cooperation with the Georgetown Centre for Strategic and International Studies, Washington.

Challenging a rubber stamp of disapproval

Bogota

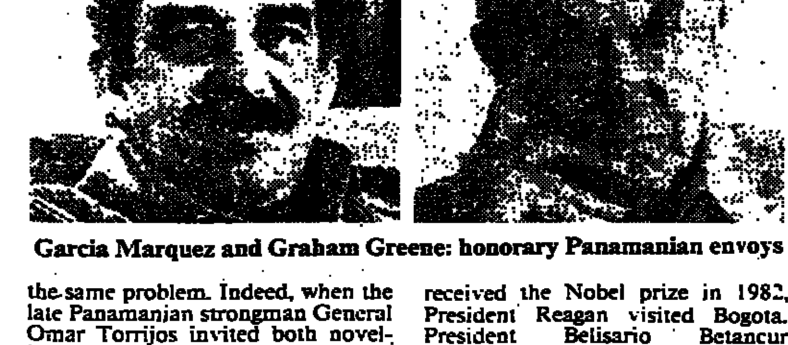
As anyone who has ever sought a visa to the United States knows well, problems can arise if – among other things – you suffer from tuberculosis or mental illness, are a convicted narcotics trafficker or drug addict, have a criminal record or have been deported from the United States in the previous five years, or have been a member of a communist organization.

It is the last part which bothers novelist and Nobel literature laureate Gabriel Garcia Marquez. As a Colombian, he obviously cannot plead the Fifth Amendment. But he refuses to answer "such silly questions" about his politics, although he has often declared that while certainly a socialist, he is not and never has been a member of the Communist Party.

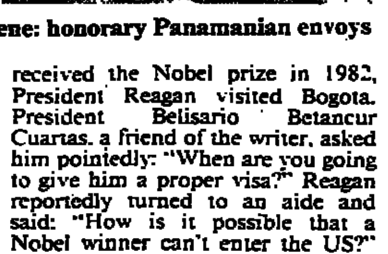
This, in turn, creates a difficult situation for the US State Department, whose bureaucrats are not supposed to approve a visa unless the question is correctly answered in the negative. Other factors which they have undoubtedly taken into account in the past are his personal friendship with Fidel Castro and his outspoken criticism of the Reagan administration's policy in Latin America.

Garcia Marquez has usually been granted a visa when he has sought one, but only, he complains, after long and humiliating delays. Furthermore, it is always restricted in time, and written beside the visa in his passport are the reasons for his visit (usually a speaking engagement at a university).

His friend Graham Greene has







Garcia Marquez and Graham Greene: honorary Panamanian envoys

the same problem. Indeed, when the late Panamanian strongman General Omar Torrijos invited both novelists to be his guests at the Washington ceremony in 1979 at which the United States relinquished control of the Panama Canal Zone, he hurriedly made them honorary citizens of his country and issued both with Panamanian diplomatic passports, so that they could make the trip without suffering the usual State Department difficulties.

Garcia Marquez now says that he has had enough, and is not going to take it from the gringos any more. If they will not issue him with an open-ended five-year visa like any other respectable Colombian citizen, he threatens to forbid the publication of English translations of his future works in the United States. In short, two can play at this game.

Soon after Garcia Marquez received the Nobel prize in 1982, President Reagan visited Bogota. President Belisario Betancur Cuartas, a friend of the writer, asked him pointedly: "When are you going to give him a proper visa?" Reagan reportedly turned to an aide and said: "How is it possible that a Nobel winner can't enter the US?" He promised to look into the matter, but nothing changed.

Now the novelist has enlisted the support of a most unlikely ally: the United States ambassador to Colombia, Lewis Tambs.

The urbane Mr Tambs is a former oil engineer turned academic, specializing in Latin American affairs, who owes his first and surely only ambassadorship to Ronald Reagan, an old friend. During his academic career, Mr Tambs has variously urged a United States naval blockade of Cuba and all-out United States intervention in Central America, opposed the Panama Canal treaties, and once remarked disparagingly that some Latin American countries could be dismissed as "no more than a flag, a football team, and a seat at the United Nations".

By all accounts Garcia Marquez and Mr Tambs, an admirer of his works, got on well when they met at a social function in Bogota, and later the writer visited the United States embassy to apply formally for an open-ended visa. An embassy spokesman says that while the ambassador is "very sympathetic", the final decision "rests with the US government and not this embassy".

It was the controversial McCarran-Walter law, approved by Congress in 1952 at the height of the McCarthy era despite a veto by President Truman, which made it increasingly difficult for political "undesirables" to enter the United States. Recently it has been attacked by liberal Democrat congressmen, who have called for its repeal. Since the Reagan administration came to power, they charge that it has been used increasingly to prevent distinguished Latin Americans, such as Garcia Marquez, who oppose US policy in their region from visiting the United States.

Garcia Marquez says: "If what they fear so much in the United States is my ideas, then they should let me in and instead prohibit the circulation of my books – which are read in schools and universities – because it is in them that my ideas are to be found."

Geoffrey Matthews

John P. Harris

Essence of a name out of flavour

Clermont l'Hérault

Poor little Vanilla. On March 13 the *tribunal de grande instance* of Pontoise confiscated her name.

Some time earlier, the *officier d'état civil* had refused to allow the name *Vanille* to appear on the register, quoting the law of Eleventh Germinal, Year II (in that disturbing period between Louis XVI and Napoleon) which is still in force and permits the French to have only such forenames as belonged to saints appearing on the calendar or persons known in history.

Vanilla's parents came right back with a 1982 circular in which the Minister of Justice recommended that parents' wishes should be taken into consideration and evaluated with commonsense, in order to liberalize the law. And they appealed to the tribunal, alleging that the name Vanilla was devoid of pejorative connotations; on the contrary, it suggested an agreeably sweet taste.

But the tribunal was unmoved. Such a name, it said, would be prejudicial to a young person, provoking ribald mockery . . .

Glancing through the calendar our kind *facteur* gave us last Christmas, I see that had I been born a Frenchman my parents could, with every blessing from the *officier d'état civil*, have dubbed me Roméo, Nestor, Hyacinthe, Gontran or Narcisse. I could perhaps get away with being Hyacinth Harris nowadays, in fact I'd rather like to try, the name having a "distinction" lacking in mere John; but the law of Eleventh Germinal Year II would have been a poor protection behind the Colet Court tuck-shop when I was in short trousers.

Vanilla sounds harmless enough, at any rate over in the girls' part of the playground, and no doubt her parents have plans for Fraise, Pistache, Praline and other tempting flavour-names if their projected appeal to yet higher authority succeeds. It puts one in a patriotic glow to reflect that if they were Britons they would never have been slaves, and could have sent straight away for Raspberry Ripple.

French manufacturers, on the other hand, are free to consult their fancy and their marketing experts when it comes to naming their products. This was brought home to me on a recent tour of the local supermarket. Not far from the litre bottles of those excellent brands of lemonade Pschitt and Sic (and here, perhaps, it is as well that the law of Eleventh Germinal discourages thirsty and grateful parents) I observed a stack of bottles of Edouard V whisky.

Edouard V, on close inspection of the small print, turns out to be made in France. Its Scottish rivals boast a hairy-sporranned 44° of alcoholic strength, but Edouard V is a smooth safe 30°, saving one the trouble of adding further water and enabling the product to be sold at half the price of more inflammable spirits.

The name interested me. No Edouard ever mounted the French throne. The whisky king can only be one of ours, and a deserving case too. How kind of the manufacturer to commemorate the elder of the little princes in the Tower! Two hundred years after the horrid murder (*pace* Walpole and the Duke of Norfolk, give me Shakespeare every time) their sad skeletons were transferred to Westminster Abbey; another 300 years, and one of them finds his apotheosis in a continental usquebaugh . . . All's well that ends well, and boo to Richard III.

Alas! a quick bout of market research among the local shoppers showed me that, faced with the question: "Who was Edward V?" 30 per cent of the populace are don't knows, the remaining 70 per cent having in mind Edward VII or George V (both of whom are immortalized in a respectable number of names of French hotels and boulevards) or a vague figure combining both kings, though with a touch more of Edward VII. He enjoys, in France, the reputation of having been a *bon viveur* whenever he could get away from his Mama and over to Paris to generate a bit of *entente cordiale*.

So I suppose that bluff, hospitable heartiness was in the mind of the expert in marketing psychology who named the whisky; not the memory of a young murder victim. Such people know their trade. And perhaps there is more to the Edward VII image than one would suspect. I treasure a cutting from *Le Monde* (one day last December) in a section devoted to Yugoslavia, there was the following item:

EDWARD VIII
PIONEER OF NUDISM

All unconsciously, it was Edward VIII who launched nudism in Yugoslavia... The beach where he bathed *dans le plus simple appareil* with his wife-to-be, the American Wallis Simpson... has borne since that day the name of "the English beach"...

Actually, Edouard V is not at all bad, at any rate at £3 the bottle. A toast to Vanilla and all the Edwards!

THE TIMES

P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

DUBLIN'S VIEW

In the New Ireland Forum the elected leaders of Irish nationalism north and south have another go at procuring what their grandfathers and fathers failed to procure, Irish unification in a condition of independence. The aspiration is congenital to the Irish state. It is unfinished business of 1920-22. It cannot be safely abandoned by any party or person with political ambitions in the republic. Not yet anyway. The only live questions to be asked of it south of the Irish border are by what means it is to be pushed, with what intensity if any, and with what prospect of success.

All parties to the forum reaffirm a commitment to the objective of Irish unity, and restate the nationalist position in an agreed text pitted with the footprints of party compromise. There was a period when some speeches by some coalition ministers contained hints that national unity might be redefined so radically as to alter its common political meaning. Whether those hints were misunderstood or whether the forum was called to order by Mr Haughey, no development of doctrine on that scale has occurred. This is the same essence in a new bottle.

Some of the ground newly included in the nationalist position is consolidated, especially in the emphasis on proceeding by negotiated agreement with the representatives of Ulster unionism. Some new ground is broken, as in the validation of the Ulster Protestant tradition or "identity" and the offer to accommodate every aspect of it except the most important, which is a determination to belong to the British state and not the Irish state.

The report briefly exhibits three models for effecting Irish unity: a newly-cast unitary state, which is the model the forum says it wishes to see established; a federal or confederal coalescence of the two parts now separated; and joint authority by which "the London and Dublin governments would have equal responsibility for all aspects of the government of Northern Ireland". That is our old friend condominium. Its theoretical attraction, as answering to the divided allegiance of the province, is overwhelmed by inherent practical difficulties and anyway cancelled by the certainty that unionists, if not everyone else as well, would regard it as a temporary expedient *en route to* unification proper.

The judgment that Irish unity is only to be had on the basis of consent by the people of Northern Ireland, of whom the majority is unionist, is both a moral and a practical judgment: practical in that the republic does not possess the power to coerce the Ulster Protestants and no one else is going to do it for them. Nor are the people of the republic willing to pay the price or accept the discomfort of digesting a million press-ganged extras.

The consent of the majority in Northern Ireland to the incorporation in an Irish republic of the territory they inhabit is plainly not available at present. It never has been, and recent events have done nothing to alter the position. The murderous campaign of republican paramilitarists merely hardens the unionist heart. They see it as a particularly virulent form of what the constitutional nationalists keep pushing at them in a more civil way. When the republic's economic miracle was in full swing in the 1970s and the north-south gaps in wealth, production, industrialization and commercial sophistication were visibly closing, the material case for abolishing the border brightened. But the republic's economy has blown a fuse. Its main features now include a huge burden of foreign debt, persisting high rates of inflation and unemployment, and an alarming tax regime.

At the same time Ulster Protestant prejudices about society to the south of them have been reinforced by the spectacle of last year's abortion referendum in the republic which was read as confirmation that confessional conviction, once activated, dominates the law-making processes there, whatever apologists or law books may say. And the glimpses afforded of Dublin's political ethos during the last days of Mr Haughey (as those days were mistakenly thought to be at the time) made even Belfast's lost political innocence blink.

Since the consent of at least a substantial proportion of northern Protestants, with the acquiescence of most of the rest, is required but not forthcoming, it has to be won if the nationalist cause is to prosper. But the members of the forum are a fairly realistic lot, as the analytical chapters of their report show. They are also better acquainted with the unionist outlook than their predecessors have generally shown themselves to be. They do not pin much hope on winning straight conversions.

The Augustan picture they paint of an Ireland united in peace and prosperity, the guarantees they enumerate for the civil and religious liberties of the new citizens, the respect they evince for the cultural tradition, moral tone, and British affiliation of Ulster Protestantism, are directed first at political opinion in Great Britain, and second at *influential third parties in* Washington and the capitals of Europe. They hope to show that there lies on the table an outline of a settlement of the recurrent and now acute Ulster problem, which fully takes care of unionist interests; and that unionists would be unreasonable to refuse it.

It is Dublin's view that since a British government created the provincial enclave of Northern Ireland it is for a British government to uncreate it. The recommended first step is the withdrawal of the formal guarantee, presently enshrined in the Northern Ireland Constitution Act of 1973, that the province will remain part of the United Kingdom until such time as a majority there signifies a wish to have its status changed.

Since Dublin acknowledges the necessity of consent before transfer, its hostility to the guarantee of no transfer without consent implies the conclusion that consent, which will not be volunteered, must be extracted. The British government is accordingly invited to persuade Ulster unionists that their time is up and they had better make accommodation inside a united Ireland.

It is highly unlikely – history contradicts the assumption – that Ulster unionists would meekly take the hint or accept the instructions and shuffle off to the negotiating chamber. Quite apart from that, it is an extraordinary proposition that is being suggested to the British government. The government is in effect being asked to tell close on a million of its citizens (more unless it is assumed that every Ulster Roman Catholic prefers a future outside the United Kingdom) that they and rest of the kingdom would be better off if the province of which they constitute a substantial majority were ceded to the neighbouring state; and that they are to prepare themselves to agree to exchange an allegiance they are fierce to retain for one they have a loathing to assume.

By what argument can an Irish government hope to prevail on the government and people of the United Kingdom to cease to do the natural thing, which is to support their fellow-citizens in their loyalty? British opinion is not likely to be impressed by an appeal to self-evidence in justification of the outstanding Irish nationalist claim to the six counties, or by an appeal to historical inevitability or the original sin of partition; nor ought it to be impressed by the geographical fallacy which postulates one island : one state.

However, arguments of a more practical nature are contained or implicit in the forum report. They amount in sum to this:

that Great Britain's overriding interest in relation to Ireland, north and south, consists in the preservation of a stable, democratic, friendly, strategically reliable island;

that Britain's Irish policy, in which there has been no fundamental shift though much redecoration since 1968, has brought about a deterioration of civil cohesion, of the social fabric and of public peace in Northern Ireland so severe and outreaching in its consequences as to threaten that overriding interest;

that the risk attaching to perseverance in a dead end is by now greater than the risk of breaking the mould and beginning the journey towards the political unification of the island.

The case deserves examination before dismissal, and we shall return to it.

PRIVATE LINE

In announcing his terms for the privatization of British Telecom yesterday, Mr Norman Tebbit was conspicuously attempting to juggle with two objectives. The Government faces a daunting task in attempting to land 51 per cent of this giant safely in the laps of private investors. It faces an equally difficult problem in designing the framework for the regulation of a privately owned monopoly. Even supposing it possessed the ability to carry out either job correctly (and it lacks successful experience in either), the two would conflict uncomfortably.

The largest stock market flotation ever could so easily turn into the Government's largest financial embarrassment. Some criticism is inevitable. After every sale of a slice of the public sector, depending on whether the shares subsequently move up or down, the Government finds itself assailed by a different group of critics (or sometimes the same, self-contradictory, opponents). It is complained either that a priceless national asset has been sold off too cheaply, and the taxpayer defrauded; or too dearly, rendering the sale a "flop" and defrauding those who bought shares.

When the sale is on the gargantuan scale of half of British Telecom, however, these difficulties in pitching the price are magnified to a new order of difficulty. So the Government is making particular efforts to sell shares to telephone subscribers – through a £50 million advertising campaign – and British Telecom's own employees. The special terms for the latter were announced yesterday; they are uniquely generous, for a nationalised industry. If the voucher scheme for ordinary subscribers (allowing them a reduction in their quarterly phone bills), are equally advantageous, they should certainly help the Government to achieve its objective of wide share ownership of BT.

But at a price: a price, first, in terms of hard cash, reducing the contribution made by the sale of BT to a reduction in the public sector's deficit, since the cost of these concessionary schemes will be taken out of the proceeds of sale. Nor do such special incentives sit too easily with the Government's free-market principles, which should militate against the use of special subsidies to distort the sale of shares.

But that is a small quibble, if such devices facilitated a successful launch. There remains, however, the City's reaction to Mr Tebbit's terms, since the big investor will still be at least as important as the small. The capital structure outlined by Mr Tebbit is, it seems, broadly acceptable to the City; but the professionals still have their worries. One at least of these, however, brings them into direct conflict with Mr Tebbit's second objective.

Plainly, the freer that BT is left to exercise unfettered monopoly, the keener the City will be to snap it up at a good price. Equally the freer it is to milk customers, the more open it is to criticism from the likes of Lord Weinstock, who have persistently criticized the "cosmetic" change involved in a mere transfer of ownership of BT. The Government is seeking to reduce BT's monopoly to a kind of uneasy duopoly by launching Mercury, and to trim BT's competitive claws by encouraging the private sale of telecommunications equipment. There are many imperfections and loose ends in this approach, but the point presently at issue is quite separate: the kind of direct limitation to put on BT's general ability to use its market power to raise tariffs.

Mr Tebbit announced yesterday that a "weighted average" of charges for local calls, trunk calls, business and residential rentals should be kept three per centage points below the general rise in prices. This is tougher than the City would like, but clearly justifiable. It should not be impossible for BT, after years of taxpayers' investment in an industry of huge technological possibility, to achieve productivity improvements of 5 per cent or so a year. This would allow it to meet the Government's rules, and still finance some of its further investment internally. It is worth remembering that this year's rise in electricity charges, widely agreed to be unnecessarily high, was some 3 points below the rate of inflation too. Perhaps the 3 points rule could be extended to all nationalized industries – including those the Government likes to use for backdoor taxation?

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Grudging support for the nurse

From Mr B. H. Bateman.

Sir, The Rayner scrutiny team *reports that nurses are being* subsidised to the extent of £5 per week for their accommodation. There seems to be the implication that this is "a bad thing". Those of us who have seen some of this accommodation would think that the nurses should be paid at least £50 a week to live in some of the properties. I dare say the members of the scrutiny team would think so too if they had to live there.

Once again this report demonstrates the grudging and negative approach which officialdom has to the nursing profession. These young nurses undertake for love one of the worst possible jobs, a job that exhausts them physically, stretches them intellectually and drains them emotionally and yet we still find that there are in our community members of committees, civil servants, administrators and politicians who are able to bury their own natural kindliness and treat these nurses as though they were financial cyphers.

One wonders why the administrators do not feel impelled to join together in a conspiracy to help the nurses in every way they can. Why do not they bend their minds to inventing ways to improve the lot of the nurse, to construct rules which help and not hinder the profession and by fair means or foul to circumvent the oppressive attitudes of our financial masters?

Perhaps it is the feeling that their bosses are also their adversaries that, more than anything else, destroys the morale of the nursing profession. Is it too much to ask that the community, as represented by these administrators, gives somehow back the love to them so freely given?

Even discounting such human feelings it must be clear to any efficiency expert that much more would be achieved by giving the nurses the feeling that their bosses, from the Government down, are truly on their side than by pursuing the role of an adversary.

Yours faithfully,
B. H. BATEMAN,
34 St Martin's Approach,
Ruislip, Middlesex.
April 26.

'Free pardon' confusion

From Mr Ludovic Kennedy.

Sir, You recently reported (Law Report, March 31) three Appeal Court judges (LJs Watkins and May and Mrs Justice Butler-Sloss) as ruling that a free pardon only removes "the pain of punishment" and does no amount to an acquittal of the offence. This news will tickle the ghost of Timothy Evans, who was given a posthumous free pardon after being hanged in error.

In any case the ruling is contrary to what the present Home Secretary said in a letter to Sir Ian Gilmour of February 27 this year about two men released (but not pardoned) after having served 10 years for their (wrongful) conviction in the Luton post office murder case.

"A free pardon", he said, "is normally recommended only when there are positive and convincing grounds for believing that the person concerned did not commit the offence of which he was convicted."

It is also contrary to what the Lord Chancellor (Lord Dilhorne) said in the House Lords on March 19, 1963, when debating the Swabey case. A free pardon, he said, "means that the conviction and all its consequences are wiped out" and recipients were "in the position of having been acquitted at trial".

Is it not time that Parliament sorted out this confusion and passed legislation to abandon this absurd and anachronistic phrase and, for those whose guilt will no longer stand up, substitute some such expression as "exoneration and apology"? Or does that smack too much of *lèse-majesté*?

Yours, etc,
LUDOVIC KENNEDY,
3 Upper Dean Terrace,
Edinburgh.
April 20.

Clue to 'Enigma'

From Mr Nicholas Trefusis

Sir, No doubt there are many claimants to the dedication of Variation no 13 of the "Enigma" (report, April 23). However, I have in my possession autograph letters from Elgar to my grandmother, Lady Mary Trefusis (*née* Lygon), indicating that the variation in question was dedicated to her.

Elgar used asterisks instead of her initials because, when he published the "Enigma Variations", she was returning from Australia and he was therefore unable to obtain her permission for the dedication in time.

The quotation in the piece from Mendelssohn's "Calm Sea and Prosperous Voyage" refers to her journey.

Yours faithfully,
NICHOLAS TREFUSIS,
Trefusis, Flushing,
Falmouth, Cornwall.

Third grandchild

From Mr Patrick W. Montague-Smith

Sir, In the fascinating poem on the Queen's early years (Spectrum, April 23), your poet states that she was King George V's first grandchild. In fact she was the third, after the Earl of Harewood and the Hon Gerald Lascelles.

When, as a child, she first met Prince Philip of Greece, this was long before he adopted the surname of Mountbatten. He decided on this in 1947 when he adopted British nationality, and had to abandon his royal Greek and Danish titles.

Yours faithfully,
PATRICK W. MONTAGUE-SMITH,
197 Park Road,
Kingston-upon-Thames, Surrey.

Due rewards in the public service

From the General Secretary of the Civil & Public Services Association

Sir, Your editorial of April 26, addressed to the issue of Civil Service pay ("Off the guidelines again?"), was pretty low-grade stuff, by any standards. The essence of your prescription for Civil Service remuneration is that the market forces of supply and demand should be rigorously applied.

This notion of "market forces" is a curious creature, in my experience. It is freely applied by politicians and pundits the length and breadth of the land – to all but themselves. In practice its existence is pure mythology. How else could one explain average pay increases comfortably in excess of inflation when there are on average 10 workless chasing every vacancy?

In the public sector the "market forces" argument is selectively and cynically applied to those groups whom the Government considers to be industrially weak – teachers, health service staff, civil servants etc. The argument is never heard in the context of the police and firemen (who have index-linked pay) or even mineworkers: but the recruit and retain argument could equally well apply.

In the private sector, no matter what you may think, the market forces argument has no practical effect whatsoever at the current time in depressing pay levels. The report of the Office of Manpower Economics (which you quoted) demonstrates this quite clearly.

The real facts about Civil Service pay (and particularly for the thousands of low-paid civil servants) are that whilst their productivity has been forced up by manpower cuts averaging 12 per cent over recent years, their relative pay has declined dramatically (by at least 10 per cent in our estimation).

The truth is that the intellectual rationalization of crude pay restraint is cynically switched to suit the circumstances of the day. At the beginning of the term of the current Government the nostrum heard most often was "improve productivity". Now that this argument would justify substantial increases for civil servants it is never heard. Instead the spectre of four million unemployed is wheeled in to threaten employees in the crudest possible manner.

You do not need to remind my members of the miseries of unemployment – they are the people who *in Jobcentres and DHSS offices* have to deal with the frustrations and anger of the dispossessed on behalf of the Government and the rest of us.

Yours faithfully,
ALISTAIR GRAHAM,
General Secretary,
The Civil & Public Services Association,
215 Balham High Road, SW17.

From Mr David J. Willis

Sir, Your editorial today (April 26) on Civil Service pay betrays the true motivation of monetarism: to drive down the standard of living of the working people and to use mass unemployment to force down wages.

As a civil servant facing the unrelenting hostility of this Government I feel justified in condemning their shortsighted and blinkered attitudes.

The destruction of morale of staff only leads to less efficiency and less respect for the Government.

The Government have abrogated agreements (something you always condemn in trade unions), refused to accept binding arbitration (ditto), destroyed union rights (e.g., Cheltenham) and cut services to the public merely to achieve paper saving in the accounts.

The latest pay round merely illustrates their duplicity. *They* commissioned the OME (Office of Manpower Economics) report: *they* decided from whom the evidence should be collected and they are now totally ignoring the evidence and report before them.

No doubt had the findings pleased them they would berate others for failing to abide by them.

The Government cannot be trusted to keep its word and cannot expect the civil servants to regard such duplicity with anything other than contempt.

Yours sincerely,
DAVID J. WILLIS,
23 Cargwyn, Penwithick,
St Austell, Cornwall.

From Dr G. A. Wheatley

Sir, You report today (April 17) Sir Keith Joseph telling teachers that their low pay offer was due to the law of supply and demand.

Can Sir Keith explain why miners have been offered on the one hand a substantially larger pay increase and on the other massive redundancy payments?

Is it not just a matter of industrial clout?

Yours faithfully,
G. A. WHEATLEY,
Highfield, Beadon Lane,
Salcombe, Devon.

IBA appeal on 'Scum'

From Lord Thomson of Monifieth

Sir, The IBA at its meeting today (May 2) had hoped to have the full text of the judgment in *R v. Independent Broadcasting Authority, Ex parte Whitehouse*, but as this is not yet available and as Mrs Whitehouse has already publicised her version of the decision, I hope you will allow me to comment on some significant implications for British broadcasting arising from this case. It was described in your Law Report (April 14) entitled "IBA error over referral of borstal film".

Mrs Whitehouse's principal purpose in bringing the case was to obtain a judicial verdict that the IBA should not have allowed the particular film of *Scum* to be shown. This view was not accepted by the court.

The court was not persuaded that the members of the IBA had misdirected themselves in regard to the provisions of section 4(1) (a) and section 11(1) of the Act.

Mrs Whitehouse's wider charge that the IBA over a long period had allowed programmes that were an offence against taste and decency and in breach of the Act was dismissed by Mr Justice Taylor as "extravagant and unwarranted".

The court considered that the director general had erred in failing to refer the film to the IBA for a decision as to whether it be shown and that the IBA itself had erred in not giving specific instructions to the director general upon the nature of and circumstances in which programmes should be referred.

The IBA intends to appeal and as the matter will be *sub judice* I shall not comment further here. Nevertheless it is right to stress that the members of the IBA have total confidence in their director general.

Yours faithfully,
GEORGE THOMSON, Chairman,
Independent Broadcasting Authority,
70 Brompton Road, SW3.

Embassy outrage

From Sir Henry Plumb, MEP for Cotswold (European Democrat (Conservative))

Sir, The governments of the European Community must answer for themselves, but the European Parliament has anticipated your correspondent, Mr Chapman's, call (April 30) for Community action to condemn the abuse of diplomatic facilities by the Libyan People's Bureau in London.

The Political Affairs Committee of the European Parliament condemned, on April 25, Libya for its "violation of international law and diplomatic privileges". In a telegram to M Cheysson, President of the Council, the committee recommended that the member states hold an urgent meeting to "settle on appropriate action to be taken by the Community to confront this serious problem".

All sections of national and political opinion within the Parliament endorsed this message to M Cheysson. The Parliament, at least, has given an example of the sort of solidarity which Mr Chapman so rightly says should characterise our Community.

Yours faithfully,
HENRY PLUMB (Chairman,
European Democratic Group,
European Parliament),
2 Queen Anne's Gate, SW1.

From Mr R. E. Bizley

Sir, Dr Mann (May 1) appears to miss an essential point. The very strictness of the terms of the Vienna Convention is, perhaps, why it generally works. At its simplest the clarity and unambiguous language give precious little support to notions, which might otherwise be fostered in the minds of those who hold power in the less stable states, that they can violate the property or person of those foreign nationals who serve as diplomats merely on a whim. What, after all, is "reasonable"? There is no agreed international standard of "reasonableness".

I submit that we are at the thin edge of a fat wedge indeed if we take the view that abuse is necessarily sufficient reason to override diplomatic privilege. If we wish diplomacy to operate it must be protected from what in many cases may be arbitrary exercise of power by the host nation's authorities or their supporters.

With present attitudes to diplomatic privilege abuse of local laws may occur and, indeed, as in London, very serious violations; however there are other ways of dealing with this and we should not lay open our diplomats and those of friendly countries to violations by less "civilised" states (assuming we wish "diplomacy" to continue).

The existence of diplomatic relations implies, at the least, mutual tolerance and recognition of a need for a reciprocal presence in the respective countries. It is up to governments to scrutinise most carefully those who wish to be accredited diplomats for foreign nations and to regulate their numbers.

In the present circumstances Government policy appears to have permitted an unclear situation to develop, notwithstanding certain apparent dangers. If we are prepared at all to have diplomatic relations with a given country, we owe it to our own people and servants overseas to ensure that, at the least, the nature of that country's presence in the UK is acceptable and not to be excessively tolerant of what develops as a presence (diplomatic or otherwise), regardless of its nature.

The time for control is *before* events such a those in St James's Square can increase in probability and not afterwards by a unilateral interpretation of what the Vienna Convention "in reality" may permit or by reducing the clarity of the Convention.

Yours faithfully,
RICHARD BIZLEY,
Flat 11, 60 Hardy Road, SE3.

Unfair daffodils

From Mr H. C. Robbins Landon

Sir, My daffodils, being particularly sophisticated, are facing neither the sun, nor the extraordinary view of Chepstow Castle (which my garden adjoins) but the house itself.

The reason for this is certainly because most of the time they are listening to the large quantities of eighteenth-century music which pours out of the house in the daffodils' direction: I think they are particularly fond of Mozart.

Yours faithfully,
H. C. ROBBINS LANDON,
The Old Vicarage,
48 Bridge Street,
Chepstow, Gwent.

Cricket proposals wide of mark?

From Mr John McPherson

Sir, I am depressed by the naivety of *Sir Edward Ford's letter (April 28).* Such talk of conserving our cricket heritage ignores the unpalatable truth that first-class cricket is no longer a game but a "professional" (curse the word) undertaking. As such it is slowly divorcing itself from the pleasant sport which most of us still think of as cricket.

At the same time Sir Edward must be aware that even amateur cricket is a living and developing game and whilst its traditional quality and ethos are revered in the hearts of all, players and spectators alike, nobody wants to see himself officially conserved – reduced to the level of a moving tableau in a museum or long room.

It can be fun to tinker with the laws of the first-class game, but I see no point in your throwing open your columns to such discussion, not least because most such emendations are flawed.

Sir Edward accuses fast bowlers of adding to the difficulties of umpiring, yet he proposes that a line be drawn across the pitch as a guide to evaluating short-pitched deliveries. Surely such a line would require umpires not only to keep one eye on the bowler's feet and the other on the batsman but also a third eye on some arbitrary spot on the pitch. This would indeed be difficult.

No amount of innovation will see the demise of the fast bowler in his domination of county cricket. Spin left that game when groundsmen were permitted to protect the pitch from the elements during matches. Only retrograde steps will now succeed in "conserving our heritage" where first-class cricket is concerned and such steps are unlikely ever to be taken.

Sir Edward, myself and the millions of others have no choice but to let the "professionals" go their own rather po-faced way, meanwhile enjoying our cricket in our own dilettante fashion.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN McPHERSON,
17 Albemarle Avenue,
High West Jesmond,
Newcastle upon Tyne,
Tyne and Wear.
April 28.

From Mr Humphrey Brooke

Sir, Sir Edward Ford pinpoints factors in cricket's decline and suggests remedies. If wickets ceased to be covered spin bowling would be revived and conditions restored to those in which the game flourished.

Yours faithfully,
HUMPHREY BROOKE,
Lime Kiln, Claydon,
Ipswich, Suffolk.
April 28.

Lead-free petrol

From Mr K. D. Collins, MEP for Strathclyde East (Labour)

Sir, I read with interest the letter from Mr Des Wilson and others from the Campaign for Lead-free Air (April 30) and I should like to bring the position up to date.

In the last two weeks the Environment Committee of the *European Parliament has had* meetings with Commissioner Karl-Heinz Narjes and Madame Bouchardeau, the French Environment Minister, who is currently President of the Environment Council. In both cases my committee was adamant that lead-free petrol should be introduced as soon as possible right across Europe as from 1986, with mandatory marketing of suitable engines and lead-free petrol as from 1989.

The Commission is due to have another meeting on May 2 in order to arrive at what I hope will be a firm proposal.

In the meantime the Environment Committee has unanimously tabled a resolution in my name for the May session of Parliament advocating an early conclusion to the debates which have continued for the last two years and I myself am due to have yet another session with the Commission next week to discuss this point further.

The structure of the car industry and of the oil industry is such that an international agreement on lead-free petrol is infinitely preferable to a purely national one and this is why we have been pressing so hard for it. If, however, France and perhaps Italy fail to agree on such action then the other countries might be compelled to go ahead on their own.

I hope that it will not come to this and that the pressure which has been exerted by consumer and environmental organisations both directly and via the European Parliament will be seen to bear fruit.

Yours faithfully,
KEN COLLINS (Chairman,
Committee on the Environment,
Public Health and Consumer
Protection, European Parliament),
11 Stuarton Park,
East Kilbride, Glasgow.
April 30.

Mass observation

From Mr T. P. Goldingham,

Sir, Are leading articles about talismen ("The company they keep," April 28) written by ignorami?

Yours faithfully,
T. P. GOLDINGHAM,
76 Walker Road,
Maidenhead, Berkshire.

Unkind cut

From Mr P. Binley

Sir, The photograph of the President of the RIBA blowing out the candles on an "architect-designed" cake (*The Times*, May 1) shows that "architect-designed" cakes look as bad as modern "architect-designed" buildings.

Yours faithfully,
P. BINLEY,
281 Russell Court,
Woburn Place, WC1.

It's a diabolically tender trap.

A car is, after all, likely to be one of a man's largest investments outside his home.

And, in some ways, an even more emotionally-charged one.

In the circumstances, the lure of an exotic name is perfectly understandable.

Paradoxically, there is a danger in playing safe.

It's true that manufacturers constantly update their cars on a superficial level, causing us all something of a flutter each August.

But it's also true that only by starting from scratch can any fundamentally new ideas in car design be incorporated.

Certainly, a number of cars on the roads today are hiding the thinking of a decade ago behind well-respected names.

And a decade is a long time in the car world.

You can now buy an executive saloon car that goes a great deal faster than the low-slung soft-top you were so passionate about in your more impressionable days.

Acceleration of 0 to 60 in 8.3 seconds coupled with a top speed of 143 mph is now a possibility.

(Indeed, anyone who does any autobahn driving might well consider it a necessity.)

Aerodynamics, hardly taken into account by car designers five years ago, are considered vital to a car's success today.

Because a low aerodynamic drag factor contributes significantly to both a high top speed and the ability to travel upwards of *500 miles on a tankful of petrol.

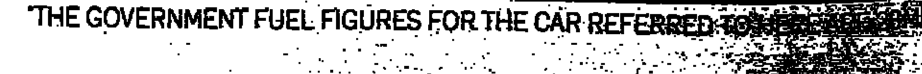
Almost lag-free intercooled turbo-charging is another contributor towards the high performance/low consumption goal.

By simply re-directing exhaust gases, turbo-charging boosts an engine's performance way beyond its naturally-aspirated capabilities.

While yesterday's cars rely on muscle to deliver power, today's cars rely on ingenuity.

Witness, the engine in the 143 mph car not quite shown here is a modest 2.2 litres.

When you've got £17,000 to spen are
impressed by the nae t



هكذا من الأصل

A new definition of what constitutes 'luxury' equipment seems called for, too.

The car we seek to interest you in has a Climate Control System so sophisticated that, once set, it need never be adjusted during the lifetime of the car.

In winter it'll turn the heating on for you; in summer it'll turn the air conditioning on for you.

And every day of every year it'll thermostatically maintain the selected temperature inside the car irrespective of the temperature outside.

This outstandingly up-to-the-minute machine naturally has a electronic Auto-Check system.

Because the other ways of finding out things like whether your washer fluid level is low or your brake pads are worn don't bear thinking about.

Cruise Control is there to give your right leg a break on those long runs up the motorway.

To help you stop fast when you're going fast, a virtually skid-proof second-generation Anti-locking Braking System is fitted as standard. Instead of you having to pump the brakes to stop the wheels locking up, ABS does it for you. Up to fifteen times a second.

In recognition of the fact that most cars don't have ABS, there's a rigid steel passenger cell and front and rear crumple zones.

A six-year warranty against corrosion from the inside and a three-year warranty against paint defects should convince you of the effectiveness of the 26-stage painting process.

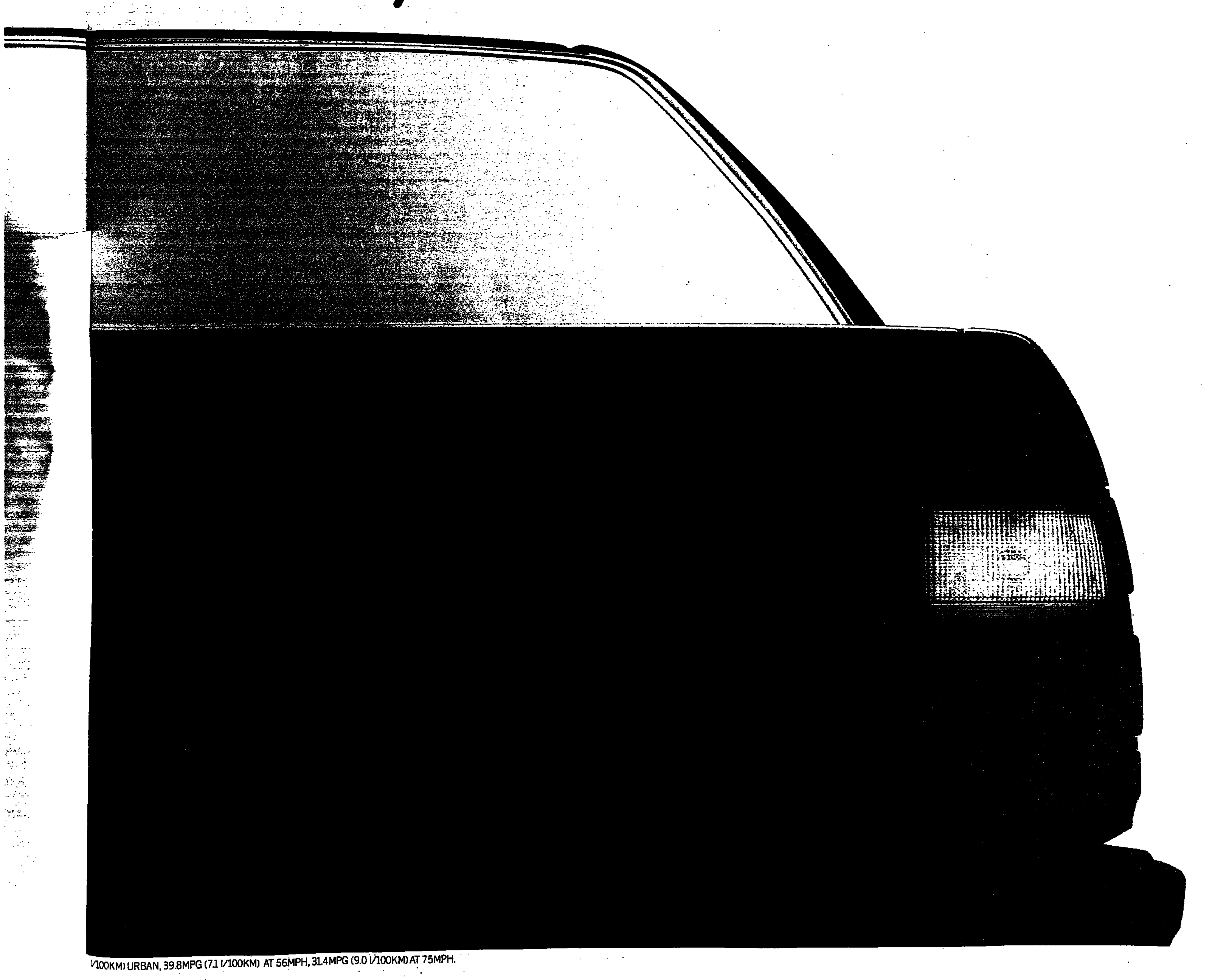
(Even the coachwork of a Rolls Royce doesn't inspire such confidence.)

And, to help keep you off the osteopath's couch, all four windows and the passenger door mirror are electrically-operated from the driver's seat.

If you're so far impressed with what we have to offer, read The Times tomorrow.

Tomorrow, we'll not only reveal who we are, but we'll offer a video tape of our car in action■

pen, are you in danger of being more ne time than by the car?



l/100KM) URBAN, 39.8MPG (7.1 l/100KM) AT 56MPH, 31.4MPG (9.0 l/100KM) AT 75MPH.



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
May 2: *The Queen and The Duke of* Edinburgh arrived at Liverpool Lime Street Station in the Royal Train this morning and were received by Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for Merseyside (Wing Commander K. M. Stoddart).

The Queen, accompanied by The Duke of Edinburgh, opened the International Garden Festival, Liverpool 1984.

Having been received by the Chairman, Merseyside Development Corporation (Mr Leslie Young), the Commissioner General of the International Garden Festival (the Lord Aberconway) and the Secretary of State for the Environment (the Right Hon Patrick Jenkin, MP), Her Majesty unveiled a commemorative plaque, toured the site and afterwards, with His Royal Highness, honoured the Commissioner General with her presence at luncheon in the Hospitality Suite.

This afternoon The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh drove to Derby Square, Liverpool where Her Majesty opened The Queen Elizabeth II Law Courts.

Having been received by the Lord Chancellor (the Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone) and the Senior *Presiding Judge of the Northern* Circuit (Mr Justice McNeill), Her Majesty unveiled a commemorative plaque and, with His Royal Highness, toured the building.

Afterwards Mr B. A. Hytner (Leader of the Northern Circuit) presented a Loyal Address to The *Queen to which Her Majesty* was graciously pleased to make reply.

The Queen later left Speke Airport in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight for Heathrow Airport, London.

The Marchioness of Abergavenny, Sir William Heseltine and Major Hugh Lindsay, were in attendance.

The Duke of Edinburgh, President of World Wildlife Fund International, left Speke Airport *this evening in an aircraft of The* Queen's Flight to visit Austria.

Lieutenant-Commander Andrew Wynn, RN is in attendance.

The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips, this afternoon attended the National Conference of the Royal British Legion Women's Section at the Opera House, Winter Gardens, Blackpool, Lancashire.

Her Royal Highness, attended by the Countess of Lichfield, travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight and was received on arrival by Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for Lancashire (Mr Simon Towneley).

CLARENCE HOUSE
May 2: Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother, Honorary Colonel, The London Scottish, this evening honoured the Officers of the Regiment with her presence at Dinner at the Caledonian Club.

Ruth, Lady Fermoy and Major Sir Ralph Anstruther, Bt., were in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE
May 2: The Prince of Wales, Colonel-in-Chief, The Parachute Regiment, this morning at Kensing*ton Palace received Lieutenant-*Colonel E. A. J. Gardener on relinquishing command of 15 Para (V) and Lieutenant-Colonel K. P. D. Keeble on assuming command.

The Prince and Princess of Wales this evening attended a Reception given by the Council and Members *of the Royal Warrant Holders* Association at the Hilton Hotel, Park Lane, W1.

Lieutenant-Colonel David Bromhead and Mrs George West were in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE
May 2: The Pricess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon, was present this evening at a Reception given by the Air League at Martini Terrace, New Zealand House, to mark their 75th Anniversary.

Mrs Alastair Aird was in attendance.

YORK HOUSE, ST. JAMES'S PALACE
May 2: The Duchess of Kent this evening attended a Gala Concert in *aid of the Elizabeth Fitzroy Homes* at the Royal Over-seas League, Over-seas House, Park Place, London SW1.

Miss Sarah Partridge was in attendance.

THATCHED HOUSE LODGE
May 2: Princess Alexandra, President, this morning attended the Centenary Thanksgiving Service of the Children's Country Holidays Fund in the Guards Chapel and afterwards was present at a Reception held in St James's Palace.

This evening, Her Royal Highness and the Hon Angus Ogilvy were present at the second "Sir John Keswick Memorial Lecture", in aid of PHAB (physically handicapped and able bodied), at the Royal Institution of Great Britain, London W1.

Lady Mary Fitzalan-Howard was in attendance.

A memorial service for Sir John Charles will be held today at noon in the Queen's Chapel of the Savoy, Savoy Hill.

A memorial service for Sir Leslie *Farrer will be held at 11 today at the* Church of St Magnus the Martyr, Lower Thames Street.

A memorial service for Mr John Pringle will be held today at 2.30 at St Columba's Church, Pont Street.

Luncheons

Prime Minister
The Prime Minister was host at a luncheon at Chequers yesterday in honour of Dr Helmut Kohl, Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany. The other guests were:
Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, Dr Gerhard Stoltenberg, *Dr Manfred Worner, Dr Dieter* von Wurzen, The Ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany, Herr Peter Boenisch, Dr Immo Stabreit, Sir Geoffrey Howe, QC, MP, Mr Nigel Lawson, MP, Mr Michael Heseltine, MP, Sir Robert Armstrong, Sir Anthony Rawlinson, Sir Jock Taylor, Sir Julian Bullard and Mr Robin Butler.

Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors
The President of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors, Mr Clifford Dann, and officers of the Scottish branch, were hosts at a luncheon held yesterday. The guests were: Mr Peter Fraser, QC, MP, Mr M. W. Hirst, MP, and Mr Alex Pollock, MP.

Receptions

Air League
Princess Margaret attended a reception at the Martini Terrace last night, on the occasion of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the Air League, in aid of the Air League Educational Trust. She was received by Dr J. E. Henderson, chairman, and presented badges to flying scholarship winners. Among those present were:
The Earl and Countess of Kimberley, Viscount and Viscountess Slim, Marshal of the RAF Sir John Grandy, Air Chief Marshal Sir Denis Smallwood, Air Chief Marshal Sir Frederick and Lady Rosier, Air Chief Marshal Sir Alasdair Steedman, Air Marshal Sir Roy and Lady Austen-Smith, Air Marshal Sir Charles and Lady Pringle, Air Marshal Sir Charles and Lady Ness, Air Marshal Sir Denis and Lady Crowley-Milling, Air Marshal Sir John and Lady Curtiss, Air Marshal Sir Patrick and Lady Dunn.
General Sir Frank King, Sir Ross and Lady Stainton, Lady Humphrey, Sir Archie Winskill, Sir Austin and Lady Pearce, Mr Raymond Baxter, Mr and Mrs J A R Chadwick, Mr Winston S Churchill, MP, and Mrs Churchill, Mr and Mrs P R E McGhee, Air Commodore and Mrs C A Alldis, Mr and Mrs D J Burrell, Mr and Mrs M J Cobham, Mr and Mrs H J Jauncey, Mr R A G Marples, Mr W K Marples, Mr and Mrs D J Pepper *and Mr and Mrs J F* Glasscock.

The Earl of Cromartie
The Earl of Cromartie entertained members and guests of Scots International at a reception in the House of Lords yesterday.

Mrs J. F. Williams-Wynne
The Vice-Lord Lieutenant of Gwynedd and Mrs John Williams-Wynne were at home at Peniarth yesterday when the Deputy Lieutenants of the county presented a signed leather-bound book to Sir Richard Williams-Bulkeley to mark his *thirty-six* years as Lord Lieutenant, first in Anglesey and since 1974 in the new County of Gwynedd, and to welcome the Marquess of Anglesey as the new Lord Lieutenant.

Dinners

Lloyd's of London Press Limited
The Duke of Edinburgh was the principal guest at a dinner at Guildhall on Tuesday night given by the Board of Lloyd's of London Press Limited to mark the 250th anniversary of *Lloyd's List*. Mr A. C. Sturge, chairman, presided. Other guests included the Lord Mayor of London, High Commissioners and Ambassadors, Members of HM Government, Chiefs of Staff of the Armed Forces, leaders of industry and senior executives representing shipping, transportation and insurance worldwide. Also present were representatives of the network of Lloyd's agents, coastguards, salvage authorities and other maritime organizations.

Speaker
The Speaker and Mrs Bernard Weatherill gave a dinner in Speaker's House yesterday. Those present were:
Dame Judith Hart, MP, and Dr Anthony Hart, Mr David Amess, MP, Mr Norman Atkinson, MP, and Mrs Atkinson, Mr Vivian Bendall, MP, and Mrs Bendall, Mr Lewis Charter-Jones, MP and Mrs Carter-Jones, Mr Michael Colvin, MP, and the Hon Mrs Colvin, Mr John Cope, MP, and Mrs Cope, Mrs Edwina Currie, MP, the Hon Francis Maude, MP, Mr John Powley, MP, and Mrs Powley, Mrs Marion Roe, MP, and Mr James Roe, Mr Michael Shersby, MP, and Mrs Shersby, Mr John Thompson, MP, Mr James Wallace, MP, and Mrs Wallace and the Archdeacon of Croydon and Mrs Hazell.

Electronic Engineering Association
Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, was the guest of honour at the annual dinner of the Electronic Engineering Association held at the Savoy Hotel yesterday. He responded to the toast to the guests made by Mr Don Rowley, president.

Air Force Board
The Under-Secretary of State for the Armed Forces, Lord Trefgarne, yesterday evening presided at a dinner at RAF Bentley Prior given by the Air Force Board. Among those present were:
Sir Humphrey Atkins, MP, Professor Sir Hermann Bondi, Sir William Barlow, Sir *Philip Foreman, Sir Hector Monro, MP, Sir* Basil Blackwell, Major-General W P Acker, USAF, Professor M G Farley and Mr R E G Jeeps.

Royal Society of St George
The Royal Society of St George held a dinner at the Café Royal last night to celebrate the twenty-first anniversary of the granting of the Royal Charter on May 2, 1963. Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Colin Cole, Garter Principal King of Arms, presided and the Duke of Westminster, the guest of honour, proposed the toast of England and the society. Other speakers were Mr Nicholas Parker, Mr A. Hamilton-Hopkins and the Rev Henry Burgin. Members of the Sons of St George of Philadelphia, United States, were among those present.

Service dinner

The London Scottish
Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother, Honorary Colonel of The London Scottish, was present at the annual dinner for past and present officers held last night at the Caledonian Club. Colonel J. A. D. Anderson and Major S. H. Henwood received *the guests*.

Lecture

PHAB
Princess Alexandra and the Hon Angus Ogilvy were present at the second annual Sir John Keswick Memorial lecture given by Mr Christian Bonington at the Royal Institution yesterday in aid of PHAB (Physically Handicapped and Able Bodied). Others present included:
Lady Keswick, Mr Henry Keswick, Mr and Mrs Charles Jencks, Mr Jimmy Savile (President of PHAB), Sir Peter Baldwin (Chairman) and Lady Baldwin; the Earl of *Birkenhead, the Countess of Mar and Kellie,* the Countess of Perth, Viscount and Viscountess Cranborne, Baroness Elliot of Harwood, Lord and Lady Caccia.
Lord Barber, Lord and Lady Eden of Winton, Lord and Lady MacLehose of Beoch, Lord Wolfenden, Lord Shackleton, Lord Seebohm, Lady Jean Mackenzie, the Hon Nicholas Soames, MP, Sir Edward Studd, Lady Balfour, Sir Edward Ford, Sir Charles Villiers, Mrs Christian Bonington, Prince and Princess George Galitzine and Brigadier B G Hickey.

Forthcoming marriages

The Hon C. Bellew and the Hon R. G. Eden
The engagement is announced between Christopher, younger son of Lord Bellew and of the late Hon Mrs Bellew, and Rose Griselda, youngest daughter of the late Lord Henley and of Lady Henley.

Mr I. N. Lightbody and Miss C. H. Pym
The engagement is announced between Ian Nye, eldest son of Mr And Mrs P. R. Lightbody, of Edgerton, Huddersfield, and Charlotte Hazell, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs Francis Pym, of Everton Park, Sandy, Bedfordshire.

Mr I. D. Southward and Miss P. M. Stead
The engagement is announced between Ian, youngest son of Sir Ralph and Lady Southward, of Devonshire Place, London, and Philippa, daughter of Mr and Mrs W. B. Stead, of Somerton, Somerset.

Mr J. K. Hayes and Lady (Pauline) Moon
The engagement is announced between John, son of the late Surgeon Major G. S. C. Hayes, OBE, 1st Life Guards, and the late Mrs Hayes, and Pauline, younger daughter of the late Rev. W. E. C. and Mrs Barns.

Mr R. Ahmed and Miss N. J. Cripps
The engagement is announced between Richard, son of Mr and Mrs Micheal Ahmed, of Melbourne, Australia, and Nicola Jane, daughter of Mr and Mrs Colin Cripps, of Singapore and Guildford, Surrey.

Mr D. D. Clark-Lowes and Miss V. E. A. Hounsell
The engagement is announced between Daniel David, son of Mr and Mrs D. N. Clark-Lowes, of Watford, Hertfordshire, and Vivienne Elizabeth Adele, daughter of Major and Mrs A. E. Hounsell, of Bourton, Dorset.

Mr K. Cockburn and Miss E. Scales
The engagement is announced between Kim, younger son of Mr and Mrs C. Cockburn, of Shuckburgh, Northamptonshire, and Elizabeth, only daughter of Mr and Mrs Peter C. Scales, of Leamington Spa, Warwickshire.

Mr H. J. Davies and Miss P. M. Keely
The engagement is announced between Howard, only son of Mr and Mrs L. P. Davies, of Bamford, Lancashire, and Prudence, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs E. F. Keely, of Pindon, West Sussex.

Mr G. P. Gardner and Miss H. Chapman
The engagement is announced between Paul, youngest son of Mr and Mrs J. G. Gardner, of Northop, Clwyd, and Hilary, eldest daughter of Rev H. D. and Mrs Chapman, of Barking, Suffolk.

Mr J. H. Geake and Antoinette Countess Bolza
The engagement is announced between John Henry, elder son of the Rev P. H. and Mrs Geake, of Corfe Castle, Dorset, and Antoinette, daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Count Bolza and Countess Bolza, of Klagenfurt, Carinthia, Austria.

Mr P. S. Hickman and Miss S. E. List
The engagement is announced between Patrick Sloan, son of Mr and Mrs Patrick Hickman, of Hale Park, Fordingbridge, Hampshire, and Suzanne Elizabeth, daughter of the late Mr Kenneth List and Mrs List, of Newport, Rhode Island, United States.

Mr G. Kimbell and Miss S. F. Pease
The engagement is announced between Geoffrey, son of Mr and Mrs R. W. Kimbell, of Aldwick, Sussex, and Sarah Frances, daughter of Dr and Mrs R. S. Pease, of West Ilsley, Berkshire.

Mr M. Maxwell and Miss E. C. Koch
The engagement is announced between Marius, younger son of Mr and Mrs Neville Maxwell, of Old Marston, Oxfordshire, and Elizabeth Claire, daughter of Mr Peter Koch and the late Claire Koch, of Berne, Switzerland.

Mr P. E. Mitchell and Miss C. A. Rea-Jones
The engagement is announced between Paul, younger son of Mr and Mrs R. E. Mitchell, of Packington, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Leicestershire, and Catherine, daughter of Mr K. B. Jones, of Trenthick, Cornwall, and the late Mrs Danièle Rea-Jones.

Dr D. S. Monkman and Miss S. M. Douglas
The engagement is announced between David, younger son of Dr and Mrs Simon Monkman, of Hadley Wood, Hertfordshire, and Susan, daughter of Professor and Mrs Stuart Douglas, of Milltimber, Aberdeen.

Mr M. Page and Miss M. A. Smith
The engagement is announced between Michael, eldest son of Mr and Mrs K. W. Page, of Hitchin, Hertfordshire, and Marie Ann, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs M. G. Smith, of Marcham, Oxfordshire.

Mr F. T. Rottenburg and Miss C. M. Vallance-Owen
The engagement is announced between Francis, son of Mr and Mrs P. A. Rottenburg, of Cambridge, and Kate, younger daughter of Professor and Mrs John Vallance-Owen, formerly of Belfast and now of Hongkong and London.

Mr G. M. Townley and Miss S. E. Siggs
The engagement is announced between Guy, only son of Captain J. M. Townley, RN, and Mrs K. Lees-Smith, and Sonia, second daughter of Mr and Mrs S. H. Siggs, of Uckfield, Sussex.



Pinnacle of achievement: A model of the nest of the African termites provides a resting place for Sarah Kermack, aged 2, at the Natural History Museum, London. It is one of the unusual exhibits at the Animals as Architects exhibition, which opens today and is part of the *Royal Institute of British* Architects' festival of architecture (Photograph: John Voos)

Chartered Building Societies Institute

A service of thanksgiving was held at the Church of St Lawrence Jewry next Guildhall yesterday to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Chartered Building Societies Institute. The vicar, the Rev Basil Watson, officiated and an address was given by the Bishop of Warwick, the Right Rev Keith Arnold.

The congregation included the president and members of council of the Building Societies Institute and representatives of other professional bodies and associations.

The members of the congregation were entertained at a reception later in the evening in Ironmongers' Hall, Aldersgate.

Latest appointments

Major-General J. C. Hardy is to become the Deputy Chief of Staff (Support) to the Commander in Chief Allied Forces Northern Europe (AFNORTH). He will be the senior British officer on this staff at the Nato headquarters in Oslo.

Marriages

Mr D. Kennard and Miss A. Verney
The marriage took place on Saturday, April 28, at the Parish *Church of St Peter and St Paul,* Clare, Suffolk, of Mr David Kennard, youngest son of the late R. W. Kennard, and of Mrs Hester Kennard, of Barton Farm, Guiting Power, Gloucestershire, and Miss Angelica Verney, youngest daughter of Sir John and Lady Verney, of The White House, Clare, *Suffolk.* The Rev Maurice Woodward and the Rev Geoffrey Roberts officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Olga Zinovieff, Florence Acworth, Ben and Woody James, Miss Susie Musgrave and Miss Ariane Goodman. Mr Mark Frith was best man.

A reception was held at the home of the bride, and the honeymoon will be spent abroad

Mr J. E. C. Brokenshire and Miss C. Rochford
The marriage took place in Shropshire on April 26, 1984 between Mr James Eldrid Brokenshire and Miss Catherine Rochford

Mr R. J. Elkington and Miss M. P. Ashley Cooper
The marriage took place on April 27, in London, between Mr R. J. Elkington and Miss M. P. Ashley Cooper.

Mr G. W. Evans and Dr A. M. Davies
The marriage took place on Friday, April 27, at St David's Church, Merthyr Tydfil between Mr Gareth William Evans and Dr Amanda Mary Davies.

Mr M. Lewis and Miss S. Watt
The marriage took place on April 28 at St Bartholomew's Church, Green's Norton, between Mr Mark Lewis and Miss Sarah Watt. Canon J. F. Wrangham-Hardy officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Miss Jemima Johnson, Polly-Anna Watt, Camilla Whitaker and Nicholas Mildmay-White. Mr Simon Lewis, brother of the bridegroom, was best man.

A reception was held at the home *of the bride*.

Mr R. Orr-Ewing and Miss C. Lyth
The marriage took place on Saturday, April 28, at the Swedish Church, W1, between Mr Roderick Orr-Ewing, only son of Mr Hamish Orr-Ewing, of Purton, Wiltshire, and Mrs Royce Ryton, of Ham, Surrey and Miss Claire Lyth, only daughter of Mr and Mrs Torolf Lyth, of London, W11.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Sophie and Samuel Brodie. Mr *Hugh Wooldrige was best man*. A reception was held at the home of Mr and Mrs Stanley Brodie.

Captain P. W. K. Tolfrey and Miss C. J. Glennie
The marriage took place on April 7 at St. Mary's Church, Bampton, Oxford of Captain *Paul* Tolfrey, The Queen's Own Hussars, son of Commander and Mrs Francis Tolfrey, of Tanglin Farm, Brinkworth, Wiltshire, and Miss Caroline Glennie, daughter of Mr and Mrs David Glennie, of The Bridge House, Shilton, Oxford.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Miss Romaine Needham, Miss Diana Farquhar, Pippa Owen, Matthew Forth and Jonathon Owen. Captain Jeremy Metcalfe, The Queen's Own Hussars, was best *man*.

A reception was held at the home of the bride and the honeymoon will be spent abroad.

Mr J. R. Lowen and Miss A. L. Blinkhorn
The marriage took place on April 28 in Magdalen College Chapel, Oxford between Mr John Lowen, elder son of Mr and Mrs V. R. Lowen, of Walsall, and Miss Anne Blinkhorn, daughter of Mr and Mrs H. J. Blinkhorn, of Effingham.

Concert

The Lord Chancellor, Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone, CH, was present at a concert which was given on May 2 in St Marylebone Parish Church by Mrs Rosalind Runcie with the St Marylebone Parish Church Choir.

The proceeds were divided between the appeals for the Lady Hailsham Memorial Fund of the Church of England Children's Society and the St Marylebone Healing and Counselling Centre. The audience was welcomed by the rector, the Rev. Christopher Hamel Cooke, the Hon Mary Hogg and the Rev Richard McLaren.

Among those present were:
Viscount Tonypandy, Baroness Airey of Abingdon, Lord and Lady Bridge of Harwich, Viscountess Caldecote, Lord Cledwyn of Penrhos, C H, and Lady Cledwyn, Lord & Lady Cockfield, Lord & Lady Grantchester, Lord & Lady Hylton, Lord Lyell, Lord & Lady Renton, Lord & *Lady Roskill, Lord & Lady Russell of* Killowen, Sir Gordon & Lady Slynn, Lady Soames.
Lord Justice and Lady Ackner, Sir John Arnold, Mrs Bronwen, Sir George Baker, Mr Justice & Lady Balcombe, Mrs Justice Booth, Mrs Barbara Calvert, QC, Sir Kenneth and Lady Cork, Mr Paul Focke, QC, & Lady Tana Focke, Mr Justice & Lady French, Mr Anthony Hacking, QC, & Mrs Hacking, Mr Joseph Jackson, QC, Sir Basil & Lady Lindsay-Fynn, Sir Douglas & Lady Ranger, Sir Archibald & Lady Ross, Miss Susan Ross, Mr John Toulmin, QC, & Mrs Toulmin, Lady Vallat, Surgeon/Vice-Admiral Sir James Watt, Sir Max & Lady Williams, Sir Robin & Lady Williams.
Mr John Page, MP, & Mrs Page, Mr Francis Pym, MP, & Mrs Pym, the Hon Douglas Hogg, MP, & Mrs Hogg, Miss Charlotte Hogg, Dr Alan Glyn, MP, & Mrs Lady Rosula Glyn, Sir Alan Glimour, MP, & Lady Caroline Gilmour, Mr Anthony Steen, MP, & Mrs Steen, Mr Dennis Walters, MP, & Mrs Walters, Mr David Crouch, MP, Mr Ian Wrigglesworth, MP, & Mrs Wrigglesworth.
The Hon Hugh & Mrs Lawson Johnston, Mr and Mrs Keith Stainton, Mrs Edward Norman Butler, Mr Henry Scrope, Mr & Mrs Kenneth Martin, Mr Humphrey Whitbread, The Rev John Andrew, Mr and Mrs Julian Barrow, Dr & Mrs Derek Cope, Mr Michael Horowitz, Mr William Spray, Mr & Mrs Ian Jackson, Mr & Mrs James Knox, Mr Stephen O'Brien, Miss Catherine Ashton, Mr William Slack, Dr & Mrs Paul Steinitz, Mr & Mrs Philip Brian Lock, Mr & Mrs Lionel Gracey, Lt Col & Mrs Richard Norton, Mr & Mrs Bergquist, Mr & Mrs Nigel McNair Scott, Dr E J Leighton, The Rev John & Mrs Wilmington, The Hon Mrs Carlisle, Miss Barbara Carlisle.
Miss D Shipsey, Mr & Mrs Robert Harding, Dr & Mrs Ian Verner, Mr & Mrs John Villiers, Miss Caroline Magnus, Commander R T Best, RN, & Mrs Best, Miss Deirdre Shannon, Mr & Mrs David Morris, Mrs Martin McLaren, Mr & Mrs Nicholas *Durlacher, Mrs David Abel Smith,* Mrs Rhoddy Wood, Mr & Mrs John Harding, The Rev Andrew Davis, Mr and the Hon Mrs Richard Foster, Mr & Mrs R Benthall, Mr & Mrs Robert Fawcett, Mr & Mrs Tony Hunter-Tilney, Mr Geoffrey Roberts, Mr & Mrs John Longstaff, Mr Derek Garnier, Mr & Mrs Gregory Bowden, Mr & Mrs Adrian Bowden, Mr & Mrs Thomas Whipham, Mr & Mrs Andrew Dalton.

Service luncheon

The annual luncheon of the Royal Fusiliers Officers Club took place yesterday at City of London Headquarters Royal Regiment of Fusiliers, HM Tower of London.

Memorial service

Mr C. G. Vaughan-Lee
A memorial service for Mr Charles Guy Vaughan-Lee was held at St Andrew's Holborn, yesterday. The Ven G. B. Timms officiated. Mr Mark Vaughan-Lee, son, read the lesson and Mr Lewis G. Whyte gave an address. Among those present were:
Mrs Vaughan-Lee (widow), Mr Michael Vaughan-Lee, Mrs Mark Vaughan-Lee and Mr and Mrs Llewelyn Vaughan-Lee (sons and daughters-in-law), Mr and Mrs Tam Read, Mr and Mrs John Scarborough and Mr and Mrs Philip Magor (sons-in-law and daughters), Alexander Read, James Read and Mathew Read (grandsons), Mrs J Harvey.
The Duke of Devonshire (president, Royal *Hospital and Home for Incurables, Putney)* with Lord Bancroft (chairman), Sir Brian Windeyer, Colonel B E Blunt, Dr Maureen Tudor, the Rev T J Thomas, Mr Len Chalk, Air Commodore D F Rixson and other representatives of the medical, nursing and administrative staff
Viscount Garnock, Lord Glendyne, Lord Shuttleworth, the Dowager *Lady* Shuttleworth, the Hon John Astor, the Hon M J O Brien (Webb Durlacher and Mordaunt), the Hon Mrs Nial O'Neill, the Hon Robert Kay-Shuttleworth, Sir Thomas Gore Browne, *Major-General Sir Leslie Tyler,* Sir Denis Truscott, Sir Robert and Lady Latimer, Dr J Wedgwood, Mrs Eliot Johnson, Mr Philip Cohille, Colonel Gordon Wilson, Mr Roderick Walter, Mr R W Butt (GT Management), Mr Richard Allen, Mr A Scrimgeour, Mr Robert Scrimgeour, Mr R D Fulford (Scrimgeour, Kemp, Gee and Company), Commander F Gerram (White Ensign Association) with Captain P Becson; Mr Jamie Judd (Walter Judd), Mr Brian K Peppiatt (chairman, Akroyd and Smithers).
Mr Quentin Morris (British Petroleum), Mr and Mrs A H F Selmes, Mr M J Abel-Smith, Mrs B Bateman, Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Redhead, Mrs K B Allen (Mental After-Care Association), Mr A D G Llewellyn, Mr James Fulton (Travellers Club), Mr Kenneth Kearney, Mr and Mrs Penrhyn C B Pockney, Mr G Ross Russell (Laurence Prust and Company), Mr D M C Donald (Robert Fleming Holdings), Mrs A Arbuthnot, Mrs T Turquet, Mr John Gordon (Hays Allen), Mr Michael I Wilkins (Scott Goff Layton and Company), Mr John Faver, Mr Mathew Keating, Mr Nigel Grindred, Mr Gerald Griffith and Mr Kenneth O Hill (Mullens and Company) and Mrs Hill (Sussex Committee, Royal Hospital and Home for Incurables).

Lord Hodson
A service of thanksgiving for the life of Lord Hodson was held yesterday at the Temple Church. The Master of the Temple officiated and Lord Rawlinson of Ewell, QC, Treasurer of the Inner Temple, read the lesson.

Easter banquet

Lord Mayor
The Lord Mayor and Sir John Donaldson gave the Easter banquet at the Mansion House yesterday in honour of members of the Diplomatic Corps and their ladies. The speakers were the Lord Mayor, the Dominican Ambassador and Sir Geoffrey Howe, QC, Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs.

Birthdays today

Mr Henry Cooper, 50; Mr Terence Duffy, 62; Sir Russell Fairgrieve, 60; Sir William Glock, 76; Sir William Gray, 56; Dr David Harrison, 54; Major-General Sir Ralph Hone, 88; Mr Randle Manwaring, 72; Mr Peter Oosterhuis, 35; Professor Anne Robertson, 74; Miss Brooke Sanders, 36; Miss Kathy Smallwood, 24; Miss Dodie Smith, 88; Mr Norman Thelwell, 61; Mr Allan Wells, 32.

Science report

Licking the Forth Bridge syndrome

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

A discovery by an industrial research group may soon result in a commonly used proverb being consigned to obscurity. For scientist have developed a new type of paint which may eliminate such perpetual tasks as the painting of the Forth Bridge.

According to the results of tests at BP's Research Centre, at Sunbury, Surrey, almost all metal structures, including *motor cars, offshore installations*, bridges and factories, could be better protected by a novel formulation which depends on the process of ion-exchange. This new anti-corrosion preparation could abolish the use of existing paint additives referred to as corrosion inhibitors, which are now put into paints.

Corrosive molecules in air and water which attack metal structures are neutralized by the BP scientists' paint in a way that exploits a complicated but well-known phenomenon in chemistry. The new pigment lies dormant in the paint. When a potentially harmful agent such as the chloride in salt spray or suplhate in acid rain attacks the structure the protective additive is activated.

The additive locks on to the corrosive substance and prevents the harmful agent *attacking the underlying* metal. In theory this a reversible reaction in which the paint could be washed and the aggressive substances removed leaving the anti-corrosion molecules in the paint intact.

The reusable part of the process has not yet been accomplished in formulating paint, though it has important applications in medical research, purifying drugs preparations, chemical synthesis and food processing. Ion exchange is a reversible chemical reaction between a solid (called the ion exchanger) and a fluid (usually a water solution) by means of which ions may be interchanged from one substance to another.

The most common procedure is to pour a fluid over a porous column of the solid exchanger. The operation is essentially a batch process, because after the exchanger has selected from the fluid the substance of interest the solid is washed to recover a pure material. The solid is then reused. Examples of ion exchange include water softening, milk softening (substitution of sodium ions for calcium), removal of ion from wine, extracting antibiotics from fermentation broths and the recovery of valuable metals from waste.

OBITUARY

MR JOHN AGLEN

Rebuilding Scottish fishing fleet after 1945

Sir William Murrie and Sir Maurice Young write:

John Aglen, who died on April 25, will be remembered for the modernisation and development of the Scottish fishing industry during his 25 years as Fisheries Secretary at the Scottish Office. This was due in no small measure to his zeal and unflagging energy on the industry's behalf.

After Cambridge, and having joined the Civil Service in 1934 Anthony John Aglen was one of the small band which in the immediate pre-war years established, at Drumsheugh Gardens, an Edinburgh office for the Secretary of State for Scotland; and he made his mark as secretary to the now historic Gilmour Committee which led to St Andrew's House opening its doors in 1939 as the headquarters of a unified Scottish administration. John then had two demanding wartime years private secretary to the Secretary of State, and he also played a big part in shaping the war-time legislation which founded the North of Scotland Hydro-Electric Board.

In 1946 he entered with enthusiasm into the task of helping the fishermen of Scotland rebuild their industry which had been in deep difficulties before the war. Now an entirely new fleet was needed to replace the steam drifters and trawlers. This involved a great deal of government participation in grants to build new boats, in harbours to hold them and in the development of the Herring Industry Board and the White Fish Authority.

He also did much to promote government financed fisheries research. With his unique knowledge of the complex problems of the fishing industry he was greatly respected by fisheries administrators throughout the world and represented the United Kingdom with distinction on a number of international bodies. His tall presence seemed to be endlessly travelling in the cause of British fisheries, and indeed he played no small part in securing extended fisheries limits around our shores in the 1960s.

After he retired in 1972 he served as the government's fisheries adviser at the prolonged sessions of the United Nations Law of Sea Conference.

He had a deep respect and affection for the fishermen of Scotland and was ever eager to promote their interests. One instance of this among many was when Lord Cameron's Highland Panel asked that an attempt be made to revive the fishing industry in the Outer Hebrides. John thereupon enthused his staff to make a reality of this aspiration – to the confounding of not a few sceptics.

His work was recognised by his being appointed CB in 1957, and he was also a fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh. A man of charm and integrity, John Aglen had steered a skilful course through difficult waters.

MRS CLARE WINNICOTT

Clare Winnicott who died recently was a gifted social work educator and psychoanalyst. From many achievements she will perhaps be best remembered for her profound and lasting influence on the devel*opment of services for deprived* children.

As Clare Britton she trained as a psychiatric social worker and worked with evacuated children in Oxfordshire during the Second World War. She made such sense of her experience with separated and troubled children that she was invited to give evidence to the Curtis Committee on the Care of Children. Subsequently, in 1947, she was appointed to take charge of the first training course for social workers in child care at the London School of Economics.

During her wartime work she met and later married (in 1951) Donald Winnicott, and eminent psychoanalyst and twice President of the British Psychoanalytical Society. Each helped the other professionally and their loving and creative partnership continued until his death in 1971. Together and separately they influenced a generation of students.

Clare Winnicott was an inspiring teacher, whose vivid examples of how children felt, and how their behaviour illustrated their feelings, frequently made a lifelong impression on students. Confident in theory and practice and believing that learning needed reinforcement she nourished any group working with children in any setting, travelling tirelessly to continue the learning of herself and others.

The final main stage of her social work career was at the Home Office as Director of Child Care Studies from 1964 to 1971. *Under her exceptional* leadership a big expansion of training was achieved without sacrifice of quality; this work was recognized with her appointment as OBE.

On retirement Clare became *more involved in her work as a* psychoanalyst. Throughout the last years of her life she fought illness but carried on therapeutic work with patients with devotion and with immense courage in the face of pain. She radiated vitality, being always intensely interested in what was happening around her, and possessed a special blend of seriousness and fun, augmented with a subtle mischieviousness.

This lovely and much loved woman enriched the lives of all who knew her – and beyond them those of countless children she never met but who were helped by her unique professional achievements.

MR ERIC SLATER

Mr Eric Slater, ARIBA, who died on April 22, had established himself as the outstanding architectural authority on the design of bridges. He made an especial contribution with his successful preparation of submissions for the Royal Fine Art Commission.

Roger Eric MacDonald Slater was born during the First World War and educated at Dulwich College. He received his training as an articled pupil to C. W. Ferrier and W. B. Binnie, Chartered Architects of London. He was then employed by the old London County Council and architectural firms. His war service was with the Royal Engineers, finally as Acting Chief Structural Engineer, MELF, Cairo.

After the war he returned to professional work and, in 1952, became a partner with Clifford Tee & Gale working on power stations, for both hydro-electric and thermal stations, and it was this work that first brought him in contact with Freeman Fox & Partners.

In 1961 he set up in private practice which extensively involved him in work for Freeman Fox, particularly on bridge projects. Among the many bridges to which he brought his own contribution were the Grosvenor railway bridge, Almondsbury M4/M5 interchange, Medway and Humber and, most recently, the nearly completed Foyle bridge, as well as a great number of much smaller bridges to be found along the M2, M5, M4 motorways and other trunk roads. Many of these bridges received awards from the Concrete Society, Constrado, the Civic Trust and other bodies.

He had frequently lectured on "Bridge Aesthetics" at universities and engineering conferences and was a working member of the Aesthetics task group of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Engineers. He was a keen photographer, processing and printing his own work.

MR NICHOLAS A. GIBBS

Mr Nicholas A Gibbs, a senior official of the World Bank, concerned chiefly with South-East Asia, died on April 14 at his home in Washington, D.C. He was 55.

Gibbs was educated at Eton and Sandhurst, and commissioned in 1948 with the 9th Lancers. He had ten years of *army service*, and then worked briefly in London as a chartered accountant before being appointed, in 1960, private secretary to Mr Eugene Black, the third president of the World Bank.

From 1967 to 1981 he directed the World Bank group's operations in Thailand. He also initiated lending operations with the Socialist regimes of Laos and Vietnam after the end of the Vietnam war. More recently Gibbs played a key role in encouraging the present Ghanaian government to undertake major economic reforms, backed by substantial loans from the international donor community.

He is survived by his wife, the former Elizabeth Baring, daughter of Sir Evelyn Baring, and their three children.

MR T. A. BROCKLEBANK

Sir Jack Longland writes:

Your obituary notice of April 16, whilst succinctly recording Tom Brocklebank's marvellous career as an oarsman, did less than justice to his contribution to the 1933 Everest expedition. Tom was a slow acclimatizer to altitude, as were some other members of the climbing party. But when he became accustomed to life at over 20,000 ft, his unselfish services were invaluable, as the leader, Hugh Ruttledge, records:

"Crawford and Brocklebank began (May 19) their great series of six ascents and descents of the North Col slopes, revictualling Camp 4 and escorting porters. This hard work made the position of the higher camps secure".

Ferrying laden porters up, and exhausted porters down, this difficult and often dangerous wall was not spectacular, but it gave the lead climbers the essential platform from which to make their bids for the summit.

Mr Medwyn Ormerod, MBE, who died on April 21 at the age of 64, was a former director of Unilever, responsible for its transport, as well as its paper, plastics and packaging interests. He had earlier been chairman of Batchelor Foods Ltd and Thames Board Mills Ltd.

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THE TIMES
FINANCE AND INDUSTRY
Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

Interest-rate hurdles keep the markets guessing

The market is becoming increasingly apprehensive that some kind of upward movement in interest rates, at some stage, is on the way. The longs, for example, sulked again yesterday and lost ¼ point while the shorts dropped some 3/16 point, and a further underlying fall in foreign exchange reserves hardly bolstered sentiment.

Yesterday's tender offer for the new tap, Treasury 9½ per cent Convertible 1989 may also with hindsight come to represent some kind of watershed for market sentiment. In banking March, the authorities sold just £121m of gilts, and buoyant bank lending suggests that the need to overfund is as pressing as ever. Yet the stock by and large flopped. All tenders were allotted in full at the minimum price of 95.5 per cent, which is Bank of England code for saying that not many investors bothered to bid for the Convertible. The market view was that well under half the stock was sold, with some traders putting the figure as low as £200m.

Far from having formed a definitive view of rate trends, the Bank seems to be setting the market a number of hurdles, at the end of which presumably it will decide whether or not rates should rise. Next Tuesday's preliminary but now fairly detailed money supply figures constitute the first of these.

Dr Henry Kaufman of Saloman Brothers is due to deliver a major speech on interest rates in, appropriately enough, Dallas, on Friday. Reading between the lines of his latest *Comments on Credit* bulletin, his speech could well depress the UK authorities considerably.

True, according to Kaufman, the US economy slowed in March. But it will bounce back in April. Retail sales should recover, along perhaps with housing starts. This economic momentum should carry through to May and June. On money supply, Kaufman remarks: "The fixed income markets may well be faced with a four to five-week period of heady advances in M1, due in part to still imperfect seasonal factors and a rebound from sluggish growth in April."

It follows that the pressure on both the Federal Reserve and US rates should continue unabated. According to Kaufman, there is no evidence that the current structure of rates is restraining economic activity. "We probably have a long way to go before interest rates bite into economic growth," he added.

Amplifying these views for *The Times* last night, Dr Kaufman forecast that US primes could rise to between 12½-13 per cent by the end of the year.

Sharpening the stock exchange picture

Today sees the beatification in London of the new stock exchange index, the FT-SE 100, happily called "Footsie" and the launch of two financial instruments parastitic thereon: an options contract and a futures contract. A predictably considerable effort has been devoted to their promotion.

Yet there is a basic confusion between the purpose of a new index and the use to which the new contracts might be put. That the FT-SE 100 will provide a picture of the stock market more accurate than the unrepresentatively narrow FT-30 and less unwieldy than the All Share is undeniable. Given that the technology to calculate and transmit a frequently updated stock market index has been available for some years its introduction is overdue.

But it does not follow that there is either the demand or the need for contracts based on the new index. The history of the FT-SE 100 is instructive. It arose because stock futures and options contracts based on stock indices had been successful in the United States. London, as usual, had lagged behind. Options in London were a failure and the London International Financial Futures Exchange seemed to be *losing momentum.*

It is hard to escape the conclusion that the launch of these contracts and of the FT-SE 100 today owes more to the need of the Stock Exchange to refurbish its image and of LIFFE to revive its fortunes than to providing new instruments of financial and economic value. Imitating the fecund inventiveness of the American commodity markets does not necessarily serve the needs of London nationally or internationally.

City expects tough talking by Telecom

When it came to the crunch, the Government has clearly decided that the jeremiahs in the City have been overdoing it a bit as far as the impending flotation of British Telecom is concerned. Yesterday's decision to impose a ceiling of three per cent below inflation on BT's annual price increase across its domestic services is a tough one, that will do little to cheer the fainthearts who have been expressing doubts whether the Government can attract enough interest in the mammoth *flotation this autumn. The price regime is* certainly tougher than the one which Sir George Jefferson and his men at BT have been holding out for.

"Challenging" is how Sir George described it: on slightly over half its business (international calls are exempt from the new regime) Telecom is going to have gets its earnings growth largely from its own efforts. Nobody doubts that there is plenty of fat still to trim: indeed a common initial City reaction yesterday what that Telecom is going to have to be very tough – tougher perhaps that it would like – in cutting into its swollen 230,000 workforce. The spectre of industrial relations problems will now be added to the City's existing sceptism about whether Telecom really is the go-go growth stock that Sir George would like it to be.

Sir George would have been doing less than his job if he had not tried for the best deal in the bargaining process, but Telecom should not be written off yet as the dull utility he warned us about if he lost the balance-sheet and price-regime battles. The settlement of the balance sheet means that the debt equity ratio, come flotation, should be somewhere around the 50/50 mark, which should not cause too many worries in the City. Kleinwort Benson and Hoare Govett, respectively the Government's lead merchant bank and lead broking adviser, were quick yesterday to scotch talk that the London market will be prepared to put up only £2,000m for the Telecom issue. Latest soudings, they say, show that they could raise the whole shooting match here if they wanted to, though in practice the decision whether to go for cash in New York ad other markets such as Japan and Italy has still to be taken.

What must still worry the City is not just the tough price regime but the fact that it could be extended after the initial five-year period, something which the Government made clear yesterday could well happen. The intention is still to underwrite the issue, for obvious government financing reasons.

WH Smith bids for Martin the Newsagent

Heron buys 32 Woolworth stores in £50m deal

By Jonathan Clare and Jeremy Warner

The high street faces another shake-up after the sale of 34 F W Woolworth stores, mainly to Mr Gerald Ronson's private Heron Corporation, and a contested bid by W H Smith for Martin the Newsagent.

The Woolworth deal means the loss of the F W Woolworth name from cities such as Nottingham, Leicester and Cardiff.

W H Smith, if it wins control of Martin through its £34m bid, *intends to convert about 50 of* its top high street sites into prime W H Smith stores.

Heron has paid £50m cash for 32 of the 34 stores put on the market by Woolworth Holdings a few weeks ago as part of a shake-up of the Woolworth property portfolio.

The 32 stores total about 1 million square feet of prime high street retail space but the deal does not include the prestigious but loss-making Oxford Street store in London which has been sold to an unnamed institution for redevelopment. The other outstanding store in Middlesborough has gone to a developer in the North East.

Woolworth will raise a total of £70m from the 34 shops which will be closed between now and next January. Yesterday Mr John Beckett, Woolworth's chairman, said another six stores will also be closed and sold over the next few months. Two deals are virtually complete. About 1,400 jobs are affected.

Mr Anthony Royle, Heron's *property director, said that* "about eight or nine" of the stores would be redeveloped and the rest marketed as they stand. Some will be sold on the institutional investors. He expected that Heron would realize about 20 per cent profit on its investment.

Mr Royle confirmed that Heron is still interested in entering the retail sector but has no intention of using these stores as a launch pad. "It's purely a property deal," he said.

The shops are a mixture of freeholds and leaseholds. Heron was asked to keep the deal secret until yesterday afternoon


Gerald Ronson: purely a property deal

and it has not yet struck any deals of its own. But Mr Rowle said he expected no difficulty in finding buyers.

Woolworth still has 900 stores in Britain after the closures.

Martin, a chain of about 40 confectionary, tobacco and newspaper shops, said it had *received a takeover approach* on Monday. It was only yesterday that WH Smith emerged as the suitor.

Mr John Martin, the chairman, condemned the offer saying that it "completely fails to reflect the value of Martin's business". He said he would not be "at all surprised if other bidders decide to enter the fray".

The terns of the offer are three W H Smith A shares for every two Martin shares and cash or 10 per cent unsecured loan notes in the quantity required to fix the value of the bid at 260 per Martin share on the day W H Smith prints its formal offer document.

The bid comes at a particularly vulnerable time for Martin, which analysts expect to report extremely poor half-year figures shortly. In addition, Martin's stated net asset value per share is well below the bid price.

But a spokesman for Schroder Wagg, the merchant bank advising Martin, said that the defence document might contain some surprises. "The bid values Martin on an exit p/e ot around 12. That looks like no more than a sighting shot

Record high for index

The equity market kept up its record-breaking run yesterday despite growing fears that share prices may have started to run ahead of events.

Selective support and continuing takeover situations enabled the FT Index to recover from a hesitant start to close 3.6 higher at a record of 919.4. The FT–SE 100 also advanced 3.3 to 1140.1. But analysts are becoming increasingly concerned that the index is starting to look top heavy and they are eagerly looking for more good news to sustain the run.

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STOCK EXCHANGES

FT-SE 100 Index: 1,140 up 3.3 (day's high, 1,140.1; low, 1,133.6)
FT Index: 919.4 up 3.6
FT Gilts: *81.53 down 0.13*
FT All Share: 536.12 up 2.38
Bargains: 24,740
Datastream USM Leaders Index: 116.16 up 1.04
New York: Dow Jones Industrial Average: (latest) 1181.22 down 1.68
Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones Index 11,105.46 up 86.37
Hongkong: Hang Seng Index 1032.64 down 2.09
Amsterdam: 174.2 up 1.6
Sydney: AO Index 761.1 up 5.5
Frankfurt: Commerzbank Index 1047.1 up 15.0
Brussels: General Index 156.11 up 0.38
Paris: CAC Index 178.2 unchanged
Zurich: SKA General *316.60 up* 2.40

CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE
Sterling
$1.3985 up 5pts
Index 80.0 up 0.2
DM 3.82 up 0.0050
FrF 11.7150 up 0.02
Yen 318.25 up 1.0
Dollar
Index 130.1 up 0.1
DM 2.7295 up 0.0035
NEW YORK LATEST
Sterling $1.3995
Dollar DM 2.7250
INTERNATIONAL
ECU £0.586850
SDR £0.748911

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:
Bank base rates 8½
Finance houses base rate 9
Discount market loans week fixed 8 7/16 - 8⅜
3 month interbank 9 1/16 - 9
Euro-currency rates:
3 month dollar 11 - 11⅛
3 month DM 5¾ - 5⅝
3 month Fr F12½ - 12⅝
US rates
Bank prime rate 12.00
Fed funds 10¾
Treasury long bond 93 3/32 - 93 7/32
ECGD Fixed Rate Sterling Export Finance Scheme IV Average reference rate for 4 interest period April, to May, 1984, inclusive: 8.934 per cent.

GOLD

London fixed (per ounce):
am $377.35 pm $377.35
close $377.50 - $378 (£270 - £270.50)
New York (latest): $379
Krugerrand* (per coin): $389-390.50 (£278.25 - £279)
Sovereigns* (new): $88.50-$89.50 (£63.25-£64)
*Excludes VAT

GEC comments anger Distillers

By William Kay, City Editor

Shares in Distillers, the spirits group whose Johnnie Walker, Haig and Dewars brands command nearly 40 per cent of the world whisky market, fell 2p to 313p yesterday as the City tried to puzzle out the significance of the admission by Lord Weinstock, chairman of GEC, that his company had bought about 3 per cent of Distillers' equity and was willing to offer management help.

A relapse of only 2p, after Tuesday's remarkable 23p jump, indicated the widespread belief that much is yet to unfold. The Distillers management, returning to their London office in St James's Square after the hiatus of the Libyan embassy seige, were staunchly refusing to comment on the affair. The chairman, Mr John Connell, was in the US. Mr Robert Temple, the finance director, was in meetings all day.

But in private, senior executives were reported to be "extremely angry". One City source close to the company said that GEC's comments were regarded as "astonishing, arrogant and patronising".

He added: "Without wishing to apologize for Distillers' less than sparkling performance, you have to have some sympathy with their predicament. The company's problem is that it is dominant in world whisky and therefore cannot avoid what is happening to the world whisky market."

Cash mountain, page 23

Esal rescue plan misses deadline

By Philip Robinson

The $45m rescue of Esal (Commodities) and its associated companies failed to meet its first deadline yesterday. The seven bankers behind the rescue package failed to secure approval of creditors owed more than 90 per cent of the total $212m (£151.6m) debts.

Creditors owed between 85 and 86 per cent of the total agreed the package and bankers were hopeful that the balance would come forward.

Unsecured trade creditors owed more than $21m boycotted the package because they said it was weighted heavily in favour of the banks most of whose debts are secured with little for anyone else.

Bankers, led by the Punjab National Bank, were proposing to offer a $5m standby credit facility and $40m letter of credit facility to allow Esal to resume trading. The company has not traded for three months and its assets are still frozen by a High Court injunction.

Trade creditors indicated last night that the banks now had two options: either offer some payment as a sign of goodwill, or have the company wound up by High Couurt order.

The bankers were unavailable *for comment last night.*

Reserves fall to lowest in five years

By Frances Williams, Economics Correspondent

Britain's official reserves of gold and foreign currencies fell sharply last month to $15,941m (£11,417m), their lowest level since the end of 1978.

But of the $808m drop, $480m reflected the repayment of government foreign currency bonds, issued seven years ago following Britain's accord with the International Monetary Fund after the sterling crisis of 1976. The bonds, denominated in dollars, Deutschemarks, Swiss francs and yen, were offered to official overseas holders of sterling, such as central banks, who might otherwise have wanted to offload their holdings in the open market.

Though reserves are now only about half their peak value seen in early 1981, Britain's foreign debt has also halved from $22 billion in May 1979 to $11.35 billion today.

After taking account of new foreign borrowings and revaluations, the underlying fall in the reserves during April was $£55m, slightly less than the $£88m decline in March. This suggests that intervention to support the pound continued on a relatively modest scale. Though sterling lost ground to a strengthening dollar it gained on European currencies, maintaining its overall international value.

The pound ended London trading yesterday little changed at $1.3985, while its trade-weighted index gained 0.2 to 80.0.

But nervousness about the future course of American interest rates and the dollar, coupled with worries about the miners' strike and next Tuesday's money supply figure, again nudged rates up in the London money markets.

Enterprise looks to US

By Jonathan Davis, Financial Correspondent

Enterprise Oil, the new North Sea oil company which the Government plans to float on the stock market this summer, confirmed yesterday that it plans to embark on a rapid expansion programme in the United States once it has been privatized.

The company, which was set up to take over the North Sea oil assets of British Gas, made an operating profit in its first eight months of trading of £80.6m, according to its first set of accounts. Net profits after a £52.4m tax charge emed as £30.8m.

The Government's plan is to float 100 per cent of the shares in the company on the stock market by the end of June, *although a final decision will* depend on market conditions.

The company, which has stakes in four producing North Sea fields and another one under development, is now producing oil at the rate of 30,000 barrels a day. Mr Graham Hearne, the chief executive, said yesterday that this is expected to build up to a peak of 40,000 barrels a day in two years' time – rather lower than the figure the brokers were originally assuming.

Mr William Bell, the chairman, said that Enterprise would be seeking to broaden its exploration base as "a high priority". It also plans to invest overseas, and has already formed a United States exploration subsidiary.

Tempus, page 22

NEWS IN BRIEF

Dillon Read in French connexion

M Pierre Moussa, the leading French banker acquitted last week in Paris of exchange control charges, is entering the London investment banking scene. Pallas Group, the Luxembourg holding company he chairs, is taking a 50 per cent stake in the overseas arm of Dillon Read & Co, one of Wall Street's oldest firms, and M Moussa will become chairman of the London-based operation.

Pallas is injecting new capital, believed to be about $20m (£14.3m), for its stake in Dillon Read's London subsidiary. Capitalized at $100m, Pallas is backed by an impressive array of international shareholders including the Post Office and British Telecom pension funds and Investors in Industry group.

● MATTHEW HALL announced profits for the year to December 31 of £12.9m (£11.6m), on a value added figure ahead by £10m at £187m. The full year dividend goes up by 14 per cent, with the planned final dividend of 5.725p, to 7p.

Tempus, page 22

● NET PROFITS at Jessel Toynbee fell from £2.1m to £1.66m for the year ended April 5, 1984, and after the recommended final dividend of 3.5p, the full year payout goes up from 5.5p to 5.63p. Smith St Aubyn is paying a full year dividend of 4.5p (3.5p) after the planned final of 3p, after profits jumped from £1.4m to £2.5m.

Tempus, page 22

Bankers meet on debts

From Our Correspondent, Washington

A high-level group of 35 central bank and economic officials from industralized and developing nations will meet in New York next week for a series of *closed-door sessions on* longer term solutions to the international debt problem.

The three-day meeting, sponsored by the New York Federal Reserve Bank, begins on Sunday and will explore a variety of medium and long-term solutions to the would be debt problems, specially of Latin American and other developing nations.

Monetary sources said that the high-level group of participants *from central banks and* the US federal reserve system will include Mr. Paul Volcker, chairman of the Federal Reserve Bank; Ernest Stern, a senior official of the World Bank; Mr Christopher "Kit" McNahon, deputy Governor of the Bank of England.

Laker judge may pre-empt House of Lords

Anglo-US court battle feared

From Bailey Morris, Washington

A battle between US amd British courts over jurisdiction in the complicated Laker Airways case could erupt next month if an American judge moves to circumvent an expected decision by the House of Lords, diplomatic sources said yesterday.

Mr Harold Greene, the judge assigned to hear both an antitrust case on behalf of the bankrupt Laker Airways and a new class action suit on behalf of former Laker passengers, is seeking ways ***to reassert*** **his authority even before the Lords begins deliberations on June 4.**

Mr Greene has asked attorneys to comment on three proposed legal options to speed the stalled antitrust case, even if the Lords moves to enjoin Sir Freddie Laker permanently from continuing his suit against eight airlines, including British Airways and British Caledonian.

Sir Freddie is currently enjoined from proceeding with the case in the American court against the two British carriers and from expanding the suit to include the Midland Bank, which handled the financial aspects of the failed Laker rescue package. The House of Lords must now give a final decision, expected by July.

The three options would allow the treble-damage antitrust case to continue even if Sir Freddie as a British citizen, is pernamently enjoined by a Lords decision.

The options propose the appointment of a US citizen to act as a guardian for Sir Freddie, thus allowing the case to go forward in American courts; a court petition asking the US State Department to take over the case, and a counter-injunction by the American court ordering Sir Freddie to proceed with his case, alleging that eight airlines conspired to drive him out of business.

At the same time, Mr Greene must decide whether to hear a new class action, alleging that transatlantic passengers suffered injury following the Laker demise when the other airlines raised their fares.

Should Mr Greene "accept" the case as a legitimate complaint, his decision would raise new legal problems for Midland Bank and the two British airlines. Since the case ***was filed in America on behalf*** **of US citizens, they would not be able to seek relief from British courts.**

Meanwhile, a third action involving a non-public criminal investigation by the US Justice Department continues, as a special Grand Jury pursues its inquiry into criminal charges alleging a conspiracy against Laker by the eight airlines, including the two British carriers.

STOCK MARKET REPORT

Trusthouse Forte joins the £1bn club

Michael Clark

The champagne corks were popping in the City yesterday as directors of **Trusthouse Forte**, the catering and hotel company, celebrated the group's membership of the £1 billion club.

That is the value the group is now valued at after the shares had risen 6p to a new high of 132p. The venue was the offices of the stockbroker Fielding Newson-Smith which has been a big fan of the shares for some time now and still thinks there is "quite a bit to go for".

London Hotel bookings are up about 4 per cent in the first half of the year generally and Fieldings says that critisem that the group is losing its market share is unfair. Most of Trusthouse Forte's activities are now showing a gradual improvement and this should be reflected in the present year's profits.

Fielding is looking for pretax profits up from £70m to £90m, excluding property profits which could be worth an extra £15m. For 1985 Fielding is looking for nearer £100m and says the shares are still good value up to about the 150p level.

Shares of Bellway, the Newcastle-based housebuilding group, fell 4p to 158p in the wake of Tuesday's excellent half-time figures. This leaves the shares on a p/e ratio of 8.7, which amounts to little more than option money on the chance that the group's 25 per cent stake in Falmouth Container Terminal will prove a huge moneyspinner. Planning permission has been granted, and European Ferries is to manage it. But £70m will be needed and the risks are high.

The rest of the equity market recovered from a hesitant start helped by selective support in thin conditions. This was reflected in the FT Index which closed 3.6 up at another record high of 919.4, having been 2.3 higher at 1140.1.

Dealers reported active two-way business with interest again centred on second liners and takeover situations. However, the experts are uncertain how long the market can maintain this record breaking run before a reaction sets in. Dealers are a pessimistic bunch at the best of times, but there is now a groundswell of opinion that share prices may now be running ahead of events.

The speculative activity in **Distillers** showed few signs of running out of steam with the share price bouncing from 303p to 313p – just 2p below the previous night's close. Lord Weinstock's statement made little impression with dealers reporting heavy turnover in the shares and the jobbers now running short of stock.

GEC remained a weak market losing 5p, at one stage, before only 3p lighter on the day at 187p. Other leaders to attract interest were Associated Dairies up 8p at 180p. **BTR** 3p at 491p. **Beecham** 4p at 325p. **Bowater** 6p at 315p. **GKN** 3p at 198 **Glaxo** 5p at 870p **Grand Metropolitan** 4p at 358p. **Imperial Group** 4p at 162p. and **Peninsula & Oriental** 2p at 329p.

Gilts remained overshadowed by the poor performance of sterling against the dollar on the foreign exchange and the prospects for higher interest rates. Next week's money supply figures are also expected to make gloomy reading.

As a result the market's response to the new "tap" was disappointing with all tenders for the Treasury 9½ per cent Convertible 1989 alloted in full at the minimum tender price of £95.5 per cent.

Dealers estimate that less than half the £1.000m of stock was sold, with some estimates as low as £200m. But other sources suggested that the stock, like other convertibles in the past, might gradually generate buying interest, especially with the advent of the special ex-dividend season starting next week, which would offer switching opportunities.

The prospect of a new price was at the petrol pumps offered oil shares little new incentive. Esso has decided against following the lead of **Shell** earlier this week by increasing the price of four star petrol by 4p a gallon.

Among the leading oil producers BP added 8p to 516p along with **Tricentrol** at 216p on rumours of a large oil find in the China Sea. **Shell** firmed 3$ to 646p, while **Lasmo** closed unchanged at 331p and **Ultramar** lost 3p at 664p. **Burmah** lost an early lead to close unchanged at 186p, after 190p, as **Britoil** lost 5p at 261p.

Engineer **John Brown** came within a whisker of its year's high with a rise of 2p to 26p. Dealers reported strong two way trade and heavy call option business. Renewed bids speculation was good for another 2½p on **Ranks Hovis McDougall** at 93p following yesterday's comments in *The Times* suggesting renewed support from overseas, which might lead to a bid.

Several leading brokers now regard the shares value for money at these levels. Talk of a bid from J. Bibby for Pauls & Whites, the animal feed stuff and maltster, added 3p to the shares at 258p before closing at 256p for a net gain on the day of 1p.

Mr David Abell's **Suter** yesterday put its revised offer document in support of its contested 14.4m bid for **Francis Industries** with a first quarter profits forecast of £874,000 against £244,000. It has also promised a 40 per cent increase in the dividend for the present year which would total 3.5p. Suter's shares were unchanged at 131 as were Frances at 128p.

BSR International cut short a 3p fall to close unchanged at 288p yesterday as the man appointed to put the group back on the road to recovery chairman, Mr Bill Wyllie, continued his tour of brokers offices. Later today he will be at a seminar arranged for the company by broker James Capel. The shares are up 13p on the week, so far.

Metal Closures held steady at 189p after the news earlier this week Mr Karl Fischer, a director, had brought an extra 59,000 shares taking his total holding to 1.059 million, or just over the disclosable 5 per cent level.

Martin Ford rose 3p to 29p still reflecting the news the Rochdal Canal Co had taken a 5.12 per cent stake amounting to 800.000 shares.

Rochdale also owns a sizable stake in Stylo, which has just fought off an apporach from Mr Philip Harris's Harris Queensway.

Camford Engineering lost 1p to 35p after Omes Faulkners, a privately owned company.m announced it had sold part of its stake amounting to 1.274 million shares, or 6.7 per cent of the equity.

Management Agency & Music, the show-biz agent with clients including Engelbert Humperdink and Tom Jones, rose 3p to 188p after **Queens Moat Houses**, the provincial hotel group, announced it had increased its stake with the purchase of an extra 225,000 shares. This takes its total holding to 745,000 shares, or 8.93 per cent. Queens Moat responded with a rise of 11/2p to 50p.

Shares of **Albert Martin** held steady at 54p as Wilson & Co. a private company decided to extend its offer for another two weeks after receiving acceptances totalling only 9.672 shares, or 0.11 per cent of the total. This takes its total holding to 5.09 per cent. Wilson says it may sell all or part of its holding in Albert Martin.

Gold shares remained overshadowed by the continuing strength of the dollar with the bullion price recovering to close unchanged at $377.75 an ounce. Gold shares experienced scattered support, but turnover remained below par. **Dreifontein** rose $½ to $15⅞ and **Stilfontein** £¼ to 10¼.

Equity turnover on May 2 was £277.457m (20,714 bargains). The number of British and Irish stocks traded was 157.5 million. The total number of gilt bargains was 3.004.

Laing in US project after record year

By Ian Griffiths

John Laing, the construction and engineering group, has reported record pretax profits of £23.8m for 1983, along with news that it will begin building houses in the US this year.

Mr Leslie Holliday, chairman and chief executive, said: "We would like to move into the US. Tthe best places for housing are around California and Arizona. I would like to think we would go in there this year."

Barratt Developments has already tested the Californian market, with mixed results.

Laing has earmarked £15m to acquire a local housing company, and potential targets are under review. If a suitable investment cannot be identified, Laing will set up its own operation in the US. It would be two years before the venture made any real contribution to profits.

The 1983 profits exceeded City expectations and the share price soared 18p to 221p. Last year's pretax profit of £1.3m was marred by £18m provisions in Spain and Venezuela.

Laing completed 1,300 houses in Britain last year and hopes to sell around 1,600 this year. Around 95 per cent of the homes are timber frame but the scare about this method of construction has only a temporary impact and housing profits increased by 60 per cent

Turnover slipped back from £770m to £729m but Mr Holliday said this should improve in 1984, as benefits filter through from contracts in Iraq and for the Falkland Islands airport.

Shareholders were rewarded with a final dividend of 3.75p, making a total of 5p for the year – a 74 per cent increase on the 2.875p paid in 1982.

CHAIRMEN'S REPORTS

● **OCEAN TRANSPORT & TRADING.** Mr William Menzies- Wilson: "Overall, and despite the continuing depression in the shipping industry, your board believes trading prospects are now more encouraging and that the group will benefit from any upturn in world trade."

● **Johnson & Jorgensen.** Mr John Jorgensen: "From last December onwards Johnson & Jorgensen Packaging has benefited from a significant improvement in the level and firmness of orders for its range of products, particularly for injection moulded plastics. This encouraging start to 1984 has been reflected in the results for the first quarter and the directors are expecting this progress to continue for the remainder of the year."

● **HENRY BOOT.** Mr Edward Boot: "Trading conditions at home and overseas were certainly not buoyant during 1983 but our management has resolutely refused to take other than an optimistic view of the situation and to really fight for a more acceptable turnover with more reasonable, albeit still tight, margins."

● **COATS PATONS.** Mr William Coats: "The world economy has begun tentatively to recover from its malaise of 1981 and 1982 though this recovery has been patchy. We look forward with confidence to continued improvement in our business in 1984 in most parts of the world."

● **ASSOCIATED BOOK PUBLISHERS.** Mr Peter Henry Allsop: "The process of improvement is a lengthy one and the full benefit cannot be expected before 1985. Books are holding their own against competing products in educations, information and entertainment."

● **Steel Brothers.** Mr Anthony de Boer: "I remain confident of our ability to make further progress based upon the present level of achievement. Our financial position has greatly inproved

● **Photax.** Mrs E. L. Jacobs: "In the first quarter of the current year sales are approximately 8 per cent higher than in the comparable year, and the increase in margins has meant that we have operated profitably during the period."

● **French Connection Group.** Mr Stephen Marks: "I am confident that we shall be able to realize many of the exciting opportunities for growth in all areas of the business."

WALL STREET

Average opens higher

The Dow Jones average was up 0.10 at 1,183.10 shortly after the opening yesterday. Advances led declines by 554 to 337.

Analysts said it could be important for the market to follow through on the rally this session or prices probably would revert to the narrow trading range that persisted for the past two months.

Many traders were sceptical about Tuesdays rally.

The Treasury was scheduled to announce its refunding loans for the second quarter yesterday.

Experts predicted that the Treasury would try to market up to $17 billion (£18.39 billion) in securities, adding that the administration would have a tough time selling them.

Many brokers expressed the hope recently that the stock market would come to accept slightly higher rates.

	May 1	Apr 30
AMF Inc	15⅞	16¼
AMR	34⅞	33⅞
Allied Chem	53⅛	53⅝
Allied Stores	42¼	40½
Allis Chalmers	11½	11½
Alcoa	35	35¼
Amax Inc	25⅜	25
Amerada Hess	32¼	31½
Am Brands	56⅝	55¾
Am Broadcast	58¼	58¾
Am Can	45¼	45
Am Cyanamid	49⅞	48¾
Am Elec Power	16⅝	16½
Am Home	55⅝	55¼
Am Motors	5¾	5¼
Am Nat Res	48½	47½
Am Standard	29¼	29
Am Telephone	16⅞	15⅞
Armco Steel	19¼	18⅝
Asarco	29½	29¼
Ashland Oil	27⅛	27
Atlntic Richfield	49⅞	49⅛
Avco	26⅞	27½
Avon Products	21	20⅝
Bankers Tst NY	43⅝	42⅝
Bank of America	19⅞	19⅞
Bank of Boston	35⅝	35¾
Bank of NY	28⅝	28¼
Beatrice Foods	30¼	30½
Bethlehem Steel	26½	26
Boeing	38¼	37⅞
Boise Cascade	40⅛	40¾
Borden	53⅞	53⅝
Borg Warner	20⅜	19⅝
Bristol Myers	46½	46½
BP	28¼	28½
Burlington Ind	27⅞	26¼
Burlington Nthn	44⅝	42½
Burroughs	53	51¾
Campbell Soup	60⅞	60½
Canadian Pacific	34	33¾
Caterpillar	46½	47
Celanese	72¾	72⅝
Central Soya	16	16¼
Chase Manhat	48⅝	47¾
Chem Bank NY	32¼	31⅞
Chrysler	26	25¾
Citicorp	34⅞	33⅞
Clark Equip	32¼	31⅞
Coca Cola	58⅛	54¾
Colgate	24⅞	25
CBS	73¾	72¼
Columbia Gas	34½	34½
Combustion Eng	30⅝	29⅝
Comwlth Edison	22½	23
Cons Edison	25	24¼
Cons Foods	29	29
Cons Power	8¼	7⅞
Continental Grp	36¼	35½
Control Data	31⅛	30¾
Corning Glass	62⅞	62⅞
CPC Intnl	37½	37¼
Crane	33⅝	33⅝
Crocker Int	23⅝	23¼
Crown Zeller	34½	34⅝
Dart & Kraft	76¼	75¾
Deere	32⅜	31⅞
Delta Air	34⅞	33⅝
Detroit Edison	12⅝	12
Disney	65⅝	62⅞
Dow Chemical	33	32⅝
Dresser Ind	22½	22½
Duke Power	24	23⅝
Du Pont	51	50½
Eastern Air	5½	5½
Eastman Kodak	61½	60¾
Eaton Corp	48⅛	48¾
Esmark	44	43
Evans P. D.	6⅛	5⅝
Exxon Corp	43	42⅝
Fed Dept Stores	49⅝	48
Firestone	17⅛	17⅛
Fst Chicago	24¼	23¾

	May 1	Apr 30
Fst Intrst Bncp	37¼	37
Fst Penn Corp	5⅝	5½
Ford	37⅞	36⅝
GAF Corp	17⅛	16⅞
GTE Corp	39½	38⅝
Gen Dynamics	50⅛	50¼
Gen Electric	56	55½
Gen Foods	50⅝	50
Gen Mills	50⅝	49¼
Gen Motors	67⅞	66⅞
Gen Pub Util NY	8½	8⅛
Gen Tire	32⅝	32⅛
Genesco	6	5⅞
Georgia Pacific	22⅞	22⅝
Getty Oil	127½	127½
Gillette	49	49⅛
Goodrich	34¼	33¼
Goodyear	27	26⅝
Gould Inc	29½	29⅝
Grace	41⅞	41⅞
Gt Atltc & Pacific	15⅛	15¼
Greyhound	23⅞	23½
Grumman Corp	25¼	24
Gulf Oil	78¼	79½
Gulf & West	34¼	34¼
Heinz H. J.	34⅞	35½
Hercules	34	33⅝
Honeywell	59¼	57½
IC Inds	43⅝	42¼
Ingersoll	49	48½
Inland Steel	26¼	25¼
IBM	116⅝	113¼
Int Harvester	7¼	7¼
INCO	12⅞	12⅞
Int Paper	55⅝	55¼
Int Tel Tel	37	37
Irving Bank	59¼	58½
Jewel Co	41⅝	44
Jim Walter	27	27
Johnson & John	37¼	37½
Kaiser Alumin	15⅞	15⅞
Kerr McGee	33⅝	33
Kimberly Clark	83¼	83¼
K Mart	29¼	29
Kroger	33⅛	33½
L.T.V. Corp	16⅞	16⅝
Litton	70⅛	67½
Lockheed	37½	37⅝
Lucky Stores	16⅞	16⅝
Manuf Hanover	34⅝	33⅞
Manville Cp	10½	10⅝
Mapco	30	30⅝
Marine Midland	22⅞	22¼
Martin Marietta	35	34
McDonnell	49¼	49
Mead	37⅞	36½
Merck	92¼	92
Minnesota Mng	77⅝	75⅞
Mobil Oil	30⅞	31½
Monsanto	94¼	93¾
Morgan J. P.	71⅛	69⅝
Motorola	123¼	121¼
NCR Corp	109¼	108½
NL Industries	16⅛	15½
Nabisco	41⅞	40¾
Nat Distillers	28¼	28⅛
Nat Med Ent	21¼	21¼
Norfolk South	56⅞	58
NW Bancorp	28⅛	28¼
Occidental Pet	30⅞	31
Ogden	28¼	34⅛
Olin Corp	28	27¼
Owens-Illinois	36½	36¼
Pacific Gas Elec	13⅝	13⅝
Pan Am	5¼	5⅛
Penney J. C.	53⅞	53¼
Pennzoil	37⅞	37⅞
Pepsico	41⅞	40⅝
Pfizer	34⅛	33⅝
Phelps Dodge	23⅛	23⅛
Philip Morris	65½	65
Phillips Petrol	41¼	41¼
Polaroid	29	28½

	May 1	Apr 30
PPG Ind	30¼	30¼
Proctor Gamble	48⅝	47½
Pub Ser El & Gas	22½	22¾
Raytheon	39½	39½
RCA Corp	35⅛	34
Republic Steel	30⅛	30½
Reynolds Ind	57⅞	57¼
Reynolds Metal	32⅝	31
Rockwell Int	27¼	26⅝
Royal Dutch	50¼	51¼
Safeways	23¼	23¼
St Regis Paper	37⅞	37
SFE Sopac	24¼	23⅞
SCM	41⅞	41⅞
Schlumberger	53⅝	54½
Scott Paper	31⅞	31
Seagram	35⅝	34⅝
Sears Roebuck	33⅝	34
Shell Oil	58⅝	58¼
Shell Trans	36¼	35¼
Signal Co	30½	29⅝
Singer	29¼	27
Smithkline Beck	55	54⅝
Sony	16⅝	16¼
Sth Cal Edison	38⅝	37½
Sperry Corp	42	41¼
Std Oil Califnia	38¼	38⅝
Std Oil Indiana	55¼	56
Std Oil Ohio	48½	49
Sterling Drug	28¼	26
Stevens J. P.	20⅝	19⅝
Sun Comp	58⅝	58½
Teledyne	156⅛	155⅞
Tenneco	44⅛	44¼
Texaco	41	40⅞
Texas East Corp	69¼	69¼
Texas Inst	148½	147½
Texas Utilities	22⅞	22¼
Textron	28	28½
TWA	28⅞	28¼
Travelers Corp	34¼	33
TRW Inc	64½	64⅛
UAL Inc	34⅝	33⅞
Union Carbide	57⅞	58⅝
Union Oil Calif	37⅞	37¼
Un Pacific Corp	48	48⅛
Uniroyal	12⅝	12½
United Brands	17⅞	17⅛
US Industries	22⅞	23⅛
US Steel	29⅝	29¼
Utd Technol	65⅝	65⅞
Wachovia	46	45⅝
Warner Comms	21¼	20⅞
Warner Lambert	31¼	31¼
Wells Fargo	38	37½
Westnghse Elec	47¼	47⅛
Weyerhauser	29¼	28⅝
Whirlpool	41½	41
Woolworth	32¼	30⅛
Xerox Corp	41⅛	40½
Zenith	30⅝	29¼
Canadian Prices		
Abitibi	26	26
Alcan Alumin	33¼	33¼
Algoma Steel	26⅛	24⅝
Bell Telephone	30⅛	30⅝
Cominco	17⅛	17⅛
Cons Bathurst	29¼	29¼
Gulf Oil	18	18½
Hawker/Sid Can	16⅛	16⅛
Hudson Bay Mng	13½	13½
Imasco	36⅝	36⅝
Imperial Oil	38⅛	38⅛
Int Pipe	28⅝	28¼
Mass.-Fergsn	4⅛	4⅛
Royal Trustco	28	25
Seagram	45⅛	44⅝
Steel Co	26½	25¼
Thomson N 'A'	37¼	37⅛
Walker Hiram	22⅞	22⅞
WCT	14⅛	14

• Ex div. a Asked. c Ex distribution. h Bid. k Market closed. n New issue. p Stock split. t Traded. y Unquoted.

TEMPUS

Enterprise creates a token past

As Enterprise Oil prepares to move on to its privatization starting blocks at the end of June, it limbered up yesterday with a set of pro-forma accounts for the eight months to the end of December 1983. These are little more than a token attempt to create a trading record. The company's assets the former North Sea oil interests of British Gas, are well established but the company was formed only a year ago and the management team is only just taking shape. When the prospectus is finally unveiled potential investors can be sure that what has happened in the past gives little guidance to what will happen in the future.

A first priority for Enterprise will be correct imbalances which crept in while the assets were managed by British Gas. The emphasis of the oil interests is very much on mature, producing fields and a major effort must be made to invest in the exploration and development which is essential to replace reserves and secure growth. Secondly, activities are concentrated in and around the North Sea and Enterprise must move swiftly to develop overseas interests. The United States is likely to be the first area targeted for attention.

The accounts give little indication as to how the imbalances will be corrected and the approach which is taken will depend to a large extent on how much cash the Government is prepared to let Enterprise keep under the terms of the privatization. At the year-end there were cash and investments of £68m which will increase before the end of June to around £80m. With a ready cash surplus Enterprise will be ideally poised to move on to the acquisition trail. If the Treasury insists on extracting its pound of flesh and holds on to a proportion of the cash, then the new company's scope will be restricted.

Another option will be to swop some of the cash generating interests for exploration interests. Enterprise has ample tax shelter and will be able to resist the influence of tax incentives on its exploration policy.

Perhaps the only worry about the privatization is whether investors will be able to understand the prospectus. It is being prepared in the format required by European directives and this alters the order in which information is set out and also increases substantially the amount of financial data. Enterprise is the first company to use the new format. Private companies are unaffected until 4 January, but Government share issues must comply with the new more complex rules.

Discount Houses

Yesterday provided the tale of two discount houses as Jessel, Toynbee and Smith St Aubyn reported different profits and fortunes for the 12 months' trading up to April 5.

For Smith, the year saw aggressive trading and a flexible view ofthe gilts market. Moves into jobbing? Link-ups with larger partners? Market making? Smith sounds as if it concentrated more on making money. Result? Virtually doubled profits at £2.4m and a dividend rise of 28 per cent to 4.5p.

For Jessel, which is larger than Smith St Aubyn, the year looks to have been one of increasing disappointment, as the vagaries of the US market devastated sentiment in the gilts market. With the bill book frequently running at a loss, the discount house gradually moved from qualified bullishness to a book where £40m of gilts had only six months' life. A slight rise in the dividend to 5.63p (5.5p), after disclosed profits fell from £2.1m to £1.7m, tells its own story.

Although Jessel is said to be flirting fashionably with various suitors, its current position sounds remarkably similar to Smith's. Jessel has now virtually sold its gilt book, while Smith's position is more or less neutral, and both houses are worried about the US-British money supply and interest rate nexus. With views like that abroad, charming market makers out of the discount house structure may prove trickier than it seemed.

Smith St Aubyn shares moved up 8p to 71p on the results, while Jessel shed 4p to 96p.

Matthew Hall

Matthew Hall, upmarket engineering designer and contractor was clearly whipped last year on both sides of the Atlantic by the monetarist backlash. In the US, the group lost £3m, mainly through costly recent acquisitions like Barnard & Burk, as profits on oil, gas and mining engineering fell £700,000 to £3.1m. The group recounts some horrifying stories about the shortage of work in the US. Houston, reportedly, has a record amount of unlet office space (40 million sq ft?) and major contracting competitors of Hall's, like Bechtel and Parsons, are reportedly scrabbling for orders in the $1m area.

The growth in US gdp has plainly failed to filter back through the economy from buoyant car sales and housing starts to the "smokestack" sectors, as the US current account demonstrates on a macro-economic level. In Britain, an improvement at the pretax level of around £1m to £12.9m translates at the retentions point to a downturn of £4m, to £1.5m, partly because of the Chanchellor's tax changes which have provoked an extraordinary £1.8m debit for deferred taxation.

An element of *schadenfreude* may surround the deferred tax entry. Matthew Hall is well known for its aversion to the directives of the Accounting Standards Committee, preferring a more conservative approach. By the same token, the group sounds far too defensive about its US setback, relative to the year as a whole.

Mechanical and electrical engineering enjoyed a record year, while interest receivable of £4.6m indicates the level of cash support for the group - £46m, net at end-December last year. Orders are healthy at around a year's work, unchanged on last year, while if the US losses are treated as relatively exceptional - and rationalization steps are certainly in train - then underlying profits are now running at the £15m level. Mathew Hall's only hint about firm prospects ahead comes in the shape of a 14 per cent rise in the dividend.

Given that the group plans to sit out the US situation, it should perhaps raise its sights from the dismal trading situation and contemplate another monetarist phenomenon - an equity market over 900. Raising fresh capital, either via a loan stock issue or a straight rights issue, would give the group even more readily available cash. If the doctrine of the longest purse is to prevail in the US then Matthew Hall will need all the cash it can muster to snap up the stragglers, when the US turn comes.

The shares rose 4p to 278p middle on the news, some 12p off the 1983-84 high.

Argyle Trust man to rejoin Guinness Mahon

Mr John Woolfenden, who resigned this week as a director of Argyle Trust, the property and financial servces group, is to rejoin Guinness Mahon, the merchant bank he left two-and-a-half years ago.

Mr Woolfenden will be director in charge of the venture capital unit set up to take stakes in smaller companies and help develop banking relationships with growing companies.

Mr Woolfenden joined Argyle Trust to supervise the group's reorganization and the demerger of the insurance brokers Dewey Warren & Co. Mr Richard Fenhalls, chief executive of the merchant bank, said yesterday he was delighted Mr Woolfenden was returning.

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

The dollar maintained a firm position on moderately active foreign exchange markets yesterday. With the return of full Continental participation after the May Day holiday there was fresh early support for the US currency from Europe before profit-taking developed.

Sterling, which continued to trade within narrow limits, recovered an early 30-point or so fall, behind rising British money market rates and talk of a possible rise in British bank base rates.

At the close, sterling showed a 5-point gain at $1.3985.

Meantime, the pound's trade-weighted index reached 80.0 at the final calculation compared with 79.8 at Tuesday's close.

There were further rises for the pound against the ailing Deutsche mark at 3.8160 (3.806) and against the Swiss franc at 3.1430 (3.1370).

MONEY MARKETS

Period rates continued to firm in the money markets, yesterday reflecting mounting nervousness about the next set of British money supply figures, due on Tuesday, and prompting debate on the risk of a base rate rise.

With £262m of bill purchases in the morning and a further £37m in the afternoon, the Bank of England yesterday managed to get total help up no higher than £319m after giving late additional assistance of £30m.

This left the market in a tight situation at the close

New strategy may take over at GEC's 'old fashioned merchant bank'

Lord Weinstock and the frustration of life with a £1.5bn cash mountain

The news that GEC is to invest part of its growing cash mountain in other companies follows an unexpected fall from grace in thhe group's profits. Graham Serjeant asks whether this marks another new strategy from Lord Weinstock.

If a £1.5 billion investment trust or life assurance company built up a £40m stake in the Distillers Company, it would probably not attract too much attention. After all, the admittedly larger Prudential Corporation was once famous for having 4 per cent of everything. That such a holding by the General Electric Company arouses so much interest and speculation owes something to the outdated reputation of GEC as an acquisition-minded company, something to the financial charisma of its managing director Lord Weinstock and, perhaps most, to one of the longest-running enigmas in the City: when will GEC do something big and exciting with its £1.5 billion cash mountain?

Great expectations have built up several times over the past few years: most recently over GEC's *proposed controlling* investment in Germany's ailing AEG group, which foundered on a combination of repressed German industrial nationalism, hard-bargaining from GEC's modest Mayfair headquarters and employees' fear of Lord Weinstock's misplaced fame as an industrial butcher after the three-way merger of Britain's leasing electrical companies half a generation ago.

Although GEC has yet to reveal, and perhaps even formulate, the full implications of its investment in Distillers, grand expectations could be disappointed again.

The important point to remember is that GEC's investments in cash and stock market securities now account for almost half its total net assets. If it is to maintain its reputation and its own £5.1 billion stock market valuation, those assets have to perform just as much as the Marconi electonics empire, and the telecommunications manufacturing and power generation businesses which make the bulk of the £700m plus profits City analysts expect GEC to have produced in the year ended in March.

The company itself is as much to blame as over-excitable City folk for any misconceptions. Early this year, Lord Weinstock said again: "I don't want the GEC to be an investment group. I want it to be an industrial group, doing better what it knows how to do". Investment has never appeared as a division or activity in its own right, despite employing nearly half the funds. It will not so appear in the new breakdown of the group's classes of business promised for this yer's annual report. All this creates an air of impermanence about the cash mountain, identifying it, in ousiders' eyes at least, as a cash pool still waiting, after many disappointments, to be plunged into grand new product developments or acquisitions that will change the shape of GEC, which is basically the same since the great intiatives if the sixties.

Perhaps, this time, Lord Weinstock really does have a new strategy. Perhaps not. Meanwhile that cash has to perform. The lastest results from GEC, for the half year to last September, showed an unexpected fall from grace. Profits, *which remarkably kept* on rising each year through the depression, fell back just as the rest of British industry was starting to recover from the depths.

The setback, albeit a modest £6m cut in pretax profits to £285m, did not reflect any upset in the inexorable advance of GEC's industrial interests, given the usual ups and downs among the different divisions. It was mainly due to a £16m fall in interes and investment income to £56m. That simply reflected a period of lower but stable interest rates, a state of affairs that continues. It was the cash mountain that let GEC down.

Although GEC has a successful gilt-edged portfolio, partly managed by stockbrokers, and is no stranger to equities in past years, much of the £1.2 billion available in this country has been placed with the high street banks. The idea now is to replace some of this with investments in what the unit trust men call special situations. There have been venture capital investments but DCL so far represents the biggest stake.



Lord Weinstock: a legendary success story

Sir Kenneth Bond, GEC's deputy managing director and financial architect, is presently enjoyuing a novel sent to him about the takeover of a large spirits combine, but the idea that GEC is about to move into the drinks business seems premature. So is the prospect of Lord Weinstock and Sir Kenneth running a sort of Private Enterprise Board from Stanhope Gate with bright young men rushing round to re-organise inefficient companies.

The funds are still being kept in a form that could be realized if the great opportunity ever does materialize.

To some extent, the very elements that have made Lord Weinstock's management style a legendary success story have inhibited the bold moves that might have put the cash into the trading activities at which the group is so efficient.

The system depends on close management monitoring of cash and trading ratios at head office, combined with a high degree of autonomy for managers and independent operation for the subsidiaries. The system had given managers the incentive to deliver cash in large amounts as profit grows, but also to plan their activities as though they were separate businesses, eschewing perhaps, some of the more grandiose long-term new product projects that require resources on a scale that only the worldwide group could muster.

This character of the group, combined with Lord Weinstock's own instincts, has made GEC appear much more averse to big risks than, for instance, the oil companies or ICI, which, significantly is now moving much nearer GEC's style.

That puts the onus on the small central team to come up with dramatic developments, most obviously by acquisition. GEC's head office operates something like an old-fashioned merchant bank, where the senior "partners" operate close to each other and constantly discuss opportunities as they come up. Not surprisingly, there has been no shortage of ideas, from a GEC-run domestic nuclear monopoly to massive repayments of capital to shareholders. A demerger of the group's constituent parts has been discussed from time to time but that seems more a gesture to a possible management succession problem – Lord Weinstock will soon be 60 and Sir Kenneth is 64 – than a serious business propostion.

The so-called Unilever scheme, involving a dual or tripartite GEC with separately-quoted arms in Britain, the continent and possibly North America, is still the main contender for a new stage in the life of GEC. It might have happened with the AEG takeover. Apart from that, there have been several attempts to link up with or takeover large-scale American businesses, on a quite different scale to recent purchases of office and medical equipment firms.

But Lord Weinstock's value for money caution had dictated a fully agreed deal that would not repeat all-British takeover battles, and these have not worked out. As one City wag puts it: "Maybe Lord Hanson should buy 3 per cent of GEC with a view to advising on their acquisition policy."

While Lord Weinstock and Sir Kenneth continue their quest for the big deal, an investment in distillers offers them the sort of contained, low-risk proposition they can cope with any day of the week.

Distillers has great potential and pays its shareholders a good dividend. If it pulls its socks up, GEC should win. If it does not, there are plenty of predators who might want a stake as a springboard for takeover GEC wins again.

APPOINTMENTS

Hambros Bank names director

Hambros Bank: **Mr Harald Collett** has become a director.

CPM: **Mr Cecil Parkinson** has joined the board as a non-executive director.

French Keir Holdings: **Mr J. C. S. Mott**, chairman and chief executive for 10 years, is to step down as chief executive in November, but will continue as chairman. **Mr C. A. Frettsome** managing director of French Kier Construction, will succeed him.

Airship Industries: **Mr Brian Trafford** has been made managing director and chief executive, succeeding Mr Andrew Millar who continues as a non-executive director.

The Iron Trades Insurance Group: **Mr Gordon Sambrook** and **Sir Douglas Bruce-Gardner** have been appointed chairman and vice-chairman on the retirement of the present chairman, Dr Denis Rebbeck, and vice-chairman, Mr Peter Wrighison, at the annual general meeting om May 24.

The Birmingham Mint: **Mr David Pottle** has joined the board.

Jackson Exploration: **Mr George Williams** and **Lloyd Ryman** have been appointed non-executive directors.

Bassett Foods: **Mr H. B. Stokes** has become group chairman and chief executive.

Laing & Cruickshank: **Mr P. J. Benka, Mr J. C. E. Bones** and **Mr A. G. B. Pullinger** have become shareholding directors.

Ozalid Group Holdings: **Mr G. B. Pelizzari** has been appointed managing director and **Mr A. R. Miles** a director, from June 1. Mr Miles, who will reach retirement age this year, has resigned as executive chairman and managing director of Ozalid (UK) from June 1 and will be succeeded as executive chairman by Mr G. B Pelizzari. Mr Pelizzari has also been appointed a director of Océ-Skycopy and Océ Copiers (UK) from June 1.

Hinton Hill Marine: **Mr Philip R. Blackman** has become a director.

Water Authorities Association: **Mr Len Hill**, chairman of South West Water, has been re-elected as chairman of the WWA for a second term, until next April.

Boots the Chemist: **Mr Jack Craig** is appointed director of customer service.

Group 4 Total Security: **Mr Terry King-Smith** has been appointed joint deputy managing director with responsibility for all British operational and marketing activities.

● **CLYDESDALE (TRANSVAAL) COLLIERIES:** The boards of Gold Fields South Africa, Liberty Life Association of Africa, Liberty Holdings, First Union General Investment Corporation have announce that agreement has been reached Gold Fields will acquire from Liberty Holdings) their controlling in Clydersale.

Authorized Units & Insurance Funds

[illegible]

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

Selective support

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, April 30. Dealings End, May 11. § Contango Day, May 14. Settlement Day, May 21

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

MONEY MARKETS

Clearing Banks Base Rate 8½%

Discount Mkt Loans %
Overnight: High 8⅞ Low 7½

Week Fixed: 8⅞-8⅝

Treasury Bills (Dis%)

Buying		Selling	
2 months	8¹³⁄₃₂	2 months	8⁷⁄₁₆
3 months	8⁷⁄₁₆	3 months	8¹³⁄₃₂

Prime Bank Bills (Dis%) Trades (Dis%)

1 month	8½-8¹³⁄₃₂	1 month	9⅛
2 months	8¹³⁄₃₂-8⁷⁄₁₆	2 months	9³⁄₃₂
3 months	8⁷⁄₁₆-8¹¹⁄₃₂	3 months	9¹⁄₁₆
6 months	8²⁷⁄₃₂-8²⁵⁄₃₂	6 months	9¹³⁄₃₂

Local Authority Bonds

1 month	9¼-9	7 months	9¾-9⅝
2 months	9¼-9⅛	8 months	9¾-9½
3 months	9¼-9⅛	9 months	9¾-9½
4 months	9½-9⅜	10 months	9¾-9½
5 months	9⅝-9⅜	11 months	9¾-9½
6 months	9⅝-9⅜	12 months	9¾-9½

Secondary Mkt. £CD Rates (%)

1 month	8²³⁄₃₂-8¹¹⁄₃₂	6 months	9⁹⁄₃₂-9⁵⁄₃₂
3 months	9-8¹⁵⁄₁₆	12 months	9⅝-9⁹⁄₁₆

Local Authority Market (%)

2 days	8⅝	3 months	9
7 days	8½	6 months	9⁵⁄₁₆
1 month	8½	1 year	9¹¹⁄₁₆

Interbank Market (%)

Overnight: Open 8⅝-8½ Close 9

1 week	8⅝-8½	6 months	9⅜-9¼
1 month	8⅞-8⅝	9 months	9⁹⁄₁₆-9⁷⁄₁₆
3 months	9¹⁄₁₆-9	12 months	9⅝-9¹¹⁄₁₆

First Class Finance Houses (Mkt. Rate %)

3 months 9¹⁄₁₆ 6 months 9⅜

Finance House Base Rate 9%

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

	Market rates (day's range) May 2	Market rates (close) May 2	1 month	3 months
New York	$1.3950-1.4000	$1.3980-1.3990	0.26-0.27c disc	0.78-0.81c disc
Montreal	$1.8060-1.8130	$1.8110-1.8120	0.27-0.32c disc	0.88-0.96c disc
Amsterdam	4.2850-4.3150fl	4.2950-4.3050fl	1¼-1⅛c prem	3¼-3c prem
Brussels	77.55-77.90f	77.75-77.85f	17-23c disc	51-60c disc
Copenhagen	13.94-13.99k	13.98-13.99k	194-295ore disc	523-635ore disc
Dublin	1.2430-1.2469p	1.2446-1.2456p	36-45p disc	101-115p disc
Frankfurt	3.8050-3.8300m	3.8150-3.8250m	1¼-1⅛pf prem	3⅝-3⅜pf prem
Lisbon	192.00-193.50e	192.50-193.00e	118-318c disc	416-956c disc
Madrid	213.50-214.75p	214.35-214.55p	115-135c disc	428-450c disc
Milan	2354-2361lr	2358½-2360½lr	11-14lr disc	38-42lr disc
Oslo	10.81-10.86k	10.82½-10.83½k	380-484ore disc	1143-1247ore disc
Paris	11.69-11.73f	11.71-11.72f	3⅛-4⅛c disc	10⅝-11⅞c disc
Stockholm	11.18½-11.22k	11.21-11.22k	101-198ore disc	441-546ore disc
Tokyo	316½-318y	317½-318½y	0.70-0.66y prem	2.30-2.13y prem
Vienna	26.78-26.88sch	26.80-26.85sch	6-3gro prem	17-12gro prem
Zurich	3.13-3.15½f	3.14¼-3.15¼f	1⅝-1¼c prem	4¼-3⅞c prem

Effective exchange rate compared to 1975 was up 0.2 at 80.0.

DOLLAR SPOT RATES

* Ireland	1.1218-1.1225
† Canada	1.2958-1.2961
Netherlands	3.0750-3.0760
Belgium	55.59-55.62
Denmark	9.9925-10.0025
West Germany	2.7315-2.7325
Portugal	137-138
Spain	153.15-153.25
Italy	1686.75-1687.75
Norway	7.7400-7.7500
France	8.3800-8.3850
Sweden	8.0100-8.0200
Japan	227.10-227.20
Austria	19.17-19.18
Switzerland	2.2520-2.2535

* Ireland quoted in US currency.
† Canada $1 : US $0.7720-0.7723

OTHER MARKETS

Australia	1.50-1.5150
Bahrein	0.5240-0.5280
Finland	8.04-8.08
Greece	149.35-151.25
Hongkong	10.8850-10.9350
Iran	n.a.
Kuwait	0.4095-0.4135
Malaysia	3.1835-3.2135
Mexico	250-275
New Zealand	2.12-2.14
Saudi Arabia	4.8960-4.9360
Singapore	2.90-2.93
South Africa	1.7475-1.7625

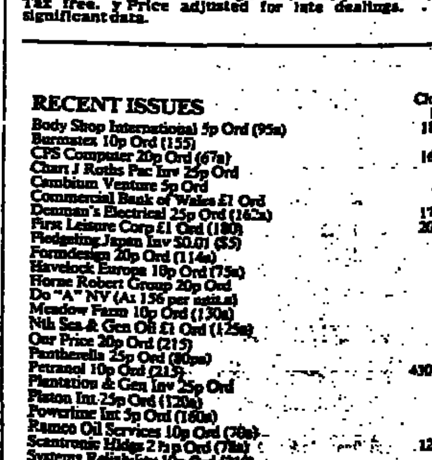
EURO-$ DEPOSITS

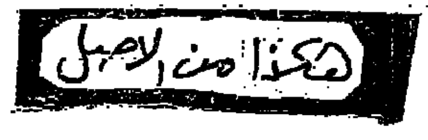
(%) calls, 9⅞-10⅛: seven days, 10⅝-10¹³⁄₁₆: one month, 10⅝-10⅞: three months, 11-11⅛: six months, 11⅜-11½.

GOLD

Gold fixed: am. $377.35 (an ounce); pm. $377.35 close. $377.5-378 (£270-270.50).
Krugerrand* (per coin): $389-390.50 (£278.25-279.25).
Sovereigns* (new): $88.50-89.50 (£63.25-64).
* Excludes VAT

COMMODITIES







Target Life to be sold in deal worth £52m

By Jeremy Warner

Morgan Grenfell, the merchant bank, could end up with about 45 per cent of Target Life under the terms of a proposed buy-out of the unit trusts and life assurance company from its existing two shareholders, announced yesterday.

Charterhouse J. Rothschild is selling its 60 per cent stake in Target because of its planned £1 billion merger with Hambro Life, a direct competitor of Target in unit linked life assurance business. Target's other shareholder, Mr Saul Steinberg's US-based Reliance group of companies, has also decided to divest.

The change of ownership will place a total value on Target of about £52m. Charterhouse J. Rothschild will receive £26.3m for its stake realizing a gain of about £9.4m over the value placed on its holding at the end of last year, and Reliance will receive about £21.7m. In addition, there will be £4m of new money to cover expenses and for use in expansion

Morgan Grenfell, will initially take a 20 per cent stake in the company but will have options to take this to a maximum of 45 per cent by buying shares from other shareholders when Target is floated on the stock market in three to four years' time.

Target has more than £300m under management and, in future, investment advisory services for these funds will be undertaken by Morgan Grenfell.

The merchant bank had about £7.2 billion under management already but, unlike ts competitors, has failed to participate in the fast-growing unit trusts and life assurance business prefering to stick to the wholesale end of the market.

The otherbig shareholders in Target will be funds managed by Morgan Grtenfell with 10 per cent, the Target management with 8 per cent and options over a further 5 per cent, Transcontinental Services Group, which is an investment company 31.3 per cent owned by Charterhouse J Rothschild, with 10 per cent, and the Ailsa Investment Trust with 2 per cent. The remaining 50 per cent of the shares is to be placed with a wide range of institutional investors.

Hawley and BCA form investment company

By Jonathan Clare

Plans are at an advanced stage for the Hawley Group and British Car Auction to put certain joint investments into a separately quoted investment company.

Shareholders at Hawley's annual meeting yesterday in Maidenhead, Berks, were told that creation of the new company in a month's time would "focus investor attention on our mainstream activities".

Removal of the peripheral investments would concentrate attention on the fundamental trading businesses in cleaning, security and maintenance. These businesses boosted Hawley's earnings per share by 36 per cent last year, and are expected by analysts to increase by more than 60 per cent this year. Last year's profits were £14.2m, up from £5.3m.

Mr Michael Ashcroft, Hawley's chairman, said after the meeting that Hawley and BCA would be the main shareholders in the new company with roughly equal stakes.

It is still uncertain which of the jointly held investments will go into the new company, but Group Lotus and Miss World are possible candidates.

A US quote is likely soon for Hawley on the over-the-counter market plans were delayed by a change in US regulations.

COMPANY NEWS IN BRIEF

● ANCHOR CHEMICAL: The chairman, Mr B. B. Pugh, has said in his annual report that there was a welcome improvement during the last few months of 1983 which has continued into the current year. "Our US business is at record levels. Our European, South African and Australian companies continue to perform satisfactorily".

● CLAYTON, SON & CO. (HOLDINGS): The chairman, Mr S. C. Thomson, says in his annual review: "We face the coming year with orders outstanding approximately 10 per cent above that of last year and while the budget may have eased our overall costs this is no substitute for reinvestment in the country's capital structure. However, we are less exposed to loss making activities and anticipate being back to profitability before the end of the year".

●MANUFACTURERS HAN OVER – UK TRUST: Manufacturers Hanover Finance has been formed to take over the existing leasing, industrial and consumer finance business of M.H. Credit Corporation and Manufacturers Hanover Industrial Finance. Combined annual turnover in Britain of Manufacturers Hanover Finance is £100m.

● ROHAN GROUP: The chairman, Mr K. C. Rohan, says in his annual report that the board expects the group to be back on course in 1984 and the levels of profitability which the company considered satisfactory in the past should be achieved. From a substantial financial base, the company looks to the future with confidence.

● JESSUPS: half year to February 29, 1984. Interim dividend 1p on increased capital. Jigures in £000. Turnover 23,242 (19,447). Gross profit 1,638 (1,339). Other net optional expenses 734 (749). Optional profit 904 (590).Interest payable 501 (370) Pretax profit 403 (220). Tax nil (29). Earnings per share 4.83p (2.29p).

● YORK MOUNT GROUP: Final 3p making 5p (same) for 1983. Figures in £000. Turnover, 1,812 (4,048). Pretax profits 105 (419). Tax 21 (41). Extraordinary debt 22 (4 debt). Earnings per share, 12.6p (37.8p). Shares 61 down 7.

● PETROCON GROUP: final 2.5p, making 3.75p (same) for 1983. Figures in £000. Turnover 8,181 (6,710). Pretax profit 704 (1,007), incl assocs loss 1 (pft 334). Tax 259 (107, extraordinary debt 36 (nil) eps 7.54p (15.25p) pre-extraord items.

Commercial property

Co-op prepares to fight for London superstore sites

Co-operative Retail Services (CRS), the biggest retailer in the co-operative movement with annual sales of nearly £1 billion, is about to emerge as a strong contender for superstore and hypermarket sites in London.

This is bound to increase competition for such sites, especially along the new road routes emerging in and around the capital, with the M25 box areas probably the plum targets.

CRS's new general manager for the London region, Mr Laurie Denton, expects to announce a new plan to revitalize the Co-op in the London CRS area shortly. He describes it as "major new investment", indicating that the gaps in the Co-op armoury to be filled are hypermarkets and what CRS calls Homeworld stores which cover a wide range of household goods, excluding do-it-yourself and gardening lines.

One possibility being explored for the Homeworld stores is to develop them where do-it-yourself chains may be setting up outlets.

The London CRS region is that covered by the old London Co-operative Society which, beset by losses, merged with CRS. A 1982 loss of £3.6m in the region was last year cut to a trading deficit of £1.2m. Now the region is within sight of breaking even.

The new chief executive of CRS, Mr Bill Farrow was one of the earliest in the co-operative movement to switch to superstores, so the drive in the London Region is bound to be a determined one. Heading a new team which will seek sites in the region is Mr Peter Stirton, who is joining CRS after property experience with Kentucky Fried Chicken and MFI, the furniture group.

Mr Denton said: "We are anxious to re-establish the co-operative retailing presence. From now on, if a site appears in our London area that in trading terms we assess as being acceptable, the money for development will be available."

Inthe past, retailing Co-ops have found it less easy than their competitors to raise development money Mr Denton says he will be prepared to bid on open tender, although CRS will initially look to develope any suitable sites it already has. It owns two superstores sites presently in the planning process at Chingford and Leytonstone. Some others shortly to be subject to planning permission application are not CRS-owned.

So far, the running in the race to secure superstore sites in London has been made by multiples like J. Sainsbury, Tesco Stores and more recently Asda, part of Leeds-based Associated Dairies.

Site costs for superstores in London are now running at around £1m an acre, with only some in less central positions available at around £800,000 an acre. It means the bill for total development of a superstore on one level with adequate car parking is running at between £12m and £14m.

Initially the pressure for sites generated by Asda and now CRS seems likely to push up site values. But there are developments which could move the market in another direction.

Some local authorities such as Harrow and Hertfordshire are including superstores in their area plans. A property executive at one of the multiple grocers foresees an opening of the floodgates as more authorities decide to get in on the act.

That would mean big market scramble by the grocers, but once the dust settles, site values might well go down. Property men argue that, with so much derelict land in the London area, there is no marked shortage of sites provided they come on the market through changes in local authority policy.

Sainsbury and Tesco between them probably account for some 60 per cent of grocery sales in the London area but Asda is gearing up. It now has superstores at Park Royal, the Isle of Dogs, East Beckton and High Wycombe.

An Asda superstore is being built at Greenwich. Tesco recently opened a supersore at Bow and is building another at Neasden. J. Sainsbury recent openings include a superstore at Nine Elms.

CRS London region, with an operating area extending north of the Thames from Southend to Harlow, Watford and High Wycombe, has one superstore so far at Yiewsley.

With an estimated 370 superstores around the country, these outlets are still thin on the ground in the London area.

Derek Harris



Law Report May 3 1984

Refund offer is not a service under false statements law

Dixons Ltd v Roberts

Before Lord Justice Kerr and Mr Justice Forbes

[Judgment delivered May 1]

The refunding of part of the purchase price of goods purchased from a shop was not a service provided by the shop to its customers within the meaning of section 14 of the Trade Descriptions Act 1968.

The Queen's Bench Divisional Court so held in a reserved judgment, allowing an appeal by the defendants, Dixons Ltd, against their conviction by the Wrekin Justices sitting at Wellington on March 14, 1983, of two informations laid against them by the prosecutor, Mr D. C. E. Roberts of Shropshire County Council trading standards department, alleging that they made a false statement as to the provision of a service, namely, the refunding of part of the purchase price of goods purchased from the defendants' shop and available locally at the time of purchase, contrary to section 14(1) of the Trade Descriptions Act 1968.

The justices found that by means of a sales leaflet, the defendants had promised customers that they would "refund the difference if you buy Dixons' Deal products cheaper locally at time of purchase and call within seven days." The offer was intended to apply only to a restricted range of products.

The defendants refused to refund the difference or to match the price of goods supplied by them which were available cheaper locally because the goods were not products to which the offer was intended to apply.

As originally drafted, "Dixons Deal products" had merely read "products." While appreciating that the original draft might be read as applying to all products sold by the defendants, the company secretary had amended the phrase, but as the justices found, he, and through him the defendants, had failed to think through the implications of the amendment and had not appreciated that a reasonable customer could interpret the offer as still applying to all products.

Mr Christopher Carr, QC, for the defendants; Mr Alex Carlile for the prosecutor.

MR JUSTICE FORBES said that two issues were raised on the appeal, namely, whether the defendants had been reckless in making the statement and whether the statement was related to the provision of services.

By section 14 of the Trade Descriptions Act 1968, it was an offence for a person in the course of the trade or business recklessly to make a false statement as to the provision in the course of the trade or business of any services.

Subsection (2) provided that for the purposes of section 14 anything likely to be taken for such a statement as to any of those matters as would be false was deemed to be a false statement as to that matter; and that a statement made regardless of whether it was true or false was deemed to be made recklessly, whether or not the person making it had reasons for believing that it might be false.

Having regard to the provisions of section 14(2), as long as a reasonable person might interpret a statement in a way that would make it false, a failure to have regard to whether the statement might be so interpreted made the statement one which was made recklessly.

In the present case there was nothing to suggest that the defendants had ever given any consideration to whether the amended statement might still be interpreted as applying to goods other than those to which it was intended to apply and the justices were right to conclude that the defendants had recklessly made a statement which was false.

Did the statement relate to the provision of services?

In *Newell and Another v Hicks* (*The Times*, December 7, 1983), the Divisional Court was concerned with a false statement that goods would be supplied free with other goods purchased.

On the question whether the statement was in respect of the provision of services or a facility within the meaning of section 14, Lord Justice Robert Goff said: "... generally speaking, 'services' in this context should be regarded as doing something for somebody; that is, so to speak, the core of the meaning of that word. Typical examples of services given in the course of argument were a laundry, or dry cleaning, or repairing a car ... the main contracts in this case were not contracts for services, they were plainly contracts for the supply of goods."

The indication given by Lord Justice Robert Goff that "services" meant "doing something for somebody" had to be read in the context of the judgment and in particular the typical examples he gave.

Applying the reasoning of Lord Justice Robert Goff, his Lordship found it impossible to accept that the offer of a refund of part of the price of goods could be taken as an offer to provide services.

Thus, while the defendants had acted recklessly, the statement was not concerned with the provision of services and the convictions against the defendants would accordingly be quashed and the appeal allowed.

Lord Justice Kerr agreed.

Solicitors: Barlow, Lyde & Gilbert; Sharpe Pritchard & Co.

Level of skill applied in negligence cases

Wimpey Construction UK Ltd v Poole

Before Mr Justice Webster

[Judgment delivered April 18]

Where a professional man held himself out as having especially high skills and was retained on that basis, the standard to be applied in order to determine whether he had been negligent was that of the ordinary skilled man exercising and professing to have the special professional skill, not that of a man exercising or professing to have especially high professional skills.

Mr Justice Webster so held in the Commercial Court of the Queen's Bench Division, delivering a reserved judgment in an action in which the plaintiff, Wimpey Construction UK Ltd, had claimed that it had been negligent in the performance of a contract and was therefore entitled to be indemnified by the defendant, Mr Douglas Victor Poole, in respect of that negligence, pursuant to an insurance policy which he had underwritten.

Mr Patrick Phillips, QC and Mr Timothy Lamb for the plaintiff; Mr Desmond Wright, QC and Miss Rosemary Jackson for the defendant.

MR JUSTICE WEBSTER said that in *Whitehouse v Jordan* ([1981] 1 WLR 246) the House of Lords had approved the test of negligence to be applied to a professional man which Mr Justice McNair had stated in *Bolam v Friern Hospital Management Committee* ([1957] 1 WLR 582, 586), and that he therefore felt constrained to treat it as unqualified; *Greaves & Co v Baynham Meikle and Partners* ([1974] 1 WLR 1261, 1269), resting as it did on special circumstances, was not inconsistent with that conclusion.

The test established the degree of knowledge or awareness which the professional man ought to have; if he in fact had a higher degree of knowledge or awareness and acted in a way which, in the light of that actual knowledge, he ought reasonably to have foreseen would cause damage, he would be liable in negligence even though the ordinary skilled man would not have had that knowledge.

In determining whether a structure had been negligently designed, it was necessary to apply the professional standards of the time at which it was designed, not any later standards.

The standard of proof which the plaintiff company had to meet was not higher than the ordinary civil standard of the balance of probabilities either because it was claiming against insurers, or because it was asserting its own fault, or because it was claiming negligence on the part of professional men in a complex field and relying on their omissions.

The test of negligence should be applied to whoever actually designed the structure, not to the plaintiff's most experienced and competent designers. His Lordship doubted whether the plaintiff should be regarded as a corporate designer.

Where a plaintiff sought to establish his negligence not by proving all relevant facts by direct evidence but by inference from the direct evidence, then even though the inference probably to be drawn was one of negligence, that inference should not be drawn where there was a number of real, unexplored possibilities which would be inconsistent with that inference.

In practice that might mean that the burden of proof did not shift on to the defendant after the plaintiff had established a *prima facie* case, but that in order to establish negligence by inference on the balance of probabilities the plaintiff, rather than the defendant, should exclude enough of the possibilities inconsistent with negligence to enable the inference of negligence to be properly drawn.

A primary insuring clause which was expressed to cover "omission, error or negligent act" covered an omission or error without negligence even though an ancillary clause referred to "negligent act error or omission".

In any event, the cases relied upon in *MacGillivray & Parkington on Insurance Law* (7th edition, 1981) at paragraph 2024 did not support its assertion that the words "negligent act, error or omission" were apt to cover only negligence.

However, not every loss caused by an omission or error was recoverable under the policy: it must be one which in principle could create liability (see *Haseldine v Hosken* ([1933] 1 KB 822, 837)) and must not be deliberate.

A "double insurance" clause which restricted liability to loss not insured by any other policy only took effect to prevent recovery under the policy if the same insured was covered in respect of the same property against the same risks by another policy: see *Petrofina Ltd v Magnaload Ltd* ([1984] 1 QB 127).

The mere fact that the same loss was covered by a property policy and also by a liability policy, or by a liability policy and also by a policy covering own loss without liability, would not prevent recovery by reason of the double insurance clause.

Solitictors: Mr R. W. Grey, Hammersmith; Barlow Lyde & Gilbert.

Not separating children

A v A

It was undesirable in custody cases, other things being equal, that children close together in age and fond of each other should be split up, especially where both had been affected by the break-up of the marriage; as they supported one another and gave themselves mutual comfort, perhaps more than they could derive from either of their parents, Lord Justice Dunn, sitting with Mr Justice Wood, said in the Court of Appeal on April 18.

HIS LORDSHIP added that he agreed entirely with a welfare officer's report which emphasized the importance of not allowing children to feel that they had to take the decision between their father and mother. The pressures on children when a marriage broke up were quite sufficient without the added burden of deciding their own future.

Company car value

Kennedy v Bryan

The value of a company car to an employee should be taken to be in the range £750 to £1,000 a year when assessing damages for loss of earnings where the plaintiff had lost the use of a company car, Mr Justice Beldam said in the Queen's Bench Division on April 17.

OLYMPIC GAMES

Soviet Union keeping their options open over Los Angeles

Hamburg (AP) – The Chairman of the Soviet sports committee, Murat Gramov, accused the United States of major violations of the Olympic charter and repeated a threat to withdraw from the Los Angeles games in an interview released on Tuesday by *Stern* magazine. "The most important problem in our eyes is the violation of the Olympic Charter. We kept to the rules in *Moscow*." Gramov said, quoted in a Moscow interview.

He said the Soviet Olympic committee would decide "at the end of May" whether to send a team to the games, which starts on July 18.

Moscow had no objection to the United States carrying out arrival checks of a liner that would house 800 members of the Soviet team in Los Angeles harbour. "But the Americans also want the right to search the ship anytime they wish, day or night, during the entire stay". Gramov said. "We cannot accept this."

Gramov also accused the US embassy in Moscow of demanding a list of the Soviet delegation to decide whether some would be denied entry visas.

"This demand is not only crude violation of rule 59 in the Charter but also a discrimination against Soviet athletes. For us it's clear that the state department wants to change the rules of the Charter to its own ideas". *Stern* quoted him as saying.

The proposed attaché, Oleg Yermishkin, was turned down by the US state department, reportedly on national security grounds. Gramov described Yermishkin as a former boxer who worked as a diplomat, was knowledgable about the United States and sports and spoke perfect English.

Gromv added that Moscow was insulted the a U.S. organization calling itself "Ban the Soviets" and claimed that "leaders of this and other similar groups were received in the White House.

"Belonging to this organization are 165 various regional, religious and terrorist groups. They have prepared 500 apartments in Los Angeles for their dirty plans. There they hope to convince Soviet athletes to seek political they hope to convice Soviet athletes to seek political asylum."

Gramov accused unidentified Americans of drugging a Soviet diver named Nemzanov at the 1976 Montreal Olymic Games to lure the athlete into defecting. "He couldn't control his actions. Our athlets, coaches *and physicians saw him in this* condition."

Gramov said he had received information that the Los Angeles organizing committee planned to hire private detectives as security guards, "they aren't strong enough," he said. "The government and Reagan must completely fulfill their duties."

Asked whether the Soviet Union would send a team to the Olympics if the decision were announced now, Gramov replied: *"Today I see clouds over* Los Angeles, even when it allegedly never rains in California." Should the committee decide against entering a team, Gramov insisted it would not be a boycott

MOTOR RALLYING

Lancia have a point to make

Ajaccio, Corsica (AFP) – Lancia, who dominated last year's Corsican rally by taking the first four places, will set out as favourites for the 1984 race starting today. The event, fifth round of the world drivers' championship and fourth for the constructors, takes place over 1,130 kilometres split into 30 special sections, all of them during the day and on tarmac.

For the Lancia factory, without a win this season, it is an important race and they can afford no errors in the contest with their Audi rivals. The West German cars had their third win of the season in the Monte Carlo Rally victory going to Walter Röhrl: Stig Blomquist won the Swedish Rally, when Lancia were absent, and Hannu Mikkola, world champion, was winner in Portugal.

As a result Lancia are 12 points adrift of Audi in the constructors standings, while the Audis of Mikkola of Finland and Blomquist, of Sweden, lead Marku Alen in the drivers' positions.

It was Alen, the Finnish driver, who led the Lancia charge last year, finishing ahead of Röhrl, his then team-mate, now with Audi, and Adarico Vudafieri and Attilio Bettega of Italy.

This year Alen heads Lancia's four official entries, to Audi's two (Röhrl and Blomquist).

Audi have themselves given a car to Bernard Darniche, another Frenchman, who has won the event a record five times. With Röhrl also starting out in the new Quattro Sport, the Audi-Lancia confrontation in the "rally of 10,000 bends" does not look such a foregone conclusion as last year.

Much interest will centre around the first outing of the new four wheel drive Peugeot 205 Turbo 16, developed over two years and to be driven here by Ari Vatanen, of Finland, 1981 world champion, and Jean-Pierre Nicholas, of France.

In tyre tests in southern Frnce the car has been two seconds per kilometre quicker than the Audi and one second better than the Renault 5 turbos.

Jean Todt, of France, former navigator of the top drivers and now in charge of Peugeot Talbot Sport, said: "The rally is quite another thing. We have come here to learn, to test ourselves, and perhaps to produce a few good performances at the start of the event.

Thirty years of breaking the mile record





Agonising triumph: Bannister (1954), Walker (1975) and Coe (1981) burst into the record books

Vanishing seconds and that special capacity for mental concentration

There were low, gusting grey clouds as several undergraduate athletes looked out of the window in cambridge. You could hire a car in those days for three quid an afternoon, and Oxford was under two hours away. But we thought "he'll never do it today", and thereby we missed one of sport's literal milestones.

This Sunday is the thirtieth anniversary of the first four-minute mile by Roger Bannister. It is strange that nowdays there is a degree of scepticism about "paced" records when in fact the race on Iffley Road cinders, which chiselled Bannister's name in history, was carefully aided for three laps by his outstanding Achilles colleagues, Brasher and Chataway. In fact five of the 10 men who have followed Bannister by gaining the blue riband of records – Landy, Elliott, Ryun, Bayi, and Coe (in his first record) – has effectively run from the front.

The organization of record attempts is not new: Bannister had the brilliant tactical and psychological assistance of his coach Franz Stampfl, though his record may have been entirely without commercial periphery. The Olympics seldom produce world records: since the war only Doubell (Mexico) and Junatorena (Montreal) in the 800 metres and Elliott (Rome) in the 1,500 have achieved this.

The anniversary of Bannister's breakthrough is being marked on Sunday by Channel 4 television's documentary *The Supermilers*, commissioned from the Worldmark Studio of director Tony Maylam and producer Drummond Challis, who made the World Cup film *G'Olé*. They travelled the world to record recollections of this elite group, with here and there some spectacular photography: of Elliott on the Portsea sand dunes, where his coach Cerutty tuned him into the greatest of all; of Bayi, who had no gymnasium, merging with the almost biblical aura of Tanzanian mountains, "which I use instead of weight training"; of Walker roaming the beach horizons of Auckland with his dog.

The character of the man emeges, blended fascinatingly into one reel of 70 minutes, though the full footage of Maylam's interviews would half fill a museum. What becomes apparent across the span of 12 vanishing seconds between Bannister and Coe is that special capacity for a mental more than than physical concentration which they all possessed except perhaps Ibbotson and Bayi, who ran with an exhilarating aggression to kill off the rivals around them but without apparent calculation. What might the rumbustuous Ibbotson have achieved had he not spent much of his track career competing three times a week.?

In discussions during the making of the documentary, Coe has discovered that he needed to reassess Bannister, whose record was four months before he was born. "I thought I knew him reasonably well from *social functions, and there was this slightly* Corinthian air, an impression that he got there without quite knowing how. Now I realize he knew exactly what he was doing, far more than I supposed, and he has same sound ideas on the qualitative aspect of running today.

Brasher has suggested that Bannister was proccupied with the romance of his goal more than the realities – he trained in the lunch hour between medical studies and fluffed the 1952 Olympics – but the real romantic is Bayi, who forsook the rivalry with Coe and Ovett in Moscow to run the steeplechase to ensure Tanzania's first medal of any kind, memorably leading by half a lap until ultimately pipped for the gold by Malinowski. A free mountain spirit, he ran because he could not help himself, blissfully unaware of his own distiny, of other distant heroes.

"I did'nt train for the mile record, I was training for the 1,500, but because I had good endurance, then I did it. I ran from the fromt in the 1974 Commonwealth Games (when he broke the 1,500 record) because in the Munich Olympics, there was a lot of pushing, and I said, why are people pushing each other, so I started training to run so fast from the beginning (the gun), and in the African Games and again the Comonwealth Games, it worked. In Jamaica, when I broke the mile record, there were other great athletes there. I thought, I'll try it again, see what I can do. I didn't expect anything. I think to run from the beginning (the guyn) is helpful."

Maylam talks to Ryun, whose fall when pushed at Munich made him contemplate suicide until he turned to God, but it is Elliott, predictably, who emerges as probably the hardest man of all: three seconds off the mile record in Dublin, then retiring at the top at 22 after Rome. He effectively speaks for all dedicated, isolated winners.

"Every time I ran the mile I was aware of my own weakness, that there was some opponent who could give me a hell of a fight, so I never went into a race with a sense of invincibility. I always had that feeling of fragility and nerves, which made *me run faster*.

"Running is physical, mental and spiritual, I have absolutely no doubt that the beauty of one's surroundings puts something inside you, a reservoir that you can pour out in the hard moments of a race. Communion with good people in good places builds strength in you. Cerutty would spend quiet winter nights talking of Beethoven, Jesus, Da Vinci, he gave you a concept of greatness and challenge.

"If you get to the top, there's nowhere else to go, and at 22 I felt I'd had enough. To be a mile runner is not just physical *performance*, it is your hunger to succeed, a matter of feeling good about it."

It is that hunger which is enabling Coe to force himself back towards the phychological precipice which the Olympic Games are for anyone of his ability: the knowledge that he had not reached his peak when illness struck, that if he can recapture the physical condition, the mental will follow.

"If I'd gone earlier in 1981 in Brussels, I could have run the mile in 3.46 and I feel I can reach 3.45. I'm surprised my record has not gone. I think in the next 12 years someone will go under 3.40 the improvement has to come out of the first half of the race, and I still have ambitions. I can see, from the documentary, how Elliott had the steel to walk away at 22. He was the genius".

David Miller

The milestones

Mile world record progression since 1954

3:59.4	R Banister	6.5.54	(Oxford)
3:58.0	J Landy	21.6.54	(Turku)
3:57.2	D Ibbotson	19.7.57	(London)
3:54.5	H Elliott	6.8.58	(Dublin)
3:54.4	P Snell	27.1.62	(Wanganui)
3:54.1	Snell	17.11.64	(Auckland)
3:53.6	M Jazy	9.6.65	(Rennes)
3:51.3	J Ryun	17.7.66	(Berkeley)
3:51.1	Ryun	23.6.67	(Bakersfield)
3:51.0	F Bayi	17.5.75	(Kingston)
3:49.4	J Walker	12.8.75	(Gothenburg)
3:49.0	S Coe	17.7.79	(Oslo)
3:48.8	S Ovett	1.7.80	(Oslo)
3:48.55	Coe	19.8.81	(Zurich)
3:48.40	Ovett	26.8.81	(Koblenz)
3:47.33	Coe	28.8.81	(Brussels)

FOOTBALL



Willie Miller, of Aberdeen, who was named as Scotland's player of the year yesterday. The Aberdeen captain, who celebrated his birthday yesterday, polled 60 of the 63 votes cast by the Scottish Football Writers Association

Cup final boost for Watford

There was good news for Watford yesterday when two key players came through the varying stages of injury comebacks in preparation for the FA Cup Final against Everton on May 19. Jackett played his first reserve match since a thigh muscle injury forced him to miss the semi-final victory over Plymouth Argyle five games ago. Sims also came through Tuesday's home reserve win over Ipswich Town, his second reserve workout since chipping a bone in an ankle at Leicester at the beginning of March.

● Graham Roberts, the Tottenham Hotspur and England defender, will miss Saturday's home match against Norwich City, either through injury or suspension. Roberts, who has had two previous suspensions this season will appear before an FA disciplinary hearing today after accumulating 41 penalty points. He could get either a one or two match ban – ruling him out against Norwich and the game at Southampton on Monday. *But he is* doubtful anyway for Saturday with a twisted knee.

● Billy Bonds, West Ham United's captain, will make his 600th league appearance for the club in Monday' London derby at Highbury. Bonds, aged 37, passed Bobby Moore's 544 games early last season to set a club record

● Ricky Hill, Luton Town's midfield player, is to give up part of his summer hiliday in an effort to regain the form and fitness that made him an England player 18 *months ago. He will be transferred* on loan this month to IFK Vasteras, of Sweden, and will stay there for five weeks.

Eleven men in search of a match

Algiers. (Reuter) – Algeria's top football official has been dismissed for sending the national team to play in Switzerland when no match was scheduled, according to a newspaper report.

The Algerian daily, *El-Moudjahid*, said the team arrived in Zurich on Sunday to play a friendly match against Switzerland, but found there was no one at the airport to meet them and that the Swiss were preparing to meet Sweden.

The Algerian Federation said it had confirmed the match by telex on Saturday but the offices of the Swiss Federation had been closed for the weekend and the message was not seen until Monday. Consequently the Algerian team had to return home without a game and the president of the National Football Federation, Omar Kazzal, was dismissed.

A spokesman for the Swiss Football Association in Zurich said the possibility of staging a return match had been discussed after Switzerland's visit to Algeirs on November 30.

● Hamburg (Reuter) – All 61,500 tickets for Saturday's top-of-the-table clash between the champions SV *Hamburg and Bayern Munich* were sold by the beginning of the week, SV Hamburg said yesterday.

The two clubs, with Borussia Moenchengladbach, lie one point behind leaders Stuttgart with just four games to go in the closest championship race for years.

Hamburg's treasurer, Helmut Kallmann, said the game would bring in receipts of around £566,000. Black Market tickets are fetching up to £50.

● Cologne (AFP) – Injury has ruled Gerd Strack, the Cologne sweeper, out of the reckoning for West Germany's European Championship squad.

Chelsea hold back key men for City match

● The Chelsea forwards, Paul Canoville and Derek Johnstone, received minor injuries in a 4-1 reserve win at Millwall on Tuesday *but should be fit for selection for* tomorrow night's game against Manchester City at Maine Road.

Canoville, who came on as a substitute and scored Chelsea's fifth goal in their promotion clinching 5-0 victory against Leeds United on Saturday. Limped off five minutes before the end of the Millwall game with a sore knee. Johnstone, who scored one of the four goals, finished the match but picked up some knocks and bruises.

Both were left out of a reserve game last night at Southampton in preparation for the televised BBC match. Chelsea's assistant manager, Ian McNeill, said: "I've intend to try and win our last three games and it is up to Sheffield Wedmesday to get all the points from their matches. Both us and Manchester City have got everything to play for. We could still win the championship and they could still get promotion."

McNeill added: "Wednesday have got two away games left and *they have to go to Shrewsbury on* Saturday, who have won five games out of their last six and are currently top of the form league."

● Manchester United's chairman, Martin Edwards, insisted yesterday that the club have not agreed to sell Ray Wilkins to AC Milan for £1.3m. "There has been no fresh bid." Mr Edwards said. Last week United rejected AC's £1m offer.

● Brendan Batson, the former Arsenal, Cambridge and West Bromwich Albion full back, has been appointed assistant secretary to the Professional Footballers Association. Batson, aged 31, was forced to retire from playing this season because of injury. He now moves into a new job which has been created by the PFA to cope with their increased workload.

RUGBY LEAGUE

Skerrett to miss tour of Australasia

By Keith Macklin

The long painful struggle of Trevor Skerrett, the Hull forward, ended in failure yesterday. He conceded defeat in his attempt to overcome a serious knee injury and he has dropped out of the forthcoming Great Britain tour to Australasia which he was to have led.

His place as captain will be taken by Brian Noble, the Bradford Northern hooker, who at 23, becomes the youngest ever touring team captain from Britain.

The confirmation of Len Casey's unavailability through suspension means that two replacements will join the party. They are Chris Arkwright, the St Helens utility player, and Wayne Proctor, the 20 year-old forward a Great Britain colt who plays for Hull.

Yesterday's council meeting at Leeds rejected a proposal for a new fixture formula involving a premier division and regional first divisions. Next Wednesday two further proposals will be considered.

The first, apparently complicated, calls for a 16-team first division, and a second division of 20 teams playing a mixture of regional games and across-the-board fixtures. The second division would be split into two segments of 10 teams each, divided geographically, who would play each other home and away and then play five teams from the other section home and away.

The other proposal, much simpler to comprehend, is for two divisions of 18 teams each.

Fitness doubts delay Widnes team selection

The Widnes manager Vince Karalius will name his team for the Challenge Cup Final with Wigan at Wembley on Saturday, after light training tomorrow afternoon. The young centre, Ralph Linton, who sustained a knee cartilage injury in the Premiership first round defeat at Castleford on Sunday is already ruled out.

Doubts hang over their captain, Hughes, one of three Widnes veterans, who will be bidding to make a record seventh appearance in the Challenge Cup Final. He spent Tuesday in hospital having treatment for a damaged back.

Should Hughes be fit he is likely to start the final on the wing, with O'Loughlin and Lydon in the centre. Myler's chances of making the final are slim. The stand-off, who had a knee cartilage operation after the semi-final victory over Leeds, trained with the side this week but Karalius says he is reluctant to select any player who is *not match fit. So Hulme is set to* partner Gregory at half back.

TUESDAY'S RESULTS

FIRST DIVISION: Notts County 4, Wolverhampton Wanderers 0
SECOND DIVISION: Huddersfield Town 0, Sheffield Wednesday 1
THIRD DIVISION: Gillingham 2, Plymouth *Argyle 1; Millwall 0, Lincoln City 2; Rotherham* United 1, Exeter City 0: Scunthorpe United 3, Orient 1.
FOURTH DIVISION: Blackpool 3, Colchester United 2: Bury 0, Aldershot 3: Doncaster Rovers 2, Reading 3.
UEFA UNDER-21 CHAMPIONSHIP: Group Five: Qualifying Match: Cyprus 1, Austria 1.
WEST GERMAN CUP: Semi-final: Borussia Mönnchengladbach 5, Werder Bremen 4 (aet)
PORTUGUESE CUP: Final: Porto 4, Rio Ave 1.
INTERNATIONAL MATCH: Luxembourg 0, Norway 2.
YOUTH INTERNATIONAL: Switzerland 0, England 0.
UNDER-21 INTERNATIONAL: Switzerland 1, Sweden 2
AFRICAN CUP WINNERS' CUP: First round, second leg: Vita Kinshasa (Zaire) 3, Barrolle (Liberia) 1 Vita win 4-3 on aggregate.
ALLIANCE PREMIER LEAGUE: Bath 0, Dagenham 1: Frickley 1, Telford 1, Runcorn 0, Altrincham 0, Wealdstone 1, Northwich Victoria 0.
ISTHMIAN LEAGUE: Premier division: Wycombe 3, Dulwich 0 First division: Farnborough 1, Epsom and Ewell 2: Leatherhead 2, Maidenhead United 2: Metropolitan Police 3, Lewes 0: Windsor and *Eton 2, Wembley 1 Second division: Basildon* 1, Uxbridge 0; Epping 2, Eastbourne United 1, Leyton-Wingate 2, Egham 0.
SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Premier division: Alvechurch 3, AP Leamington 1: Hastings 3, Stourbridge 1 Southern division: Chatham 0, Andover 0: Crawley 1, Addlestone and Weybridge 0 Midland division: Bridgwater 1, Rushden 1; Bromsgrove 1, Coventry Sporting 0: Moor Green 2, Rugby 1.
FOOTBALL COMBINATION: Birmingham 3, Queen's Park Rangers 1: Millwall 1, Chelsea 4; Watford 2, Ipswich 0: Brighton 1, Southampton 2: Fulham 3, Swansea.
CENTRAL LEAGUE: First division: Everton 0, Derby 2: Leeds 2, Sheffield Wednesday 0. Second division: Wigan 0, Bradford City 1: Grimsby 7, Middlesbrough 2: Port Vale 0, Preston 2.
SOUTHERN COMBINATION CUP: Semi-final: Hampton 2, Walton and Hersham 1
NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE CUP: Final: Hyde 1, South Liverpool 1 (aet: South Liverpool won on penalties).

SNOOKER

Fireworks in blue suede shoes

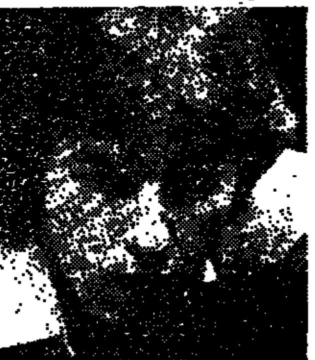
By Sydney Friskin

Kirk Stevens of Canada, put on his blue suede shoes and danced away with his match against Ray Reardon by 13 frames to two, to put himself in the semi-finals of the world professional championship, sponsored by Embassy, at The Crucible Theatre, Sheffield, yesterday.

Steve Davis, the title holder, took 10 hours 10 minutes of playing time to beat Terry Griffiths 13-10.

"What can I say," Reardon said. "There was little I could do to stop *him. I played indifferently, and that* was inexcusable." Stevens, who started the day leading 6-1, finished with a clearance break of 101. Of the eight games played yesterday, Reardon won only one, the tenth, which brought the score to 8-2, but by then he had cast care aside. But there were two frames, the eleventh and twelfth, which Stevens was forced to win with a late run on the colours.

Steven's opponent in the last-four stage will be Jimmy White who defeated the 1980 champion, Cliff Thorburn 13-8, after leading 10-6 overnight. Thorburn's best effort was seen in the twentieth frame when, after being 63-0 down, he cleared the table with a break of 64. Apart from that White was in irresistible form.



Stevens: unstoppable

While the fireworks were exploding on one side of the partition, Davis and Griffiths toiled in tranquility on the other, having resumed play at eight frames all.

Although caution was the watchword, Davis eventually won because he took more risks. In the ultimate analysis, it could appear to some that Davis made his match-winning effort in the second frame of the day at a time when he might have felt the match was slipping away from him. Griffiths had won the first frame after 45 minutes to go 9-8 ahead, and he began the next with a break of 54.

In an awkward situation with only two reds left, Davis cut one of them into a corner pocket with such delicacy that had he missed it, he would have been in trouble. Instead, he cleared the colours up to the pink to square the match at 9-9. Once he led 12-9, all Griffiths could do was to fight back courageously.

QUARTER-FINALS: S Davis (Eng) bt T Griffiths (Wales) 13-10. Frame scores: (Davis first): 95-0, 72-22, 78-24, 39-55, 0-88, 33-65, 22-87, 24-80, 42-60, 89-0, 61-10, 85-21, 85-20, 30-88, 73-52, 12-68, 45-77, 71-54, 82-24, 69-37, 61-53, 26-85, 65-45. K Stevens (Can) bt R Reardon (Wales) 13-2. Frame scores (Stevens first): 47-60, 54-36, 64-41, 72-38, 76-20, 65-65, 56-30, 81-21, 70-30, 32-60, 68-67, 69-50, 81-8, 76-17, 119-5.

J White (Eng) bt C Thorburn (Can) 13-8 Frame scores (White first) 57-58: 65-51, 28-96, 57-40, 28-70; 63-16, 8-64, 78-64, 105-0, 74-49, 42-79, 64-55, 59-6, 58-57, 1-84, 66-25, 53-60, 66-56, 88-9, 63-64, 96-9.

CRICKET

West Indies praised by Hughes

Kingston (AP) – The Australian captain, Kim Hughes, has called the West Indies team "the strongest, most professional and most disciplined" he has ever played against. West Indies have already established a 2-0 winning lead in the present Test series.

Hughes conceded the West Indies probably would win the fifth and final Test match here "unless Rodney Hogg gets a hundred." Before play resumed yesterday, Australia were 135 for seven in their second innings. Hogg was not out 0 and his partner, Border, not out 56. Australia are only 29 runs ahead of West Indies.

Hughes said: "We have learned a lot from that tour and, on our own pitches, in front of our own crowds and with our own umpires (later this year), we will be out to get our own back." He was speaking at a dinner for the Australian team on Monday night which was also to commemorate the hundredth Test appearance of the West Indies captain, Clive Lloyd.

Hughes compared his team's defeat here with the 5-1 drubbing the West Indies suffered under Lloyd in Australia in 1975-76. He said the West Indies had had two young players in that series – the fast bowler, Holding, and the batsman, Vivian Richards, – who have since become team leaders and helped West Indies to dominate international cricket.

"We have some young players on this tour who I expect will benefit from the experience and develop in a similar way. You've only got to see how (Steve) Smith, batted outside the Tests, and Dean Jones and Greg Ritchie on occasions, to realize they have the potential." Hughes said. Smith was unfortunately unable to bat in the second innings here because of a fractured finger sustained in the first innings.

TODAY'S FIXTURES

FOOTBALL

NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE: Hyde v Horwich: Grantham v Marine: Matlock v Chorley: South Liverpool v Oswestry.
ISTHMIAN LEAGUE: First division: Epsom and Ewell v Cheshunt. Second division: Dorking v Leyton-Wingate
FOOTBALL COMBINATION: Arsenal v Swindon (2.0): Brighton v Crystal Palace (7.15): Queen's Park Rangers v Fulham (2.0).
CENTRAL LEAGUE: First division: Aston Villa v Bolton (7.0): Derby v Sheffield Wednesday (7.0). Second division: Bradford City v Port Vale (7.0): Huddersfield v Blackpool: Notts County v Coventry: Rotherham v Preston (7.0).
ESSEX THAMESIDE TROPHY: First: Clapton v Chelmsford (at Clapton).
MIDWEEK LEAGUE: Brentford v Northampton.
SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Premier division: AP Leamington v Fareham.

OTHER SPORT

RUGBY UNION: Courage Cup Army Sevens (at Aldershot Military Stadium, 11.0 start, finals at 2.30).
TENNIS: LTA women's tournament (at West Worthing Club, Worthing, 11.30).
SNOOKER: World Professional Championship (at the Crucible Theatre, Sheffield, 2.0 and 7.0).

IN BRIEF

Pryor returns to defend IBF title

Toronto (Reuter) – Aaron Pryor, the undefeated American boxer, will end nine-months' absence from the ring on June 22, when he defends his International Boxing Federation light-welterweight title against the Canadian, Nicky Furlano.

Pryor has not boxed since knocking out Alexis Arguello, of Nicaragua, in Las Vegas last September to retain his title. He was later stripped of the title by the WBA for failing to defend it.

TENNIS: Jo Durie, Britain's leading woman player, and Anne Hobbs have been nominated by the British team manager, Sue Mappin, to play in the Federation Cup in Brazil from July 16 to 22.

The third place in the team will be decided between Sue Barker, Virginia Wade and Amanda Brown.

ATHLETICS: A record 15,000 runners, including 3,500 foreigners, are entered for this year's Paris marathon, taking place on May 12. *The race will serve as the selection* event for France's marathon team for the Olympic Games.

WEIGHTLIFTING: Bulgaria gained the overall team victory in the European championships in Vitoria, Spain. They dominated the lighter weights, winning 13 gold, 10 silver and six bronze medals. The Soviet Union, who won the four heaviest classes, took 16 golds, five silvers and four bronzes. Medals were awarded for the best snatch, jerk and overall lift in each of the 10 categories.

BASKETBALL: Mike Samson has been named captain of the Great Britain team that meet a Channel Four selection side on Sunday at Aston Villa.

SQUASH RACKETS: Maqsood Ahmed, of Pakistan, won the opening match of the Hongkong invitation tournament, beating the Australian, Ricki Hill, the No 14 seed, 9–5, 0–9, 9–0, 10–8, in a bad-tempered match. The No 7 seed, Phil Kenyon, of England, beat Lars Kvant, of Sweden, 5–9, 9–3, 9–6, 9–1 and now meets Maqsood.

FOR THE RECORD

WEIGHTLIFTING

VITORIA, Spain, European championships: 110kg: 1 Y Zacharevich (USSR), 415kg; 110 kg plus super heavyweight: 1, A Pisarenko (USSR), 450 kg.

FINAL MEDALS TABLE

	Gld	Slvr	Brnze	Pts
Bulgaria	13	10	6	301
USSR	16	5	4	276
Poland	1	3	8	182
E Germany	–	3	6	124
Romania	–	–	2	123
Hungary	–	1	–	102
Czechoslovakia	–	2	3	101
Finland	–	3	–	71
W Germany	–	1	–	71
Albania	–	–	–	69
Greece	–	–	–	65
Spain	–	–	–	60
Italy	–	2	1	38

(Britain placed seventeenth of 26 nations, achieving 19 points)

BASEBALL

AMERICAN LEAGUE: Baltimore Orioles 3, Cleveland Indians 0: Detroit Tigers 11, Boston Red Sox 2: Toronto Blue Jays 10, Texas Rangers 4: Texas Rangers 4, Toronto Blue Jays 1: Chicago White Sox 7, New York Yankees 5: Kansas City Royals 3, Milwaukee Brewers 0: California Angels 4, Oakland Athletics 1: Seattle Mariners 11, Minnesota Twins 8.
NATIONAL LEAGUE: San Diego Padres 3, Atlanta Braves 2: New York Mets 8, Chicago Cubs 1: Cincinnati Reds 2, Houston Astros 1: St Louis Cardinals 10, Pittsburgh Pirates 5: Philadelphia Phillies 7, Montreal Expos 4: Los Angeles Dodgers 3, San Francisco Giants 2.

BASKETBALL

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION: Quarter-final play-offs (best of seven): Milwaukee Bucks 98, New Jersey Nets 94 (series 1-1). Los Angeles Lakers 117, Dallas Mavericks 101 (Los Angeles lead 2-0).

ICE HOCKEY

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Stanley Cup semi-final play-offs: New York Islanders 3, Montreal Canadiens 1 (series 2-2). Edmonton Oilers 3, Minnesota North Stars 1 (Edmonton win 4-0).

HOCKEY

PARIS: French Army 0, Malaysia 3.

TENNIS

JOHANNESBURG: South African women's open tournament, first round: R White (US) bt S Barker (GB), 6-4, 7-5; B Potter (US) bt B Mould (SA), 6-3, 6-2.
LAUSANNE, Switzerland: Men's tournament, first round: H Sundstrom (Swe) bt A Gattiker (Arg), 6-1, 6-7, 6-4; J Carlsson (Swe) bt J-L Clerc (Arg), 3-6, 6-3, 6-0; P Lundgren (Swe) bt C Dowdeswell (GB), 6-0, 6-4; A Jarryd (Swe) bt I Werner (stateless), 6-0, 6-3; S Mayer (US) bt R Schmitz (Switz), 6-4, 6-0; Z Kuharsky (Hun) bt I Nastase (Rom), 6-1, 6-3.
RABAT: Olympic Morocaine tournament, Semi-finals: Y Noah (Fr) bt G Vilas (Arg), 6-2, 6-4; J Higueras (Sp) bt A Gomez (Ec), 6-1, 7-6. Final: Noah bt Higueras, 6-7, 6-4, 6-2.

FOOTBALL

MIDWEEK LEAGUE: Cup: Peterborough 0, Bournemouth 2.
FOOTBALL COMBINATION: Leicester 8, Reading 0. Millwall 3, Norwich 2.

SQUASH RACKETS

HONGKONG: Invitation tournament: First round: Massood Ahmed (Pak) bt R Hill (Aust), 9-5, 0-9, 9-0 10-8; Qamar Zaman (Pak) bt Aly Abdelaziz (Egypt), 9-4, 9-6, 9-4; P Kenyon (Eng) bt L Kvant (Swe), 5-9, 9-3, 9-6, 9-1; R Thorne (Aus) bt K K Chan (HK), 9-0, 9-1, 9-3.

SWIMMING

SEOUL: Asian championships: Men's 200m butterfly final: Equal 1, Tsang Yi Ming (HK) and Bang Jung Yung (S Korea), 2min 06.26sec. 100m backstroke final: 1, Li Zhongyi (China), 58.25.

CRICKET: GLAMORGAN'S YOUNG LEFT-HANDER HITS STYLISH AND POWERFUL 90 AGAINST WORCESTERSHIRE

Henderson gets his own back on county that rejected him

By John Woodcock, Cricket Correspondent

WORCESTER: Glamorgan have scored 309 for 8 against Worcestershire.

The first rain of the season fell late yesterday afternoon, causing a couple of stoppages and reducing the first day of Worcestershire's match against Glamorgan from 117 to 102 overs. Having won the toss, Glamorgan scored 309 for 8. Henderson, last year's Cambridge captain, and a powerful left-hander, contributing 90. That alone made it a worthwhile day.

The pitches at Worcester, Headingly and Old Trafford are under something of a cloud at the moment. Last season they incurred official disapproval. This one is green. A good medium-pacer of the Bedser, Shackleton, Jackson, Bannister type would have had the time of his life yesterday morning.

The tendency now though is to run too far and to bowl too short, but at no great speed. This is not quite true of Ellcock, who was pretty fast in his first spell, though without threatening the stumps. Instead, like a good Barbadian, he struck Hopkins two nasty blows on the hand.

Inchmore seldom bowled straight. When he did so he produced some good ones. Pridgeon was the best of the faster bowlers, though they all took a wicket. There were two good wicket-keeping catches by Hopkins, one off the inside edge, the other diving down the leg side. The second accounted for Younis when he must have been hoping, like Henderson, to get level with Worcestershire. Smith also held an excellent slip catch.

Younis was sacked from here a year ago for backing the opposition in a Sunday league match. Henderson, having served his apprenticeship with Worcestershire, was disposed of at the end of the 1981 season.

I must come clean about Henderson. His father, who played for Oxford at Lords, in 1950, is one of my oldest friends, and this is the first time I have had a chance to write about "the boy". Derek, the father, would have bowled effectively in yesterday's conditions, cutting the ball about off a full length. Stephen batted more than well enough for Worcestershire to wonder how they came to let him go.

I knew he could hit the ball like a kicking horse, but not that he could bide his time as he did now. His first 32 runs came in half an hour and included eight fours, all on the off-side and the last three of them off his first three balls after lunch. It was like watching Graeme Pollock. The rest was different, but still pretty good.

Inchmore beat him occasionally and there was a difficult chance to slip off Pridgeon. Patil's off breaks also tied him up at times, a certain firm-footedness being the reason for that. But by the end of the day, Henderson had showed that he is becoming more than a dangerous whacker of the ball when things go well for him.

He is looking for a balance between attack and defence, and found it in this innings. This performance, added to his 135 not-out against Warwickshier at the end of last season, should be enough for him to be given a good run at No 5. Whatever happens, he will not be dull.

Hederson and Steele had added 101 for the fourth wicket when Steele was bowled by a shooter. In the next over, Henderson, driving at Warner, was splendidly caught and bowled, whereupon Thomas and Davies, in a happy half hour, steered Glamorgan to a fourth batting point.

Scoreboard

GLAMORGAN: First Innings

J A Hopkins l-b-w b Inchmore	16
A L Jones c Humphries b Ellcock	24
R C Ontong c Smith b Pridgeon	34
Younis Ahmed c Humphries b Warner	17
S P Henderson c and b Warner	90
J F Steel b Patel	32
†T Davies c D'Oliveira b Patel	28
J G Thomas c Humphries b Pridgeon	23
W W Davis not out	10
*M W W Selvey not out	0
Extras (b 12, l-b 8, n-b 15)	35
Total (8 wkts)	309

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–31, 2–68, 3–88, 4–144, 5–246, 6–246, 7–293, 8–309.

Bonus points: Worcestershire 3, Glamorgan 4.

Umpires: M J Kitchen and K E Palmer.

SECOND XI CHAMPIONSHIP

LEICESTER: Warwickshire 334 for 6 dec (C Norris 131, Asif Din 93, K B K Ibadulla 53); Leicestershire 24 for 1.

SCHOOLS MATCHES

William Hulmes, 181 for 7; Woodhouse Grove, 126. Hereford GS, 89; *King's Worcester 90 for 3.

* denotes home team



Opening up: Gladwin, of Essex, hits four off Jarvis, of Kent (Photograph: Chris Cole)

Close run thing between two strong and wary rivals

By Richard Streeton

CANTERBURY: Kent, with seven first innings wickets in hand, are 86 runs behind Essex.

Some highly competitive cricket between Essex, the county champions, and Kent, one of their strongest rivals, retained its tension to the end. On a chilly, sunless day Essex had to contend with the pitch at its liveliest; Kent with fading light. Late wickets for Pringle in the evening dusk ensured the scales remained finely balanced by the close shortly before 7.30 pm.

With the new regulations so topical, it has to be noted that Kent averaged only 16.4 overs an hour so 43 remained to be bowled when they began batting at 4.31 pm. Though not assertive, Woolmer and Taylor began with a careful stand of 79 in 30 overs. Then Woolmer was leg before to a ball keeping low: Taylor was held in the slips. Pringle then held a catch in the same place ot dismiss Aslett.

A green pitch and a grey, overcast morning must have tempted Gooch to give Kent first innings. Only McEwan, with somne thrilling strokes, found batting less than difficult: Pont and Hardie buckled down as the ball moved about freely. Alderman, an overnight arrival from Jamaica, must have wished he had been able to catch an earlier flight. The Australian is expected to make his first appearance for Kent against Middlesex in the Benson and Hedges Cup at Lord's this weekend.

Ellison's medium pace was Kent's main asset. His line and control were splendid and his figures were three for 11 from 13 overs when he dismissed McEwan in his second spell.

The Canterbury faithful, huddled in their cars to avoid the bitting wind, probably had mixed emotions when Gooch himself was quickly out. Fewer than half a dozen strokes were still enough to hint at a majestic innings. A breeakback from Jarvis, however, gave Knott a catch from the thinnest of inside edges. Gooch walked straight away without waiting for the umpire. It is not only his aggressive batting which makes Gooch such a fine cricketer.

Gladwin had already survived a chance to the slips off Jarvis when he flicked a catch to leg slip to give Ellison his first wicket. Pont struggled against the same bowler and even McEwan took a while to get his bearings.

In the afternoon, Ellison dismissed both batsmen in successive overs.

Hardie batted with calm purposefulness for two hours

ESSEX: First Innings

*G A Gooch c Knott b Jarvis	10
C Gladwin c Cowdrey b Ellison	10
K R Pont l-b-w b Ellison	32
K S McEwan b Ellison	63
B R Hardie not out	49
D R Pringle l-b-w b Underwood	5
N Phillip c Ellison b Woolmer	6
†D E East c Woolmer b Ellison	0
N A Foster l-b-w b Jarvis	13
J K Lever l-b-w b Jarvis	0
D L Acfield run out	0
Extras (l-b 10, w 1, n-b 3)	14
Total	202

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–12, 2–26, 3–124, 4–127, 5–143, 6–170, 7–174, 8–194, 9–194, 10–202.

BOWLING: Jarvis 17-5-45-3; Ellison 20.5-5-35-4; Cowdrey 18-3-66-0; Penn 3-1-12-0; Underwood 11-4-28-1; Woolmer 4-2-2-1

KENT: First Innings

R A Woolmer l-b-w b Pringle	42
N R Taylor c Gladwin b Pringle	35
C J Tavare not out	11
D G Aslett c Pringle b Foster	13
C Penn not out	4
Extras (l-b 4, n-b 7)	11
Total (3 wkts)	116

C S Cowdrey, R M Ellison, †A P E Knott, G W Johnson, D L Underwood and K B S Jarvis to bat.

FALL OF WICKETS 1–79, 2–86, 3–111.

Bonus points: Kent 4, Essex 3.

Umpires: B J Meyer and P B Wight.

Knight and Lynch seize the initiative

By Marcus Williams

THE OVAL: Northamptonshire, with all first innings wickets in hand, are 317 runs behind Surrey.

Surrey recovered from a shaky start against Northamptonshire yesterday, and achieved full batting points thanks to half-centuries by Knight (a top scorer with 87) Lynch, and Richards. Howarth's declaration left Northamptonshire seven overs to bat, but at seven o'clock, after only one had been bowled, the umpires decided under the new playing conditions that the light offered a risk of serious injury to the batsmen, and suspended play.

With just a hint of green in the pitch, Cook chose to field first. When Surrey were 31 for no wicket in the tenth over, the move was looking unwise: at 47 for three in the nineteenth Cook could allow himself a smile, at least of gratitude towards the departing batsmen for lending credibility to his decision. The ball moved a little off the seam and in the air, but once the shine had gone conditions favoured batting, a suit in which Northamptonshire are strong.

Butcher was first to go, driving a fairly wide half-volley to cover; Pauline hooked Mallender off the splice to mid-wicket, where Boyd-Moss took a tumbling catch; and then Howarth pushed half forward in Mallender's next over and was leg-before.

Mallender had shared the new ball with Hanley, Northamptonshire's experienced fast bowling recruit from South Africa. Hanley finished top of the Currie Cup averages last winter and has a fine record over 14 seasons, including unofficial Test matches and one previous appearance before this season in England for DH Robbins XI against the Pakistanis in 1974. Although he had to wait until after ten for success yesterday, early signs are encouraging for Northamptonshire.

Surrey are being sponsored by a well known security company, whose name they carry on their sweates, but it was not until Knight and Lynch settled in that the batting looked fittingly sound. Knight started slowly – only 14 runs in 16 overs before lunch – but blossomed afterwards with elegant strokes through the covers. Lynch, as ever, was merciless on anyting loose, though watchful when the ball demanded, and frequently changing his bat.

They added 132 in 42 overs for the fourth wicket before Lynch was bowled off his pads by the deserving Mallender for 61. After an unprecedented (this season, at any rate) 20-minute stoppage for rain, Knight and Needham took Surrey comfortably past 200 with an enterprising stand of 52 but both fell in successive overs to catches in the gully off Hanley, who appeared to find some extra bounce.

When Thomas was caught at second slip in Hanley's next over, Surrey had lost the initiative. Richards and Feltham, on his championship debut, seized it back.

SURREY: First Innings

A R Butcher c Lamb b Capel	14
D B Pauline c Boyd-Moss b Mallender	21
*G P Howarth l-b-w b Mallender	7
R D V Knight c Cook b Hanley	87
M A Lynch b Mallender	60
A Needham c Boyd-Moss b Hanley	27
† C J Richards not out	56
D J Thomas c Steele b Hanley	1
M A Feltham not out	24
Extras (b 1, l-b 12, n-b 8)	21
Total (7 wkts dec)	318

S T Clarke and P I Pocock did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–31, 2–47, 3–47, 4–179, 5–231, 6–232, 7–238.

BOWLING: Hanley 25-10-49-3; Mallender 22-4-60-3; Capel 11-2-42-1; Walker 20-5-85-0; Larkins 10-5-17-0; Steele 13-3-44-0.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE: First Innings

*G Cook not out	1
W Larkins not out	0
Total (no wkt)	1

R J Boyd-Moss, A J Lamb, R J Bailey, D J Capel, D S Steele, †G Sharp, N A Mallender, A Walker and R W Henley to bat

Bonus points: Surrey 4, Northamptonshire 3.

Umpires: D G L Evans and D R Shepherd

A ramshackle way to prosper

By Peter Ball

OLD TRAFFORD: Derbyshire, with all first-innings wickets in hand, are 269 runs behind Lancashire.

Old Trafford has had a face-lift since last summer, with a new stand, executive boxes and a radio and television box behind one sight screen. Some things are unchanged. The Altrincham trains still chug by every half hour, the press box is still the same ramshackle structure and, it seemed for much of the day, so is Lancashire's batting.

In the end a dogged, if often scratchy, 72 by Hughes in 208 minutes, and some more carefree strokes from the lower orders saw them to relative prosperity. Derbyshire, who opened with Moir in place of the injured Anderson, survived an awkward 10 minutes without gain and without loss as they began their journey towards the target of 269.

That total is not to be disparaged on a wicket which gave signs of taking spin on the first morning. But after winning an important toss, and getting a misleadingly confident start, the batsmen failed to capitalize fully on their good fortune, and the absence of the young Fairbrother, who had been omitted, was a matter of some regret as the middle order lapsed into strokelessness for long periods.

Barnett takes some credit for that, putting doubts in the batsmen's minds by giving his spinners, who were operating in tandem well before lunch, three close fielders. Four of the first six wickets however fell to pace, if the friendly left arm trundling of Finney can be so described, to suggest that the wicket was not the most guilty party.

Hughes: dogged

Finney made the initial breakthrough, finding Fowler's edge and immediately trapping O'Shaughnessy leg-before. Finney, his job done, then retired in favour of Moir, to give spin at both ends by the twenty-seventh over. Miller having come on to bowl the eighth over of the day.

Such an unlikely sight produced deep introspection, particularly in Hughes, who edged uncomfortably on half a dozen occasions, taking 36 overs to make his first 24 runs. But as his partners deserted him after seeming set, Hughes' struggles proved invaluable for his side.

After reaching his 50 and being joined by Jefferies, he at last began to play with some freedom. But shortly after hitting Anderson above the kidneys to send the unfortunate fielder to hospital for observation, his innings ended.

LANCASHIRE: First Innings

G Fowler c Miller b Finney	30
J A Ormrod c Anderson b Moir	35
S J O'Shaughnessy l-b-w b Finney	1
D P Hughes l-b-w b Miller	72
*J Abrahams l-b-w b Mortensen	26
J Simmons c Taylor b Newman	5
S T Jefferies c Fowler b Miller	25
S M N Zaidi l-b-w b Finney	36
P J W Allott c Fowler b Mortensen	30
†J Stanworth c Miller b Mortensen	6
L L McFarlane not out	0
Extras (l-b 2)	2
Total ( )	269

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–44, 2–48, 3–79, 4–124, 5–144, 6–184, 7–201, 8–263, 9–269, 10–269

BOWLING: Mortensen 21.3-6-44-3; Newman 7-0-33-1, Miller 35-19-49-2; Finney 15-1-50-3; Moir 29-5-71-1; Fowler 6-1-20-0.

DERBYSHIRE: First Innings

*K J Barnett not out	0
D G Moir not out	0
Total (no wkt)	

BOWLING: I S Anderson A Hill, J. H Hampshire, G Miller, R J Finney, P G Newman †R W Taylor, O H Mortensen and W P Fowler to bat.

Bonus points: Lancashire 2, Derbyshire 3

Umpires. D J Constant and D O Oslear.

Profligate bowlers spurn green pitch

TRENT BRIDGE: Leicestershire, with nine first innings wickets in hand, are 277 runs behind Nottinghamshire.

Inept Leicestershire bowling allowed Nottinghamshire to avoid the potential dangers of a green pitch and compile a useful 291 for nine declared on the opening day of their championship match.

With their skipper, David Gower, in hospital with an infected arm, their acting captain, Peter Willey, put Nottinghamshire in to bat, but his bowlers wasted their opportunity. The seam attack was wayward and at one stage Willey was forced to introduce the occasional medium pace bowler Briers. Despite having bowled only 3.5 overs throughout last year, he delivered 27 successive overs for a tidy two for 56.

Randall was the top-scorer for Nottinghamshire with 44 and was out to a superbly held slip catch by Haysman. Almost all the home batsmen made runs after an opening stand of 79, before Broad and Robinson ha set them on their way.

The England spinner Cook was not used until the eightieth over, but his figures of three for 32 were Leicestershire's best. Ian Butcher, who has already scored two centuries this season, became the Nottinghamshire captain Clive Rices first wicket for the county since 1982 when he was caught at slip by Randall before the close for two. At the close, after facing 12 overs, Leicestershire had reached 14 for one.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE: First Innings

B C Broad c Haysman b Briers	43
R T Robinson run out	36
D W Randall c Haysman b Agnew	44
*C E B Rice c sub b Briers	33
J D Birch c Balderstone b Cook	10
B Hassan l-b-w b Parsons	36
R J Hadlee c Willey b Agnew	14
†B N French c Agnew b Cook	29
K Saxelby not out	6
K E Cooper c Garnham b Cook	16
Extras (b-1, l-b 15, w l, n-b 8)	24
Total (9 wkts dec)	291

P M Smith did not bat

FALL OF WICKETS. 1–79, 2–112, 3–162, 4–188, 5–196, 6–215, 7–264, 8–274, 9–291

BOWLING. Agnew 17-4-57-2; Taylor 7-4-9-0; Parsons 21-7-68-1; Willey 18-4-45-0; Briers 27-9-56-2 Cook 11.1-2-32-3.

LEICESTERSHIRE: First Innings

J C Balderstone not out	5
I P Butcher c Randall b Rice	2
*P Willey not out	7
Extras ( )	
Total (1 wkt)	14

N E Briers, M D Haysman, T J Boon, † M A Garnham, G J Parsons, N G B Cook, L B Taylor and J P Agnew to bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–2.

Bonus points. Nottinghamshire 3, Leicestershire 3.

Umpires W E Alley and J A Jameson.

Gower is admitted to hospital

David Gower has been admitted to hospital because of his badly infected right hand. The Leicestershire captain is believed to have picked up the injury from Fertilizer or weedkiller spread on the grass at Lord's, while playing for MCC against Essex last week. Gower was said to be "comfortable" last night.

The infection has spread towards Gower's elbow. He was forced to miss the last two days of Leicestershire's championship game against Derbyshire at Chesterfield earlier this week and is not playing against Nottinghamshire in the match which started yesterday.

● *Bob Willis*, the England captain, expects to be playing for Warwickshire for the first time this season in their championship match at home to Surrey on Saturday. After a week of net practice, following his recent illness, he successfully played in a trial match with Warwickshire colleagues at Edgbaston on Tuesday.

Warwickshire's manager, David Brown, said: "It's odds-on him playing. He has bowled for an hour each day in the nets, morning and afternoon, and feels fine."

● *Kapil Dev*, Worcestershire's new overseas signing, is expected to be out of action for a further two weeks. His debut has been delayed because of muscle wastage after a knee operation and he seems certain to miss the bulk of the county's Benson and Hedges Cup zonal matches.

Worcestershire's secretary, Michael Vockins, said: "We have not set a definite date for him to start playing but another two weeks is the sort of period the experts feel is necessary."

Today's cricket

11.0 to 6.30 unless stated

COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP

CANTERBURY: Kent v Essex

OLD TRAFFORD: Lancashire v Derbyshire

TRENT BRIDGE: Nottinghamshire v Leicestershire

THE OVAL: Surrey v Northamptonshire

WORCESTER: Worcestershire v Glamorgan

OTHER MATCHES

FENNER'S: Cambridge University v Sussex (11.30 to 6.30)

THE PARKS: Oxford University v Somerset (11.30 to 6.30)

Second XI Championship

Derby: Derbyshire v Lancashire; Leicester: Leicestershire v Warwickshire; Cleethorpes: Nottinghamshire v Glamorgan

Three Somerset centuries humiliate Oxford

THE PARKS: Oxford University, with eight second-innings wickets in hand, are 312 runs behind Somerset.

Three Somerset batsmen, Roebuck, Wyatt and Crowe, scored centuries before the county declared at 365 for one against a pitiful Oxford University attack at The Parks yesterday. In mitigation, it should be said that the home side were without the bowling of the injured Thorne and Hayes.

Roebuck batted throughout the innings, which lasted four hours and 50 minutes, for an unbeaten 152 including 21 fours. Wyatt completed his maiden first-class century in 157 minutes, scoring one six and 10 fours, before being caught for 103. Both were career-best scores.

Crowe accelerated the scoring with a six and 10 fours in his first 50 and he quickly reached his century.

SOMERSET: First Innings

P M Roebuck not out	152
J G Wyatt c Toogood b Turnbull	103
M D Crowe not out	100
Extras (b 4, l-b 6)	10
Total (1 wkt dec)	365

N F M Popplewell, P W Denning, J W Lloyds, *V J Marks, †T Gard, M R Davis, C H Dredge and P H L Wilson did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–181.

BOWLING: Turnbull 23–6–78–1, Hewitt 11–2–53–0; Carr 34–5–115–0; Lawrence 15–0–77–0; Toogood 8–1–32–0.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY: First Innings

A J T Miller c Crowe b Davis	0
R M Edbrooke c Gard b Davis	7
G J Toogood not out	19
J G Franks not out	24
Extras (b 1, n-b 2)	3
Total (2 wkts)	53

*K A Hayes, D A Thorne, J D Carr, †M R Cullinan, S G P Hewitt, M P Lawrence and J R Turnbull to bat

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–3, 2–17

Umpires: M D Heath and A G T Whitehead.

Former Blues the masters of Cambridge

FENNER'S: Cambridge University, with nine first-innings wickets in hand are 326 runs behind Sussex.

Two former Cambridge blues, Greig and Parker, enabled Sussex to declare at 359 for five at Fenner's. They came together at 124 for five and stayed 136 minutes for 177 runs, both men making unbeaten centuries.

Parker's 100 included 18 fours and took 205 minutes, yet he was overhauled by Grieg, who reached his century in 133 minutes, 14 fours. At lunch, Sussex had been 155 for three after Mendis, who scored 69 and Barclay, 46, had added 89 for the second wicket.

Cotterell, the left-arm University spinner, surprised Sussex with three wickets for only five runs in 5.1 overs immediately after lunch. In the 58 minutes left before the close, Cambridge replied with 33 for one.

SUSSEX: First Innings

G D Mendis c Lea b Cotterell	69
A M Green b Garlick	22
*J R T Barclay c Davies b Golding	46
P W G Parker not out	100
C M Wells b Cotterell	2
A P Wells c Davies b Cotterell	1
I A Greig not out	106
Extras (b 1, l-b 3, n-b 9)	13
Total (5 wkts dec)	359

†I J Gould, G S le Roux, D A Reeve and A N Jones did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–35, 2–124, 3–160, 4–166, 5–182.

BOWLING: Garlick 20–0–110–1; Grimes 5–0–34–0; Cotterell 33–7–85–3; Golding 19–1–75–1; Andrew 8–0–32–0.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY: First Innings

C R Andrew not out	18
A E Lea c Gould b le Roux	11
A K Golding not out	4
Total (1 wkt)	33

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–29.

Umpires: H D Bird and J Birkenshaw.

Mann nominated as next president of MCC

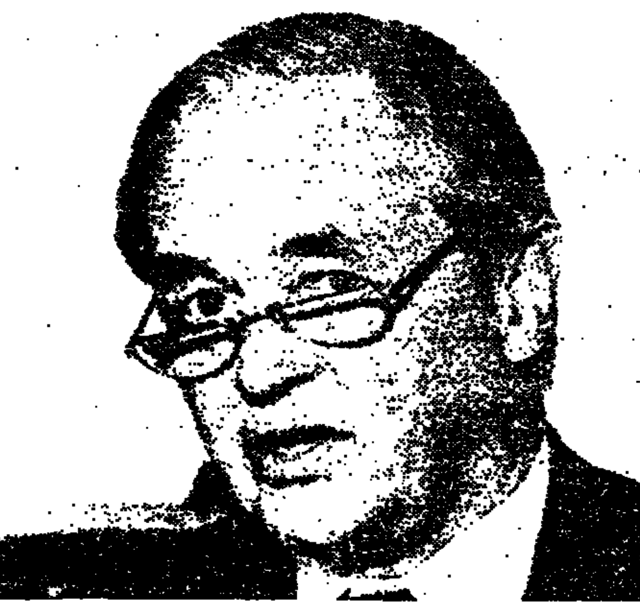
The right choice for a difficult age

By John Woodcock

The next president of MCC will be George Mann. He was nominated at yesterday's annual general meeting of the club to succeed Alex Dibbs. The office, still the highest in the game, carries with it the chairmanship of the International Cricket Conference and is held for one year, starting on October 1.

No one could be better qualified to fill it, or have done more to deserve the honour, than Mr Mann. A member of MCC since 1943, he is a former England captain, both at home (against New Zealand in 1949) and abroad (in South Africa in 1948-49). His South African tour was a conspicuously happy one. In 1950 he was invited to take MCC to Australia as well, but the calls of business prevented his acceptance.

He is a past chairman of the Test and County Cricket Board (TCCB), and the present president of Middlesex, whom he led in 1948 and again in 1949 when, with Yorkshire, they were joint champions. Before that, as a wartime soldier, he won the DSO and MC while serving with the Scots Guards. Now aged 66, he played his first innings at Lord's for Eton against Harrow, exactly 50 years ago.



In an age when the game, as it is played, gains in aggression, it matters that it should be administered with style, as it is sure to be by Mr Mann. A president's opportunities for leaving a mark, however, are curtailed since he holds office for only a year. No sooner has he played himself in than his successor, with five months still to go, is getting ready to put his pads on. A longer incumbency is being considered.

Mr Mann may see it as his special mission to bring MCC and the TCCB closer together. As the game's traditional overlords, MCC have certain inalienable rights, which are jealously guarded; the TCCB, for their part, have come to play an increasingly important role. The two, in a sense, represent different philosophies, which has not always made for an easy co-existence.

While George Mann is president of one and Charles Palmer, a member of his side in South Africa in 1948-49, chairman of the other, there should be no trouble with any bridges that may need mending.

George Mann: can reconcile MCC and the TCCB

GOLF

Miss Fernando in unaccustomed lead

By Mitchell Platts

Kitrina Douglas made an excellent start to her career as a professional when she put together 73 in the first round of the £20,000 Ford Ladies Classic at Woburn Golf and Country Club yesterday. The 23 year-old Bristol player who defected from the amateur ranks two weeks ago, was one of only two players to improve upon the par 75. Tiru Fernando, four times the Sri Lanka champion, enjoyed the finest competitive round of her life with six birdies and an eagle in a 71 to move ahead.

There were some other notable performances on a day when the sun broke through after a cool, misty start and a swirling wind made club selection difficult: Lori Castillo and Bari Brandwynne, two Americans competing for the first time as professionals in this country, compiled 75s.

Jenny Lee Smith, who has undergone three minor operations in the last six months, was delighted with her 76. And Jane Connachan, like Miss Douglas a recruit to the WPGA, should be satisfied with her 79. Only 17 out of 59 players broke 80.

Miss Douglas has earned the reputation of being one of the hardest workers in women's golf. She only started to play some six years ago when Gordon Cosh, the former Scottish international, saw her swing a club at a Glasgow golf range and advised her father to get her tuition. She was the British amateur champion in 1982 and with a solid swing and a delicate touch around the greens, Miss Douglas would appear certain of making similar fast progress amongst the professionals.

She said that it was a relief to complete her opening round. She spoke of being nervous but did not look it as she holed putts of eight and twelve feet to salvage her pars at the second and third. The five iron which she hit to ten feet for a two at the short, 9th showed confidence and gave her the first of her four birdies.

Miss Fernando misses a birdie (Photograph: Ian Stewart).

Miss Fernando bubbled with joy after taking the lead in a WPGA tournament for the first time. She even started to make plans to buy herself a new elephant since her previous one, suitably named "Hickory", was sold by a business partner without her knowledge.

Her eagle 3 at the 13th, where she struck an eight-iron to ten feet, was followed by birdies at the 14th, 15th and 18th.

LEADING SCORES (British and Irish unless stated): 71: T Fernando (Sri Lanka). 73: K Douglas. 75: L Castillo (US); B Brandwynne (US). 76: J Lee-Smith. 77: V Marvin, J Smith, R Hast (SA). 78: P Conley (US), M Walker, J Stathan, S Allison. 79: J Connachan, J Smurthwaite, M Marshall (US), S Moon (US), B Bebig (WG).

Langer is favourite

Milan (Reuter) – Bernhard Langer's outstanding form in the United States makes him favourite to retain the $120,000 (some £81,500) Italian championship, starting today. The West German, aged 26, will be making his first appearance of the new European season after winning more than $82,000 (some £48,200) on the US circuit this year.

Langer, the European No 1 in 1981, has a strong record in the Italian Open. He finished third behind Jose-Maria Cañizares, of Spain, in Milan three years ago and fourth in 1982 in Sardinia, where Mark James, of Britain, won. Last year, in Florence, he won a play-off against another Britain, Ken Brown, and Severiano Ballesteros, of Spain.

Sandy Lyle, who defied PGA European tour rules to play in last week's Houston Open, is also making his first appearance of the season. Lyle, aged 26, Europe's top money-winner in 1979 and 1980, played without being given an official release from the Madrid Open, where he would have been the defending champion.

He faces a possible $1,470 (£1,000) fine when the tournament committee meets in Leeds next week.

James and Cañizares, who was second to Howard Clark of Britain in last weeks Madrid open, are among the front-runners.

A place in history at last

Texan who flowered late in Georgia

The paradox of Ben Crenshaw's fairytale success in the US Masters was that one element of romance was missing. As his winning putt disappeared, Polly, the girl who married him when she was 17, was nowhere to be seen.

In truth, the frustrations of Crenshaw's quest for golfing immorality was as much to blame as anything else for the separation of the so-called "Hollywood couple" of the circuit. As Crenshaw was helped into the symbolic green jacket by Severiano Ballesteros, the outgoing champion, there seemed little doubt that wherever she was Polly would be applauding with the rest of the sporting world this new Masters champion.

The reason was not simply that theirs had been an amicable parting, but that there has been no more popular winner. When Crenshaw entered the last lap at Augusta National three weeks ago one sensed that every spectator, no matter where his or her allegiance rested, was urging the aimiable Texan to victory.

Success as sweet as this one had been a long time coming. For much of his young life Crenshaw studied the mechanics of the greats, like Hogan and Snead, and he intergrated some of their strategies into his game. Few questioned his potential as he ambled through a sparkling amateur career in which he won almost every important title, including three successive National Collegiate championships while at the University of Texas.

What impressed those familiar with his game were the similarities between him and Arnold Palmer. Crenshaw loved nothing more than to stand on the tee and give the ball a thundering rip. Then he went in search of it and crunched his next through, around or over any obstacle between him and the green. He won tournaments with his putter, the suitably-named "little ben", which has remained in his bag since he recieved it from his father as a fifteenth birthday present, but he also won them half on guts.

Very soon more observers found themselves looking at Crenshaw as a logical successor to Palmer. He won his place on the tour in the autumn of 1973, and started his professional career in stunning style by winning the Texas San Antonio Open on his initial appearance. When he finished runner-up the following week in the world Open at Pinehurst his future seemed assured. He entertained and went for broke, but was not brash.

Crenshaw, however, unlike the azaleas and dogwood at Augusta, failed to blossom annually. It was another three years before he won again. The problem was traced to a fiery temperament which his mentors, Harvey Pennick, his golf instructor, and Bob Toski, the respected teacher, insisted must be curbed.

What caused Crenshaw to lose his cool was his waywardness with the driver. He was well aware that, while it might be entertaining, there were times when his wildness destroyed him. There was a sprinkling of successes on the United States tour, and a win in the Irish Open, sponsored by Carrolls, but the main championships eluded him.

Crenshaw, in the water at the penultimate hole in the 1975 US Open, lost by one shot in that championship. Later he led the US Masters as he entered the final round but he took 76. Then, in 1978, he dropped two shots at the seventeenth hole in the last round of the Open championship and so opened the door for Ballesteros. When he plummeted to 83rd in the US official money list in 1982 the thought of retiring crossed his mind.



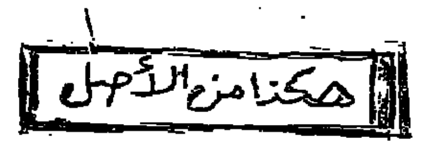
Crenshaw: curbed wildness

It did not help that the ugliest word in the golfing vocabulary, choker, was laid down on Crenshaw. Whether it was because he lacked composure at the critical time, whether it was his emotions or his concentration which betrayed him, it was clear that the important championships kept out of his clutches.

Crenshaw applied extra pressure on himself. He spoke of not being able to live with a "major". His love for the game, his savouring of its history, combined to make winning that little more difficult. He read golf book after book, collecting more than 400, and he obtained old clubs which belonged to former champions. Yet, what he yearned for was to put his name in the books so that in the future recruits to golf would read of his exploits as a champion of champions.

Now, at last, he is that. He tees off in the Tournament of Champions, starting at the La Costa Club in California today, with the inner knowledge that, like Nicklauses and the Watsons, he has reserved a place in the history books.

Mitchell Platts



RACING

Mahogany poised for a classic performance

By Mandarin (Michael Phillips)

Mahogany is taken to retain her unbeaten record at Newmarket today by winning the 1000 Guineas, sponsored for the first time by the General Accident Fire and Life Assurance Corporation.

Mahogany has looked a good filly ever since the first set foot on a racecourse at Newbury last September when she won the Stable Stud and Farm Stakes, and she has not looked back.

Her next race was the Rockfel Stakes, run over seven furlongs at Newmarket in October. She won the Fred Darling Stakes at Newbury every bit as emphatically.

What impressed me about Mahogany at Newbury, apart from overall demeanour, was the way that she quickened her pace early in the straight to take control of the race the second Joe Mercer asked her to. Afterwards her immensely experienced jockey, who won the 1000 on Highclere in 1974 and again in 1979 on One In A Million, was full of praise for Mahogany.

Since then the reports from Upper Lambourn, my selection is trained by Charlie Nelson, have been bullish to put it mildly. At various stages of her career Mahogany has beaten Seattle Siren, Capricorn Belle, Shoot Clear, Mystery Ship and Maruthayoor, and I expect her to confirm her superiority this afternoon, especially as neither Seattle Siren nor Capricorn Belle has had a race this spring.

By all accounts Capricorn Belle worked very nicely with Shoot Clear at Newmarket last week. However it could be wrong to make too much of that because Shoot Clear did not finish as far in front of their lead horse as she should have done. Last month Shoot Clear was runner-up to Mahogany at Newbury. Well that she ran that day she never looked like getting to grips with the Lambourn fills and I doubt her doing so now.

Like Seattle Siren and Capricorn Belle. Desirable has not run this season, but that should not put off her admirers as her trainer, Barry Hills, prepared Enstone Spark to win this particular classic in 1978 without restoring to a previous race.

Desirable has not been seen since she won the Cheveley Park Stakes on today's course, towards the end of September. On that form she has precious little in hand of Pebbles who was a neck behind in second place. This season Pebbles has added some more substance to the form by winning the Nell Gwyn Stakes there a fortnight ago.

On that form she holds both Meis El-Reem and Miss Beaulieu. The latter looked decidedly backward that day and I expect a better showing now with Lester Piggott riding. She could be a sporting bet for a place.

Betsy Bay improved with every race last season but holes can be found in her form at this level, whereas Mahogany's record looks pretty watertight.

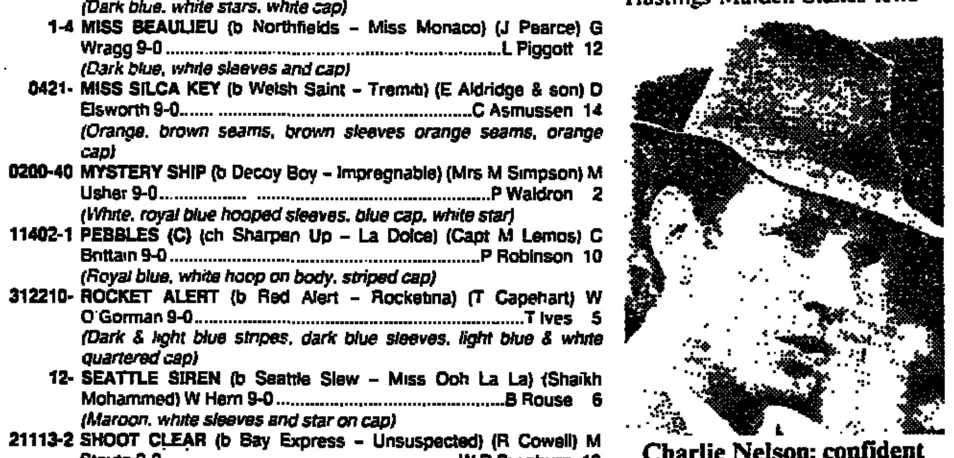
Claude Monet, whose price for the Derby is now as low 12-1 with the Tote, will make his seasonal debut in the Heathorn Stakes. They do not come much better bred than this colt. He is by the American triple crown winner Affirmed and out of Madelia, who won the French equivalent of our 1,000 Guineas and Oaks.

Nor do they come much more promising judged on the way that Claude Monet went in a gallop a fortnight ago with last year's Derby runner-up, Carlingford Castle, and Simply Great.

However, Claude Monet's only race to date was a modest affair at Doncaster last autumn. Taken overall his public form does not compare with that boasted by Ilium who finished third in the William Hill Futurity, beaten only half a length and a head by Alphabatim, and Mendez, both of whom have done well already this season. In the circumstances nobody should be surprised if Claude Monet finds it difficult to give 5lb to Ilium.

Tocave is napped to win the Hastings Maiden Stakes following that very encouraging effort against Bold Indian at Newmarket a fortnight ago and Prince of Peace could easily be a second winner for Henry Cecil and Lester Piggott in the March Handicap.

With Andrios (2.0) and Remorseless (4.15) going for him Geoff Baxter is another jockey with good prospect of a double.



Charlie Nelson: confident

BIG-RACE FIELD

3.40 GENERAL ACCIDENT 1000 GUINEAS STAKES (Group I: 3-y-o fillies: £87,009: 1m) (15 runners)

401 332111- BETSY BAY (b Bellypha - La Menandiere) (Oceanic Ltd) M Jarvis 9-0 ... B Raymond 8
(Dark blue, yellow sash, striped cap)
402 0-3 CAMBRIDGE LODGE (ch Tower Walk - La Conistrano) (Qualitair Ltd) K Stone 9-0 ... G Duffield 1
(White, black diamond and sleeves, white cap)
403 13- CAPRICORN BELLE (C) (b Nonoalco - Supremely Royal) (I Allan) L Cumani 9-0 ... D McHargue 11
(Red, light blue chevrons on body)
404 11221- DESIRABLE (C) (gr Lord Gayle - Balidaress) (Mrs J Corbett) B Hills 9-0 ... S Cauthen 4
(Royal blue, silver striped sleeves, blue & red hooped cap)
406 3-1 GLOWING WITH PRIDE (C) (b Ile de Bourbon - Be Easy) (Sir P Oppenheimer) G Wragg 9-0 ... J Reid 7
(Black and white halved, sleeves reversed, red cap)
408 11-1 MAHOGANY (ch Tap On Wood - Red Jade) (Mrs W Tulloch) C Nelson 9-0 ... J Mercer 15
(Cerise, white cross-belts, black cap white star)
409 03124-0 MARUTHAYOOR (ch Sallust - Carose) (Dr K Menon) P Cole 9-0
(Yellow, red hoop, striped sleeves, yellow cap) T Quinn 9
410 011-13 MEIS EL-REEM (b Auction Ring - Tavella) (B Choucair) O Douieb 9-0 ... A Lequeux 3
(Dark blue, white stars, white cap)
411 1-4 MISS BEAULIEU (b Northfields - Miss Monaco) (J Pearce) G Wragg 9-0 ... L Piggott 12
(Dark blue, white sleeves and cap)
412 0421- MISS SILCA KEY (b Welsh Saint - Tremiti) (E Aldridge & son) D Elsworth 9-0 ... C Asmussen 14
(Orange, brown seams, brown sleeves orange seams, orange cap)
413 0200-40 MYSTERY SHIP (b Decoy Boy - Impregnable) (Mrs M Simpson) M Usher 9-0 ... P Waldron 2
(White, royal blue hooped sleeves, blue cap, white star)
415 11402-1 PEBBLES (C) (ch Sharpen Up - La Dolce) (Capt M Lemos) C Brittain 9-0 ... P Robinson 10
(Royal blue, white hoop on body, striped cap)
416 312210- ROCKET ALERT (b Red Alert - Rocketina) (T Capehart) W O'Gorman 9-0 ... T Ives 5
(Dark & light blue stripes, dark blue sleeves, light blue & white quartered cap)
417 12- SEATTLE SIREN (b Seattle Slew - Miss Ooh La La) (Shaikh Mohammed) W Hern 9-0 ... B Rouse 6
(Maroon, white sleeves and star on cap)
418 21113-2 SHOOT CLEAR (b Bay Express - Unsuspected) (R Cowell) M Stoute 9-0 ... W R Swinburn 13
(Grey and maroon quartered, white sleeves)

1983: Ma Biche 9-0 F Head (5-2 fav) Mme C Head (Fr) 18 ran.

4-6 Mahogany, 8 Desirable, 10 Capricorn Belle, 11 Pebbles, 12 Seattle Siren, 14 Shoot Clear, 16 Miss Beaulieu, 20 others.

FORM: BETSY BAY (8-6) beat Maruthayoor (8-8) 2½l into 4th at Newbury (7f, £6,427, good, Oct 20), out of first 9 was MYSTERY SHIP (8-12). DESIRABLE (8-11) neck winner from PEBBLES (8-11) here in Cheveley Park, with ROCKET ALERT (8-11) under 2l away in 5th (6f, £4,918, good, Sep 28). MAHOGANY (9-0) beat SHOOT CLEAR (9-0) 2l, MYSTERY SHIP (9-0) another 4l into 4th and MARUTHAYOOR (9-0) further 1½l into 6th at Newbury (7f, £13,378, good, Apr 13). Last season MAHOGANY (8-8) had CAPRICORN BELLE (8-8) 3l in 3rd and MYSTERY SHIP (8-8 out of first 9 when scoring here (7f, £10,769, good, Oct 14). PEBBLES (8-7) ran on well to win Nell Gwyn here, with MEIS EL-REEM (8-7) 2½l back in 3rd and MISS BEAULIEU (8-7) 1l behind her in 4th (7f, £12,090, good to firm, Apr 19). SEATTLE SIREN (8-12) ran on when ½l 2nd to MAHOGANY (8-8) at Newbury (7f, £4,609, good, Sep 16).
Selection: MAHOGANY.

Mahogany, Charlie Nelson's unbeaten favourite for today's 1,000 Guineas, showing the way in the Fred Darling Stakes at Newbury last month

Dashing Cauthen leaves his rivals biting the dust

By John Karter

With the dust flying and making Ascot's usually lush acres appear not unlike an American dirt track yesterday we might have guessed that Steve Cauthen, our favourite Yankee son, would come into his own.

The unassuming young man from Kentucky, who turned a ripe-old 24 on Tuesday, showed yet again that he has matured into one our most accomplished riders with contrasting victories on the dour Gildoran in the Mono Sagaro Stakes, the day's most valuable event, and the Aga Khan's raw classic hope, Kirmann, in the White Rose Stakes.

In Goldoran cauthen had a partner who knewe his job and carried it out with the minimum of fuss to give Barry Hills, his trainer, the 900th victory of his career. It was a surprisingly dull event as a spectacle, however, because Gildoran and the front running Society Boy were the only two in it from the start. Once Gildoran took over the lead two furlongs from home the rest, including the much fancied His Honour, were dead and buried.

Hills believes that Gildoran has a real chance in the Ascot Gold Cup and that will be his objective after one more run. Society Boy, incidentally, was bought privately by Henry Candy from David Nicholson two weeks ago as a workmate and pacemaker for Time Charter.

Kirmann, the handsome three-year-old that Cauthen had beneath him in the White Rose – a somewhat devalued Derby trial nowadays – is a son of the French Derby winner Top Ville, out of a daughter of Val de Loire, another winner of the French classic. Blue blood is all very well, however, but knowing how to use those gangling aristocratic limbs is quite another and Kirmann, who had run just once in his life before, produced the sort of performance that jockeys' nightmares are made of.

Cauthen had him in fifth or sixth place turning into the straight and brought him up on the outside to challenge as the costly Tocave Botta flattered briefly only to deceive. It was then that Kirmann began to wonder what the whole business was about, sprawling and glancing around like a newborn baby taking his first look at the world.

Cauthen's response was as gentle as if he were handling a real babe in arms. He kept Kirmann perfectly balanced, pushed him ahead oh so gently with hands and heels and then when Bye Bye Birdie ranged alongside gave the gentlest of taps down that elegant neck to persuade the colt to keep his nose in front where it mattered. Although the starting price was 11-1, Fulke Johnson Houghton fancied Kirmann to win and apparently some shrewd bets were placed at long odds. Kirmann will next take in one of the later Derby trials, the Dante Stakes or the Predominate Stakes, before running in either the Epsom or Irish Derby.

The biggest gamble of the afternoon, on Milk Heart in the Victoria Cup, was foiled by the sheer tenacity of Mummy's Pleasure. However, another plunge, this time on Brian Swift's unraced two-year-old, Primo Dominie, left bookmakers licking their wounds as he justified his sky high reputation by routing his more experienced rivals in the Garter Stakes.

Swift, who paid 145,000 guineas for Primo Dominie at the Newmarket Sales, believes that this dazzlingly fast youngster is the best he has trained since the flying Tribal Chief, who won the New Stakes at Royal Ascot in 1969. The furlong longer Coventry Stakes at the Royal meeting will be Primo Dominie's main target

Rouse stands by for Lear Fan

Greville Starkey has a less than even chance of being fit to ride Lear Fan, the joint favourite for the 2,000 Guineas at Newmarket on Saturday, and Brian Rouse is standing by to deputize (John Karter writes).

Guy Harwood, Lear Fan's trainer, said at Ascot yesterday that Starkey was still having problems with the trapped nerve in his neck, sustained in a fall at Kempton Park, and that he was having a full examination by a specialist in London yesterday.

Harwood added that although Tony Clark, the stable's apprentice, had ridden Lear Fan to victory last year, he had decided to obtain the services of a senior jockey. Rouse went down to Pulborough to aquaint himself with the colt yesterday, and will ride him in his last serious work this morning.

BOXING

Safety proposals outlined by doctor

By Srikumar Sen Boxing Correspondent

The British Medical Association report on boxing that is to be considered by the doctors' annual representative meeting at Manchester in July, has little or nothing to do with the state of the sport in Britain, Dr Adrian Whiteson, chief medical officer of the British Boxing Board of Control, said at a boxing writers' lunch yesterday. According to Dr Whiteson the report was an excellent work on boxing abroad but did not apply here.

He particularly castigated the section of the report on eye injuries in this country. He said that the figures compiled by Andrew Elkington were now being used to hit boxing with, yet "they are not statistics but thoughts". Dr Whiteson added: "If they are true they are alarming. I have written to the Opthalmological Society of the United Kingdom to let me have the names of those boxers with eye injuries mentioned in the report and we will match them up with our reports."

He did admit, however, that the BMA report had stimulated thinking on safety. "Any criticism is good", he said. The board are now going to introduce CT scans for new professionals "who have had a vast number of amateur fights". He also reiterated the board's willingness to talk to any independent inquiry on boxing.

While Dr Whiteson was prepared to cooperate on any long term research based on CT scans, he maintained that the best way to stop a boxer suffering injury was to stop him boxing when his performance dropped below his normal level. This, according to him, the board had always done in spite of boxers going off and consulting experts on their own to carry on boxing. He cited three cases where consultants had written to him asking him to allow the fighters to have one more bout. "We know a little more about the dangers of boxing than eminent consultants", he said.

Dr Whiteson agreed that boxing was dangerous but maintained that it was the safest of all the contact sports. Rugby Union and Rugby League were more dangerous. The benefits that boxers – often from poor backgrounds – gained from the sport in discipline and money far outweighed the dangers.

Dr Whiteson believed that the BMA have now realized that it would be impossible to ban boxing. He thought that the doctors might try to stop the sport in the Services and youth clubs to cut off the supply of boxers to the professional ranks. "You can never ban boxing", he said. "You will get all sorts of problems if you do. Surely it is better to have boxing where it is properly controlled".

Fierce waters where monsters lurk

FISHING

By Conrad Voss Bark

Thames weir pools are being stocked with trout, admittedly not many but the Thames Water Authority are attempting to keep up the great tradition of Thames trouting established in Victorian days by great weirpool fishermen like Patrick Chalmers and A E Nobbs.

The scheme was started in 1979. This season 1,500 brown trout are being put into seven weirpools between Teddington and Staines and four weirpools in the upper reaches, at St John's, Buscot, Grafton and Radcot.

"These fish will be tagged and there will be a £2 reward for every tag returned to Thames fishery headquarters, nugent House, Vastern Road, Reading, with details of when, where and how the fish was caught," a member of the Thames fishery staff said.

High skill is needed to take big trout in the fierce water of weirpools. Spinning is probably the best way, either with a dead bleak on a trace or a modern Rapala lure or Devon. In the old days the great master of Thames trouting, A E Hobbs, sometimes used livebait. He was very concerned for them and after one run down the pool they would be given their freedom as he felt they deserved it.

Hobbs wrote a book, *Trout of the Thames* (Herbert Jenkins, undated, probably around 1950) which unfortunately we misquoted in a recent article. In 55 years, from 1890 to 1945, he caught 878 Thames trout over 3lb, but also a large number under that weight which were returned to the water unharmed.

He saw at least six trout in the 15-20lb class and one of 17lb 3oz in a fishmonger's shop at Maidenhead in 1898 which had been taken by a poacher on a nightline.

His best trout were all not far off the 10lb mark but he lost his biggest which he hooked at Marsh Weir. He was fishing a dead bleak on a Thames trace and was winding it in on the edge of quiet water when a fish took and plunged powerfully into the depths. After about a quarter of an hour he brought the fish to the surface, long enough to convince him that this was the fish of a lifetime, well over 10lb, well into the 'teens.

Then tragedy! The lock-keeper tried to net the fish out too early, one of the hooks of the trace caught in the mesh, and the fish tore himself free.

HOCKEY

Tough for England

By Joyce Whitehead

England and Scotland have gone to Lille to join 10 other countries in the European Cup championship which ends on May 13 Entry was by application. There will be two pools. In "A" are Austria, Belgium, Italy, The Netherlands Scotland and the Soviet Union. In "B" are Czechoslovakia, India, France Germany Ireland and Spain. England's first match is against Germany. It will be their stiffest in their pool

ENGLAND: M Burrows (Derbyshire), V Dixon, (Cambridgeshire), L Carr (Lancashire), R Sykes (Kent), K Brown (Surrey), B Hamby (Warwickshire), M Allen (Warwickshire), V Robinson (Lancshire Central League), K Gordon (Leicestershire), S Lister (Sussex), M Eckersall (captain, Lancashire), J Cook (Suffolk), H Woodward (Leicestershire), R Hine (Surrey), C Rule (Berkshire), J Bannister (Cheshire).

SCOTLAND: J Stewart, A Weir, McLeod, N Kerr, M McLenan, L Paton, A Ramsay, J Dobbie, J Kennedy S Henderson, C Jordan, W Fraser, D McGregor, L Forsythe, M Young, M Sith.

● Maisie Sowden has withdrawn from the England trials on June 2 because she is expecting a baby.

NEWMARKET (ITV)

[Televised (C4): 2.30, 3.0, 3.40, 4.15]

GOING: good to firm

Draw: No advantage

Tote double: 3.0, 4.15. Treble: 2.30, 3.40, 4.50

2.0 MAY MAIDEN STAKES (2-y-o: colts & geldings: £3,281: 5f) (11 runners)

101 3 ANDRIOS (Mrs H Cambanis) B Hobbs 9-0 ... G Baxter 5
102 FAIRSTEAD BOY (Miss P Radford) 9-0 ... A Mackay 7
104 HOIST THE MAINSAIL (R Bonnycastle) B Hills 9-0 ... R Hills 10
105 LYRIC WAY (E Kessly) B Hills 9-0 ... S Cauthen 2
106 MAC'S REEF (M George) M Ryan 9-0 ... P Robinson 3
107 MASTER CROFTER (Mrs P Yong) W O'Gorman 9-0 ... T Ives 9
108 REEL GUILT (Mrs G Lawrence) M Tompkins 9-0 ... R Curant 4
109 SAKR (Y Nasib) N Callaghan 9-0 ... G Duffield 8
111 SERGIUS (K Bethel) R Boss 9-0 ... C Asmussen 6
112 STANDING ORDER (R McAulay) B Hanbury 9-0 ... B Raymond 1
113 TENARON (Swinton Holdings) M Hinchliffe 9-0 ... L Piggott 11

1983: Rex Lake 9-0 L Piggott (13-8 fav) H Cecil 13 ran.

Andrios, 3 Lyric Way, 5 Master Crofter, 7 Mac's Reef, 10 Hoist The Mainsail, 12 Fairstead Boy, 16 others.

Newmarket selections

By Mandarin

2.0 Andrios. 2.30 TOCAVE (nap). 3.0 Ilium. 3.40 Mahogany. 4.15 Remorseless. 4.45 Prince Of Peace.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

2.0 Master Crofter. 2.30 Tocave. 3.0 Ilium. 3.40 Capricorn Belle. 4.15 Doc Marten. 4.50 Prince Of Peace.

By Michael Seely

3.40 Mahogany. 4.15 REMORSELESS (nap). 4.45 Prince Of Peace.

2.30 HASTINGS MAIDEN STAKES (3-y-o: £4,074: 1m) (20)

201 0 AL KHAWAANEEG (Hamdan Al-Maktoum) H Thomson Jones 9-0 ... R Hills 12
202 0- BASIE (Maj A Barlow) H Candy 9-0 ... J Matthias 5
203 000-2 CARO'S LAD (BF) (E Moller) G Wragg 9-0 ... J Reid 17
204 2- DOUBLETON (P McCalmont) P Walwyn 9-0 ... J Mercer 3
207 0 FAARIS (Hamdan Al-Maktoum) H Thomson Jones 9-0 ... A Murray 19
208 420-0 FAHDI (Dana Stud) J Dunlop 9-0 ... W R Swinburn 6
209 0- FLODABAY (Brig M Gordon-Watson) R Armstrong 9-0 ... P Tulk 9
210 KARKAN (A Salman) G Harwood 9-0 ... A Clark 8
211 0- MIGHGY FLUTTER (R Tory) D Elsworth 9-0 ... B Rouse 11
213 000- QUICKSTEP (M Simmonds) C Brittain 9-0 ... C Asmussen 18
214 ROYAL CHARGE (E Moller) G Wragg 9-0 ... B Crossley 20
215 0- ROYAL RECOURSE (R Galpin) R Williams 9-0 ... T Ives 1
217 STEPPING OUT (Mrs J Shine) E Eldin 9-0 ... A Mackay 10
219 030033 THA (J Querbes III) M Jarvis 9-0 ... B Raymond 2
220 0 THE VILLAIN (Mrs J Bryce) R Armstrong 9-0 ... G Sexton 7
221 2 TOCAVE (Maktoum Al Maktoum) H Cecil 9-0 ... L Piggott 4
224 030-0 TROMEROS (BF) (Capt M Lemos) C Brittain 9-0 ... P Robinson 13
225 WITH A LOT (B) (Duke of Devonshire) J Toller 9-0 ... S Cauthen 15
226 0- WOODCARVER (M Fustok) H Cecil 9-0 ... Paul Eddery 14
229 40- SCYTHE (Ld Derby) G Pritchard-Gordon 8-11 ... G Duffield 16

1983: Socratic 9-0 J Mercer (13-2) F Durr 28 ran.

15-8 Tocave, 7-2 Caro's Lad, 9-2 Doubleton, 6 Karkan, 8 Woodcutter, 10 Scythe, 14 others.

FORM: CARO'S LAD (9-0) 1½l 2nd to Reuval (8-11) at Thirsk (8f, £302, good, Apr 14) DOUBLETON (8-9) bit backward when neck 2nd to Sassagrass here (8-12) (8f, £3,178, good to firm, Oct 28). FAHDI out of first 9 in h'cap this year. (9-0) ran Keep Tapping (9-0) to a neck at Goodwood in 1983 (6f, £4,513, firm, July 29). THA (9-0) 3¾l 3rd to Athenia (8-11) at Doncaster (6f, £2,139, good to firm, Oct 22). TOCAVE (9-0) had 3rd 6l adrift when short headed by Bold Indian (9-0) here (7f, £3,057, good to firm, Apr 19). TROMEROS (9-0) about 6l 6th and QUICKSTEP (9-0) not in first 10 behind Rainbow Quest (9-0) at Newmarket (7f, £4,073, good, Aug 26). SCYTHE 5th last time, previously under 8l 4th (8-4) to Seismic Wave (8-7) at Doncaster (7f, £4,955, good to firm, Sep 7).
Selection: DOUBLETON.

3.0 HEATHORN STAKES (3-y-o colts: £8,798: 1m 2f) (8)

301 2110-12 RAAMI (A Foustock) W O'Gorman 9-2 ... T Ives 1
302 1114-41 SOUTHERN ARROW (A Balzanni) M Jarvis 9-2 ... B Raymond 3
303 1- CLAUDE MONET (D Wildenstein) H Cecil 8-10 ... S Cauthen 6
305 1-0 LEADBURN (S Niarchos) G Harwood 8-10 ... A Clark 8
306 01- PIGWIDGEON (Mrs J Delahooke) G Harwood 8-10 ... L Piggott 7
308 0- BROTHERLY (Mrs R du Pont) W Hern 8-5 ... J Mercer 2
311 23- ILIUM (Hadi Al-Tajir) H Thomson Jones 8-5 ... A Murray 4
312 23- LUMINATE (J Rowles) J Dunlop 8-5 ... B Rouse 5

1983: Shearwalk 9-2 W R Swinburn (7-1) M Stoute 12 ran.

5-4 Claude Monet, 11-4 Ilium, 11-2 Luminate, 9 Pigwidgeon, 12 Southern Arrow, Raami.

FORM: RAAMI (8-11) beaten 4l by Keen at Kempton (1m, £7,532, firm, Apr 21). SOUTHERN ARROW (9-2) beat Neavel by 1l at Capannelle (1m, £22,646, soft, Apr 16). CLAUDE MONET (8-11) beat Coulee Queen (8-8) by ½l at Doncaster (7f, £1,490, good, Oct 21). LEADBURN (9-0) beat Runaway Lover (9-0) by 2½l at Sandown (1m, £250, good to soft, Oct 18). PIGWIDGEON (9-0) pushed out to beat Calloo Siouxe (8-11) by 1½l at Lingfield (7½f, £1,965, good to firm, Oct 6). ILIUM (9-0) kept on well when ½l 3rd to Alphabatim (9-0) at Doncaster (1m, £46,529, good to firm, Oct 22). LUMINATE (8-11) 2½l 3rd to Condrilac (8-11) at Newmarket (7f, £9,351, good, Oct 15).
Selection: ILIUM.

4.15 BRETBY HANDICAP (£5,371: 6f) (7)

502 01334-2 DOC MARTEN (D) (R Griggs & Co) A Hide 6-9-7 ... E Hide 1
503 00000-0 PENTLAND JAVELIN (C,D) (S Hill) R Hollinshead 4-9-5 ... S Perks 7
505 22320-0 DJANGO (B) (C Armstrong) K Brassey 4-9-3 ... T Ives 3
507 11000-4 MATOU (CD) (Mrs T Pick) G Pritchard-Gordon 4-9-1 ... G Duffield 2
508 00004-0 SHANLEYS STYLE (Mrs C Orme) Mrs C Reavey 4-8-13 ... G Ramshaw 5
511 03/0-11 REMORSELESS (D) (Shaikh Mohammed) J Ciechanowski 4-8-7 (7 ex) G Baxter 4
513 23430-3 KORYPHEOS (C Papaioannou) P Mitchell 5-7-7 ... W Ryan 5 6

1983: Master Cawston 4-8-4 Pat Eddery (14-1) G Wragg 14 ran.

2 Remorseless, 3 Matou, 5 Doc Marten, 7 Korypheos, 8 Pentland Javelin, 12 Shanleys Style, 15 Django.

FORM: DOC MARTEN (9-2) 1l 2nd to Harlow (8-13) (Leicester 7f, £7,752, good to firm, Apr 28). PENTLAND JAVELIN (8-13) 9th to Grey Desire (8-13) (Thirsk 6f, £7,895, good, Apr 14). DJANGO (9-10) 7½l 7th to Alev (9-2) (Sandown 5f, £3,350, good to firm, Apr 27). MATOU (9-10) just under 3l 4th to Pusey Street (Kempton 6f, £2,645, good to soft, Apr 6). SHANLEYS STYLE (9-1) 7th to Lak Lustre (7-12) (Haydock 5f, £3,459, good, Apr 4). REMORSELESS (9-10) ½l winner from Transflash (8-10) (Leicester 6f, £1,471, good, Apr 16). KORYPHEOS (8-3) 3½l 3rd to Dawn's Delight (7-13) (Salisbury 6f, £2,275, good, Apr 7).
Selection: DOC MARTEN.

4.50 MARCH HANDICAP (£4,549: 2m) (8)

601 3/140-0 TOP CREATOR (C) (Sir E Harrison) B Hills 5-10-0 ... S Cauthen 5
603 0d231-1 PRINCE OF PEACE (C) (Shaikh Mohammed) H Cecil 4-9-2 (4 ex) L Piggott 8
604 41101-0 PRETTY PICTURE (D) (C St George) P Kelleway 5-8-8 ... Gay Kelleway 5 2
605 340023- POPSI'S JOY (CD) (V M Lawson) M Haynes 9-8-8 ... J Mercer 7
606 13320-0 KARABLAKE (Countess of Lonsdale) G Harwood 4-8-8 ... A Clark 4
607 031230- SHENTON WAY (B) (Miss W Redman) J Jenkins 4-8-1 ... T Williams 7 3
608 0010-03 DARK PROPOSAL (D) (BF) (Mrs J Phillips) B Hanbury 6-7-7 ... D McKay 1
609 000110- BELLAMUSE (D) (Mrs J Shine) E Eldin 4-7-7 ... A Mackay 6

1983: Popsis Joy 8-9-7 L Piggott (11-4 fav) M Haynes 11 ran.

13-8 Prince Of Peace, 7-2 Karablake, 9-2 Popsi's Joy, 6 Top Creator, 8 Dark Proposal, 10 Pretty Picture, 14 others.

FORM: PRINCE OF PEACE (8-12) stayed on, ½l winner from Wagoner (8-13) with TOP CREATOR (10-0) out of first 9 (Newmarket 1m 6f, £4,259, good to firm, Apr 17). PRETTY PICTURE (9-10) 3l winner from Kings College Boy (9-5) (Goodwood 2m 3f, £2,127, good Sep 26). POPSI'S JOY (9-9) 2¾l 3rd to Mayotte (9-4) (Newmarket 2m 4f, £3,137, good to firm, Oct 28). KARABLAKE (8-11) 13½l 5th to Regal Steel (8-3) (Doncaster 1m 4f, £3,381, good to firm, Mar 22). SHENTON WAY (8-5) out of first 9 to King's College Boy (8-4) (Wolverhampton 2m 1f, £3,392, good, Sept 12). DARK PROPOSAL (8-6) 1½l 3rd to Jackdaw (9-2) (Haydock 2m, £3,069, firm, Apr 21). BELLAMUSE (9-0) out of first 9 to DARK PROPOSAL (9-10) (Lingfield 2m, £2,136, good, Oct 31).
Selection: PRINCE OF PEACE.

Hereford programme

GOING: hard

2.15 DINMORE NOVICE HURDLE (4-y-o: £794: 2m 4f) (2 runners)

2 808 Cray (B) 11-0 ... R Stronge
4 e2p Hutton Glory 11-0 ... B Powell 7

1983: Abandoned - course waterlogged.

1-5 Hutton Glory, 3 Cray

2.45 HOLMER SELLING HURDLE (£615: 2m) (8)

2 080 Gods Will 5-10-12 ... J Suthern
6 080 Hilal Sovereign 5-10-7 ... W Morris 4
8 p0b Moor Brook (B) 5-10-7 ... M Nuttall
11 883 Rainbow Springs 4-10-5 ... B Powell 7
13 030 Treagle 4-10-5 ... Diane Clay 7
14 00b Betsey Shannon 4-10-0 ... –
16 pp0 Dusty Dora 4-10-0 ... George Knight
18 p Paraole 4-10-0 ... –

6-4 Rainbow Springs, 9-4 Treagle, 4 Moor Brook, 6 Gods Will

3.15 JOHN JONES NOVICE HANDICAP CHASE (£2,078: 2m 4f) (4)

2 p00 Kyoto 6-11-8 ... S Smith-Eccles
11 24p Oulart Hill 8-10-6 ... Mr R Dunwoody 4
27 pf1 Dance Master 8-10-0 (10 ex) ... A Webb
32 0u4 Boxberger Cadla 7-10-0 ... D Chann 7

7-4 Dance Master, 2 Kyoto, 7-2 Oulart Hill, 9-2 Boxberger Cadla.

3.45 MAY HILL LONG DISTANCE HANDICAP HURDLE (£1,174: 3m 1f) (15)

1 00b Gold Measure 7-11-10 ... S Morshead
2 031 Rodney Parade 9-11-8 (7 ex) ... Mr Sherwood
4 200 The Fallen Knight 8-11-6 ... C Brown
8 200 Free Choice 6-11-1 ... Mr R Dunwoody 4
12 090 Kamag 6-10-9 ... C Seward
16 93p Jymario (B) 6-10-5 ... R Hyett
18 004 Galtrim 5-10-4 ... Miss S Lawrence 7
22 0p4 Helton Tarn 5-10-2 ... G Newman
24 0p0 Golden Cymbal (B) 9-10-0 ... K Mooney
25 004 Last Of The Foxes 11-10-0 ... R Chapman 4
27 000 Russell Up 5-10-0 ... G Charles
28 000 Gaelic Touch 7-10-0 ... P Carvill
30 040 Persian Musicon 6-10-0 ... Colin Price
32 093 Whistle For Jack 9-10-0 ... –
33 p00- Eggington 6-10-0 ... Mr P Macewan 7

11-4 Rodney Parade, 100-30 Galtrim, 4 The Fallen Knight, 6 Golden Cymbal.

4.15 CANON PYON HANDICAP CHASE (£1,951: 3m 1f) (3)

8 101 Dawn Fox 11-12-0 (7 ex) ... A Webb
15 013 French Bob 10-11-5 ... Mr A Sharpe
16 p10 Sweet Mandy (B) 8-11-4 ... R Mann

10-11 Dawn Fox, 7-4 French Bob, 7-2 Sweet Mandy.

4.45 BROCKHAMPTON HUNTER CHASE (Amateurs: £1,144: 2m 4f) (12)

2 p01 Owen Gail 8-12-10 ... T Jackson 7
5 p/pf Barardee 11-12-0 ... Miss M Turner 7
6 00/f Chism Ram 6-12-0 ... S Shinton 4
7 -0ps Crespinian 10-12-0 ... M Bell 7
8 102/ Egbert 8-12-0 ... C Gee 7
10 00-0 Mr Sinclair 6-12-0 ... M Bent 7
11 f00 Night Attack 8-12-0 ... Mrs C Elliott 7
12 84-0 Pipe Band (B) 10-12-0 ... –
13 4/40- Pistol One 10-12-0 ... –
15 0u-0 Straight Line 11-12-0 ... J Llewellyn 7
16 ufu Welsh Treaty 12-12-0 ... A Denson 7
18 0p4 Rose Lea 10-11-9 ... A Hulburd 7

9-4 Owen Gail, 3 Crespinian, 5 Straight Line, 7 Pipe Band.

5.15 GRUNWICK STAKES (NH flat race: £1,043: 2m) (12)

3 Cavesson 6-11-5 ... Mr L Lay 7
5 0 Doubtful Pact 5-11-5 ... J Watben 7
10 0 Bearcose 4-11-0 ... M Portman 7
11 4 Celtic Bob 4-11-0 ... M Caswell 7
12 Cheeky Ties 4-11-0 ... C Kellett 7
14 02 Face The Climate 5-11-0 ... Mr T Thomson Jones
20 Pinks Peasy 5-11-0 ... M Rowley 7
21 0 Pirton Lad 4-11-0 ... Miss B Chipp 7
23 San Glere 4-11-0 ... W O'Callaghan 7
27 Hartlebury Gypsy 4-10-9 ... Mr M Wilding 7
29 Lallaway 4-10-9 ... –
32 Passamimimarsh 4-10-9 ... A Carson 7

8-11 Face The Climate, 7-2 Pirton Lad, 5 Celtic Bob, 8 Doubtful Pact.

HEREFORD SELECTIONS (By Mandarin): 2.15 Cray. 2.45 Rainbow Springs. 3.15 Dance Master. 3.45 Rodney Parade. 4.15 Dawn Fox. 4.45 Owen Gail. 5.15 Face The Climate.

Catterick Bridge

● Tony Ives reached the 13 winner mark for the season with a short priced double on Susangus and Provideo at Catterick Bridge yesterday. Both winners are trained at Newmarket by Bill O'Gorman, who was forced to stay at home with a bout of influenza.

Going: Firm

2.15 (5f) 1, SUSANGUS (T Ives, 8-11 fav); 2, Navarro Seconde (S Horsfall, 4-1); 3, Samantha Fox (W Ryan, 5-1). ALSO RAN: 10 Ebor Grey, 12 Princess Aura (6th), 20 Major's Review, Old Meg (4th), 25 Dubovsky (UR), Sally Jo (5th). 9 ran. NR: Northern Parade. Sh hd, 4l, 2½l, sh hd, 2½l. W O'Gorman at Newmarket. TOTE: £1.60; £1.10, £1.70, £2.30. DF: £2.30. CSF: £4.96.

2.45 (1m 4f 40yd) 1, GAINVILLE LAD (S Perks, 7-2 jt-fav); 2, Uncle Oliver (S Keightley, 6-1); 3, King Shera (A Crook, 5-1). ALSO RAN: 7-2 jt-fav Mill House Lady, 10 Quarryman, Star Patrick (6th), 16 Burbridge King, Springtime Double (4th), 20 Sooty's Pal, 25 Black Label (5th), Valdamosa. 11 ran. 3l, ½l, 4l, 10l, ¾l. R Whitaker at Scarcroft. TOTE: £5.30; £2.50, £1.00, £2.50. DF: £12.30. CSF: £23.08. No bid.

3.15 (1m 7f 180yd) 1, VAL CLIMBER (S Bridle, 10-1); 2, Secret Finale (D Oldham, 7-1); 3, Sweet Colleen (W Ryan, evens fav). ALSO RAN: 8 Excavator Lady, 9 Wildrush, 10 Kate Bourne (6th), 14 Auckland Express, 20 Hydrangea (4th), Rose Charter, 25 Jacinto Times (5th), 50 Le Pretendant. 11 ran. Nk, nk, 8l, sh hd, 4l. R Stubbs at Middleham. TOTE: £8.60; £1.60, £2.70, £1.30. DF: £111.80. CSF: £74.54. Tricast: £121.13.

3.45 (5f) 1, PROVIDEO (T Ives, 1-3 fav); 2, Phamond (W Ryan, 11-2); 3, Bordmans Glory (K Darley, 7-1). ALSO RAN: 12 Garda's Glory, 20 Palheco (4th), Swift River (6th), 25 Blakedale (5th). 7 ran. 4l, 1½l, 2½l, 2½l, nk. W O'Gorman at Newmarket. TOTE: £1.50; £1.10, £2.30. DF: £3.70. CSF: £3.55.

4.15 (6f) 1, OVER THE RAINBOW (P Hamblett, 9-4 fav); 2, Ferriby Hall (C Dwyer, 12-1); 3, Mrs Buzby (M Birch, 7-2). ALSO RAN: 6 Blackpool Belle, 7 Spoilt For Choice (5th), 12 Gan On Lad, 14 Stay Secret, 16 Off Your Mark (6th), Rapid Miss (4th), 20 Lucky Dutch, 25 Musical Rose. 11 ran. NR: Ibolyan Sound, Royal Duty. Hd, 2l, 1l, hd, 5l. J Winter at Newmarket. TOTE: £2.80; £1.80, £4.00, £1.20. DF: £16.80. CSF: £28.10. Tricast: £87.71.

4.45 (7f) 1, WISE CROWN (R Guest, 11-10 jt-fav); 2, Rigidaid (T Ives, 11-10 jt-fav); 3, Dozarie (M Birch, 20-1). ALSO RAN: 20 Culminala, Hunt the Gowk (6th), 33 Sambola (4th), Broadlands (5th). 7 ran. NR: Bob-Double. 5l, hd, 15l, 8l, 12l. L Cumani at Newmarket. TOTE: £1.90; £1.70, £1.90, £1.30. CSF: £2.83. Stewards' inquiry the result stands.

Placepot: £2.35.

Kelso

2.15 (2m hdle) 1, Marsh Track (P A Charlton, 4-1); 2, Six O Six Auction (11-8); 3, Hubil (10-1). 2l, 7l. 5 ran. M Lambert. Tote: £3.00; £1.60, £1.60, £1.60; DF: £5.90. CSF: £9.38.

2.45 (2m 6f chase) 1, Foggy Buoy (J O'Neill 2-1 fav); 2, Gold Invader (10-1); 3, Saint-Munn (20-1). Sh hd, 4l, 6 ran. NR: Olive Press. P Calver. Tote: £2.50; £1.40, £2.30. DF: £13.60. CSF: £16.97.

3.15 (2m hdle) 1, Pause For Thought (C Grant 5-4 fav); 2, Laurence Parsons (9-1); 3, Boy Sandford (3-1). 8l, 2l. 5 ran. Smith. Tote: £2.10; £1.10, £2.10. DF: £11.60. CSF: £10.15.

3.45 (3m 1f 120yd Hurdle) 1, Pilton (Mr P J Dun, 5-4 fav); 2, Hasty Import (11-2); 3, Telegraph Bush (10-1). 6l, 4l. 12 ran. W A Stephenson. TOTE: £2.30; £1.20, £2.70, £3.10. DF: £4.10. CSF: £8.79.

4.15 (3m Chase) 1, Colonel Henry (Mr R Drysdale, 7-1); 2, Cherrie Chief (evens fav); 3, Whiggle Geo (7-4). 10l, 5l. 6 ran. NR: Queensbury Lad. Mrs C Braithwaite. TOTE: £6.90; £1.70, £1.40. DF: £2.30. CSF: £13.55.

4.45 (2m 196yd Chase) 1, Mr Coggy (Mr P J Dun, 13-8 jt-fav); 2, Hot Pretence (13-8 jt-fav); 3, Trafalgar Bill (10-1). 30l, 25l. 4 ran. NR: Spastando. W A Stephenson. TOTE: £2.70; DF: £2.10. CSF: £4.31.

5.15 (2m flat) 1, Our Louise (Mr R J Beggan, 4-1); 2, Ash Prince (12-1); 3, Antarctico (7-1). Drumdragon (11-8 fav). 8l, 1½l. 11 ran. A Scott. TOTE: £3.20; £1.70, £2.30, £1.80. DF: £13.80. CSF: £48.67. PLACEPOT: £4.45.

Results from yesterday's Ascot meeting

Going: firm

2.00 AUTOBAR STAKES (3-y-o: fillies: £6,752: 1m)

BROCADE b f by Habitat - Canton Silk (G Leigh) 9-1 ... A Clark (4-6 fav) 1
Sumaya b f by Seattle Slew - Merely (Dana Stud Ltd) 8-11 ... W Carson (16-1) 2
Travel Legend b f by Tap On Wood - Bananaquit (R Patrick) 8-1 ... J Mercer (6-1) 3

Also Ran: 10 Net Cord (5th), No No Girl (8-11 L Piggott) (4th), 12 Exuberine, 20 Best Lady, Paradise Island, Red Gay (6th), 50 Save The Day. 10 Ran. ¾l, 8l, nk, sh hd, 4l. G Harwood at Pulborough.
TOTE: Win: £1.80. Places: £1.20, £2.40, £1.70. DF: £14.90. CSF: £13.03. 1m 42.09sec.

2.30 MONO SAGARO STAKES (Group III: £14,176: 2m)

GILDORAN b c by Rheingold - Durtal (R Sangster) 4-8-8 ... S Cauthen (11-2) 1
Society Boy b c by Sir Gaylord - Miss Petardo (R Barnett) 4-8-3 ... J Matthias (20-1) 2
Another Sam br h by Comedy Star - Balandra Star (J Norman) 7-8-8 A McGlone (7-2) 3

Also Ran: 6-5 fav His Honour (4th), 10 Morgans Choice (5th), 12 Centroline (6th), 100 Cutting Edge. 7 ran NR: Ore, Fealty. 4l, 2l, 3l, 2l, 12l. B Hills at Lambourn
TOTE: Win: £4.90. Places: £1.70, £6.70. DF: £65.60. CSF: £71.76 3m 31.43secs.

3.05 AUTOBAR VICTORIA CUP (Handicap: £12,193: 7f)

MUMMYS PLEASURE b h by Mummy's Pet - Par Bloom (A Piller) 5-8-9 ... B Raymond (14-1) 1
Milk Heart ch h by Steel Heart - Cafe au Lait (Elisha Holding) 5-8-8 ... P Waldron (7-2 fav) 2
Wiki Wiki Wheels ch c by Import - Falcrello (P Savill) 4-9-0 ... L Piggott (11-2) 3

Also Ran: 7 Christmas Cottage (5th), 8 Al Trui, 9 Numismatist (6th), 10 Old Dominion, 16 Cree Hill, 20 Another Realm, Corn Street, El Mansour (4th), 25 Come on the Blues, 33 Speak Nobly. 13 ran. NR: Sidab. ¾l, 1l, hd, 4l, nk. P Haslam at Newmarket.
TOTE: Win: £13.60. Places: £1.80, £2.20, £1.50. DF: £33.10. CSF: £55.45. TRICAST: £277.20. 1m, 27.04sec.

3.40 WHITE ROSE STAKES (3-y-o: £6,908: 1m 2f)

KIRMANN br c by Top Ville - Karmouna (H H Aga Khan) 8-9 ... S Cauthen (11-1) 1
Bye Bye Birdie ch c by Anne's Pretender - Love For Love (G Kaye) 8-9 ... G Duffield (33-1) 2
Tocave Botta ch c by Northern Dancer - Thirty Years (Maktoum Al Maktoum) 8-9 ... W R Swinburn (11-2) 3

Also Ran: 9-2 fav Millbow (4th), 5 Hot Rodder (5th), 6 Longboat, Otrebor (6th), 11 Sarawat Mountains, 12 Carocrest, 14 Girl Friday, 16 Golden Flame, 33 Brigadier Jacques. 12 ran sh-hd, 3l, 5l, 3l, 4l. R Johnson-Houghton at Didcot.
TOTE: Win: £19.80. Places: £4.20, £6.00, £1.40. DF: £568.70. CSF: £256.67. 2m 06.78sec.

4.10 GARTER STAKES (2-y-o: £5,837: 5f)

PRIMO DOMINIE b c by Dominion - Swann Ann (P Wetzel) 8-11 ... J Reid (5-6 fav) 1
Persian Pleasure br c by Persian Bold - London Air (B Sutton) 9-1 ... L Piggott (5-2) 2
Saloum b c by Stanford - Nightly Dip (Swinton Holdings) 8-11 ... P Wray (10-1) 3

Also Ran: Northern Treat (4th), Sailors Reward, 20 Laune Lorman (5th), 25 Lesley Wheeler (6th) 7 ran. 3l, ¾l, 2l, 1l, 7l. B Swift at Epsom TOTE Win: £2.10. Places: £1.60, £1.50. DF: £2.20 CSF: £3.40. 1m 02.07 sec.

4.40 CHOBHAM APPRENTICE HANDICAP (£2,494: 1m 4f)

PONTIN BOY b g by Prince Tenderfoot - Buenaventure (H Thomson Jones) 5-7-13 ... T Hellier (20-1) 1
Insular b g by Moulton - Pas de Deaux (The Queen) 4-9-6 ... I Shoemark (9-4 fav) +2
Going Going b g by Auction Ring - Whitehorn (H Candy) 5-7-11 ... C Rutter (3-1) +2

Also Ran: 4 Ra Nova (6th), 9 Royal Brigadier, 10 Temple Bar (5th), 14 Shutter's Mist, 8 ran. Hd, Dd-Ht, 2l, 5l, 2l. H Thomson Jones at Newmarket. TOTE: Win: £32.60. Places: £5.00. Insular £1.20, Going Going £1.10. DF: Pontin Boy, Insular £22.00. Pontin Boy & Going Going £94.70. CSF: Pontin Boy, Insular £30.46. Pontin Box, Going Going £35.73. 2m 33.06sec.

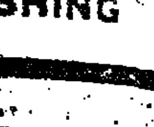
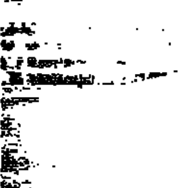
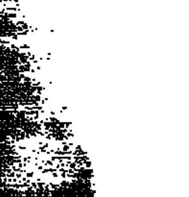
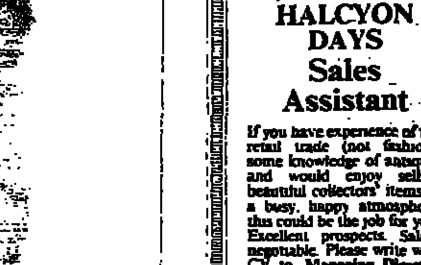
TOTE DOUBLE: £63.45. TREBLE: £52.35 (Paid 1st two legs) JACKPOT: Not won. Single Winner Bonus not won. PLACEPOT: £100.55.

Course specialists

NEWMARKET
1979-84

TRAINERS: H Cecil 89 winners from 315 runners 18.3%, M Stoute 48 from 327, 14.7%, W Hern 24 from 183, 13.1%; B Hobbs 39 from 292, 13.4%.

JOCKEYS: L Piggott 115 winners from 512 rides 22.5%; J Mercer 56 from 401, 4.0%; S Cauthen 41 from 364, 11.3%.

La crème de la crème

We seek a
SECRETARY (Bi-lingual)

Fluent in German and English. Shorthand in both languages essential. Age 25-35 approx.

We are an Investment Advisory Office (Broker) for the German and Swiss market.

Salary £8,000 +.

Box 1264 L The Times

MERCHANT BANKING
c £10,000

As Personal Assistant to Chief Executive you will be expected to give full secretarial back-up ranging from liaison with senior City executives to arranging travel, meetings and personal correspondence.
You will hold the fort in his absence and help prioritise his day to day work load.
Aged 25-40, you will have several years banking experience at a senior level and will relish the excitement and demand of a major City institution. Style, poise and tact are key requirements of this position. Speeds 120/60.

Telephone 726 8491/2
CITY OFFICE
ANGELA MORTIMER

ASSISTANT SH/SEC
For Marketing Manager To £7,000

An organisation in WC1 are seeking a well educated confident person with outgoing personality age 22-26 with good secretarial skills. A background in PR or marketing would be an asset. The ideal candidate will have a good eye for detail and will enjoy the responsibility of deputising for the marketing manager. LV's, pension scheme 4 weeks hols Please telephone Julia McIndoe on 437 3103 for an appointment.

JK PERSONNEL 18 GOLDEN SQUARE, LONDON, W1.

Audio Visual/ Video Communications Company

West End production company seeks intelligent, versatile, and organized Secretary: some typing, numerous administrative duties. The job requires application, imagination and a sense of humour.

C £7,000. Please write to: MANAGING DIRECTOR, DYE HANDLEY ASSOCIATES, 9 Dean Street, London, W1.

SEMINAR ADMINISTRATION
£8,000 neg

Guaranteed career prospects promoting & project managing specialist seminars for businessmen with a successful company. The ideal person will be confident, intelligent and numerate to handle budgets, research and general office matters. Ability to liaise at all levels plus 80 wpm typing required.

Tel: 01-580 9645
Tudor Appointments

HALCYON DAYS Sales Assistant

If you have experience of top-retail trade (not fashion), some knowledge of antiques and would enjoy selling beautiful collectors' items in a busy, happy atmosphere, this could be the job for you. Excellent prospects. Salary negotiable. Please write with CV to. Managing Director, Halcyon Days, 14 Brook Street, London, W1Y 1AA.

PA/AUDIO SECRETARY

For prestigious City Surveyors. Excellent skills and presentation. Busy, often hectic, environment. Lots of involvement. Age 23+. Salary £7,500 + excellent perks. Alfred Marks Recruitment Consultants, 80 Cheapside, 236 6832.

Total Involvement

A Secretary/Person Friday to act as Personal Assistant to exciting entrepreneur. Duties include bookkeeping for small company, VAT returns, driving, paying wages, collecting, carrying, organising housework and general living, moving home, etc, etc, etc. A first-class opportunity for an organised and dedicated Assistant to start at the ground-floor. A high salary and living accommodation offered mid-Bucks. Age range envisaged 25-35.

Phone 0525 221508 for appointment.

Already better than the rest, but now twice as good.

Our top quality consultancy service is now available in the City as well as the West End.
City Office — 128/129 Cheapside, London EC2. **Tel: 01-726 8491**
West End Office — Foxglove House, 166 Piccadilly, London W1. **Tel: 01-629 9686**

ANGELA MORTIMER
Secretarial Recruitment Consultancy

SECRETARY/PA

required for Medical Director of busy independent artificial kidney and transplantation treatment organisation with office based in North London.
The position will suit a young, competent person, able to take responsibility and work independently. Duties will include all normal secretarial duties with an increasing autonomous administrative function. A sound commercial background is desirable but previous medical experience is not important.
Salary negotiable according to ability and experience not less than £7,000 pa.
Apply in writing with CV and two referees to Medical Director, National Kidney Centre, 1 Fairholme Gardens, London N3 3ED.

DESIGN CONSULTANTS
SECRETARY/P.A. Up to £9,000 p.a.

Join new, high profile Graphic Design Consultancy in superb West End Studio.
We need an intelligent, attractive, highly motivated, lively personality to be the centre of our rapidly expanding and exciting business.
Career opportunity for the ambitious.
Write to PO Box 0405R, The Times, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1 8EZ.

International Finance to £12,000

The Director of a small and highly successful international finance company needs an experienced and energetic Secretary
In this exacting and fast-moving environment you will need the ability to cope with a heavy workload and the corresponding conflicting pressures in order to provide a full secretarial back-up. It is essential that you have top level secretarial experience gained in a financial environment, and it is unlikely that you will be aged less than 28
The salary level reflects the professional approach and degree of commitment required for this senior position.
Speeds 110/60.

City Office, 726 8491

ANGELA MORTIMER
Secretarial Recruitment Consultancy
FOXGLOVE HOUSE • 166 PICCADILLY • LONDON W1
TEL: 629 9686/7/8/9

Publishing PA

You will be seeking an interesting and rewarding position to succeed in organising the personal and public life of this extremely active Chairman. With first-class skills (120/60) and an interest in politics, current affairs and cooking, you will find yourself highly motivated and intellectually stimulated. Excellent education, possibly with a degree and a car owner an asset. Age 28-40. Please telephone 01-493 5787.

Gordon Yates
35 Old Bond Street, W1.
(Recruitment Consultants)

MARKETING – PR to £8,000

An international communications Co seeks a PA to their Press Officer. This position offers a great deal of liaison with the media. You therefore should enjoy plenty of people contact and have excellent organisational skills. You will be encouraged to take on an increasing amount of responsibility and good career prospects are envisaged. 100/50 skills needed

Elizabeth Hunt
RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS
18 Grosvenor Street London W1
Telephone 01-499 8070

JCR JANE CROSTHWAITE RECRUITMENT LTD
PIMMS & PERRIER ON ICE

This evening JCR will be open till 7.30, dispensing career advice with ice cold Pimms and/or Perrier. Please phone one of us so that we can know when to expect you.
Jane Crosthwaite, Tayma Page, Rowena Green, Kate Couldrey, Sarah Motion.

21 Beauchamp Place SW3
Tel: 01 581 2977

SHORTHAND SEC

Import/Export WC2 area. Excellent position. Long hols. Immediate interview. Salary £8,000+ negotiable.

828-1907
Rec Con.

YOUNG WELL SPOKEN INTELLIGENT PERSON

Good Secretarial skills to assist Administrator in the running of a Ballet School. Salary negotiable, according to age and experience.

Contact Sarah 836 0878
3.30 pm-6.30 pm.

PA/Secretary
to Managing Director
International Involvement

The Worldwide activities of this top class management consultancy operating in the international automotive field, headquartered in central London, will be your concern when you join as Personal Assistant and secretary to the Managing Director.
The work is varied, including controlling administration activities, running the office smoothly during the M.D.'s short overseas visits, invlovement in PR activities including liasing with clients and ad. agencies.
This is a first class opportunity for someone who is looking *for involvement in a lively growing company.* Salary negotiable, in the £8,000 + range, with excellent fringe benefits package.
Please contact Mr R. M. Phillips direct for further information, who would like to hear from you on 01-388 3191. ext. 272.

FINANCIAL IN KENSINGTON

Competent Secretary/Administrator required for very busy South Kensington Employee benefit/financial planning consultant. Audio/I.B.M. Display writer (text pack and or report pack). We are a total of six in a very hard working and successful office. If you are not work shy and can justify a high salary telephone 01-581 4971 and we will tell you where to send (in total confidece) your C.V.

STRICTLY NO AGENCIES

INVESTMENT RESEARCH

Small but expanding investment research & portfolio management company with offices in N8 & EC2 seeks applicants for 2 posts, based in the City. Salaries negotiable.

EXPERIENCED SECRETARY

required for responsible position as assistant to senior partner. Duties will involve all aspects of business and incl. admin. of unit trust and use of micro computers. Genuine opportunity to progress beyond secretrial role.

TRAINEE

with a successful academic record and interest in investment, to help with admin. and research.

Please reply to: Hilary Maxfield, Wright Selligman & Co. 28 Copthall Ave EC2R 7JD. 01-638 1626

BANKING
Bilingual Executive Secretaries

A major French bank in the process of opening its first international branch in the City of London, wishes to recruit 2 Executive Secretaries who are totally fluent in French.
These exciting new opportunities will be for the French General Manager and his English deputy. It is expected that the branch will develop rapidly over the next 2 years, becoming a major force in City banking circles.
Please contact **Madelaine Aldridge, Jonathan Wren Recruitment Consultants, 01-623 1266.**

Chairman's Secretary/Personal Assistant

Public Property Company **City Location**
Small, friendly, office, willing to be member of a team. Excellent skills required. Salary negotiable.
Telephone 01-377 1040

SENIOR SECRETARY

Required by Partner of Jones Lang Wootton, a leading firm of Chartered Surveyors and International Real Estate Consultants. Excellent shorthand, typing and organisational skills essential for this busy, varied post as is experience at board level. A competitive salary and benefits package is offered including a generous assisted travel scheme.
Please send CV in confidence to: **Debbie Moreland, Personnel Officer, Jones Lang Wootton, 103 Mount St. London, W1Y 6AS.**

TOP MONEY FOR TOP LEGAL JOBS

Two of our top legal clients are seeking secretaries to work at Senior Partner level. They have prestigious offices in the St Paul's and Bank area and are both looking for someone with skills of 100/50 + Audio. An interest in W.P. is essential as training will be given if necessary. If you have some legal experience and are aged between 23-45. Please call us to discuss both of these positions. Salaries of up to £10,000 will be offered to the right people.

Tel: 606 1611

Senior Secretaries
Recruitment Consultants

SHANGRI–LA INTERNATIONAL

Exciting opportunity to join small team as Secretary/Sales Assistant for newly formed London Office (Knightsbridge) of Far East hotel co. Must possess good all round secretarial skills, ability to adapt, take on responsibilities and enjoy the fast pace of a sales office. Travel and hotel background an advantage. Salary negotiable. Call either Janet Enderby or Tim Reid; 581 1611

SECRETARY/PA

Executive Chairman of group of West End based companies involved in clothing, furniture and property seeks competent and reliable sh/audio Secretary. 24+. Salary £8,500 +.

Telephone 01-734 1500

FILM & TELEVISION CO

Expanding company is looking for a bi-lingual Secretary (French/English) to work for the Managing Director and the Executive Producer. Good shorthand/typing essential. Salary £8,000 pa.
Please apply in writing to: Annette Kiely, 8 Cornwall Terrace, NW1.

PERSONAL ASSISTANT

for small firm of City surveyors near St Paul's. Ability to act on initiative required together with good sh and audio skills. £8,000 pa.
ANDREW McINDOE & CO
236 1851

CHARITY PA/SEC 30+

A real "right arm" type position providing total backup to the Controller of this Charity organisation with contacts world wide. Articulate, socially, confident and speeds of 100/50. Some knowledge of the military world if possible. £7,571 plus two increases a year.

(01) 408-0424
Love & Tate Appointments

Secretary
to £7,000 + bens.

The Banking and Finance Division of Michael Page Partnership seeks a bright and enthusiastic secretary with good organisational and typing skills together with the ability to work independently and efficiently under pressure within a challenging environment.
Duties include acting in a supervisory role, telephone liaison, maintaining and updating applicant files. WP and audio experience would be advantageous, though training could be given. A good standard of presentation *is important as you will be in close contact with* senior management and clients.
Please contact Julia Brown on 01-404 5751, or write to her at 23, Southampton Place, London, WC1A 2BP.



DIRECTOR'S PA/SECRETARY
c.£7,800

The Director of a major charitable housing association working in North London requires a PA/Secretary.
Enthusiasm, initiative, and a sense of humour are needed in addition to good shorthand and typing skills.
Benefits include five weeks holiday, LVs, and pension scheme.
Closing date: May 14, 1984.
Application form and job description from:
Jane Hemsley,
Secretary to the Association,
123 Kingsland High Street,
London E8 2PB.
Telephone: 01-254 1272.


New Islington & Hackney Housing Association

SECRETARY
£7,500 neg **MAYFAIR**

The first-class Britannia Hotel, Grosvenor Square, is part of the world-wide inter-continental hotels corporation with a truly international clientele.
We are currently seeking a capable Personal Secretary for our Executive Assistant Manager to assist him in his busy day which covers all aspects of hotel life. It is unlikely that the successful candidate will have less than 5 years' experience in a similar capacity. Excellent shorthand and typing skills are essential and experience of a word processor would be an advantage. This is a senior position which involves dealing with not only hotel staff but also VIP agents. We offer good company benefits which include free lunches.
For an application form, please telephone **Patrick Bardin, Personnel Manager, on 01-629 9400.**

DAVID MORRIS JEWELS

A bi-lingual PA, 25+, with French/Arabic/Italian, with some retail knowledge, required for high-class Mayfair jewellers.

Apply: Mr Winston, 01-629 5142

MAYFAIR SOLICITORS

Small, progressive practice requires experienced Legal Audio Secretary to complement Partners young department. A pleasant, friendly, working environment with varied work, client contact & opportunity for initiative. Close Green Park Station. Salary to £8,500 pa. Please contact

Mrs Goble on 01-491 8722.

PERSON EXTRAORDINAIRE
Circa £7,000 + early review

Charisma plus fast typing skills urgently required by expanding recruitment consultancy based in City.

Call
Pamela Hills,
Hudson Shribman,
on 248 7855

SECRETARY/PA

International firm of Interior Designers requires competent, experienced Secretary. Applicants should have good shorthand/typing skills, be experienced in the use of audio equipment and fully conversant with all aspects of secretarial duties. We are looking for a person with the ability to assume responsibility in a busy London design office.
Apply in writing with CV, giving salary level expected, to: **Cedric Moore, FSIAD, Fletcher McNeece Partnership, 25 Dover Street, W1.**

Directors Secretary
WHITE CITY

THE COMPANY – London's liveliest chain store with 26 outlets, head office is at present in the Kings Road but we will be moving to brand new offices later this summer.

THE JOB – To provide full secretarial support for two of our directors who work hard and expect their secretary to do the same.

THE PERSON – Aged 22-28 with previous secretarial experience you'll need to be flexible, skilled in shorthand and telex and able to make decisions when necessary.

THE REWARDS – c £8,500 plus excellent benefits, new offices and an enthusiastic bunch of colleagues.

Write to me NOW with a sufficiently detailed C.V. to enable me to 'know' you before we meet. Monty Grigg, Personnel Manager, Underwoods Ltd. 60 Kings Road, London SW3 4UD.

UNDERWOOD

RECRUITMENT CONSULTANT

Specialist company dealing solely with professional legal recruitment seeks a person to be trained as a consultant. The company deals with major practices and blue chip companies in the UK and overseas and is in its 12th year of operation.

A mature outlook is required and preference will be shown to Arts graduates under 30 years old. Salary will be c.£9,000. Commission is *NOT* paid but worthwhile bonuses on company performance. BUPA etc., are.

Applications to Christine Clothier, Reuter Simkin Ltd., 26-28 Bedford Row, London, WC1R 4HE. Tel: 01-405 6852. Ref: NC4.

REUTER SIMKIN
RECRUITMENT

ROYAL SOCIETY OF CHEMISTRY
SECRETARIAL STAFF
London W1

We require experienced Secretaries with good speeds, as follows:-

SECRETARY TO THE SECRETARY GENERAL (CHIEF EXECUTIVE)

In addition to Confidential Secretarial duties (shorthand, audio, and word processing involved), the post holder will arrange meetings and undertake some administrative work on his/her own initiative. Candidates should be mature, with common sense, initiative and discretion.

SECRETARY TO EDITOR

Of news and current awareness magazine. Usual secretarial duties (shorthand) + administration of articles and some editorial work. Candidates should be good team workers, and publishing experience would be an advantage.
The salary scale for these posts is £6,660 - £8,256 pa. (currently under review). Appointments are normally made in the lower half of the scale.
We also have a vacancy for a part-time Secretary (no shorthand) in our sales and promotion department. 17½ hours per week (by arrangement). Salary c£3,000 pa.
To apply for any of these posts, telephone for an application form or write with CV to Sue Sheldon, Royal Society of Chemistry, 30 Russell Square, London WC1B 5DT. Telephone: 01-631 1355

PUBLISHING
SECRETARY

Associated Book Publishers (UK) Ltd. require an experienced Secretary for the Assistant Managing Director – who is also a Divisional Publishing Head. Extremely good and reliable secretarial skills are required to meet the challenges and interests of wide-ranging work near the top of an international publishing company.
The successful applicant will have proven previous experience. Salary in the region of £7,750 pa. Wide-range of benefits.
Please apply in writing enclosing CV and details of *current salary to David Richards, Personnel Director,* Associated Book Publishers (UK) Ltd., 11 New Fetter Lane, London EC4P 4EE.

JUNIOR/GRADUATE SH SECRETARIES
W/P EXP OR WILL BE TRAINED!

Opportunities for bright well educated Secretaries with good sec/admin skills and initiative to join a prestigious international company with offices throughout the London area. You will enjoy their excellent training facilities, many benefits and a chance to embark on an interesting career either in their sales or personnel depts. So if you are 19+ and would like to earn circa £7,000
please ring 938 1977

JUST JOBS LTD.
219 Kensington High Street, W.8.

Super Secs

SECRETARY/PA
A chance to widen your horizons

Only a company which is going places can offer this kind of opportunity.

Clifton Inns is a rapidly expanding and highly regarded group of traditional Inns and Wine Bars with its Head Office conveniently situated in Victoria.

We are currently looking for an experienced and responsible Secretary/PA *to "manage" 2 of our Senior Executives.* Apart from excellent shorthand and typing skills, the successful applicant should be 25-35 and must enjoy working without supervision, making decisions and generally being the mainstay of his/her team in the office. A smart appearance is essential as there is considerable contact with visitors to the company.

For further details please telephone **Pauline Murdoch, Personnel Department, on 01-730 9872.**

ITALIAN CO require English M/T Sec. no s/h. for challenging post with 4 Italian nationals. Assist with their language problems and translations. £6,500+. R. J. Recruitment 493 6446.

PA SEC £10,000 pa + free accom and return air ticket for Mid East. Arabic an advantage. 25-30. Elegant appearance. TIPS Agy 493 8000.

NO SHORTHAND Admin P.A. £8,500 for City American Bank. Marketing Head. Wang wp. Experience preferable. Miss Simpson 242 2245 Appointments '84.

SECRETARIES FOR ARCHITECTS and Designers. Permanent/temporary positions. AMSA Specialists Agency 01-734 0532.

St Mary's Hospital Medical School
(University of London)
Norfolk Place, London, W2 1PG

RESEARCH SECRETARY

required for initial one year appointment (possible renewal up to 5 years) to Consultant Neurologist working on UK Stroke Prevention Trial. Applicants should be aged 20 or over, have excellent audio typing, preferably some medical experience and willingness to take detailed interest in work. Starting salary £6,297 pa inclusive (under review). Total 5½ weeks holiday pa. Occasional local travel.
Apply in writing with full CV and names and addresses of work referees to Assistant Secretary (Personnel) at above address by 9 May.

PA SEC circa £8,750 + bonus and excellent benefits. Int Publishing House of excellent repute seeks S/H P.A. to work for Production Director. Offering responsibility and involvement. Development into the production side will be encouraged. Ring Lyn Patrick 437-0104. Kingsland Pers. Cons.

TEL/SEC. £6,000 W2. Marketing Co. seek a well-spoken and presented person aged late teens to early 20's with some typ. – 30 wpm. exp. ess. – any S/B. Call Lorraine Hindmarsh on 405 6148. Kingsland Pers Cons.

ST MARY'S HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL
(University of London)
Norfolk Place, London, W2 1PG

SECRETARY

required for personnel and allied work. Applicants must have accurate shorthand and accurate, fast typing (IBM Memory typewriter); be willing to take some initiative and prepared to become involved with a variety of jobs; they will probably be aged 21-26 and have at least 5 "O" levels, including English Language.

Starting salary not less than £6,297 pa inclusive (under review).

Apply in writing with full CV and name and address of work referee to Mrs M Jinkinson, Assistant Secretary (Personnel) at above address. Tel (01) 723 1252. Ext 150, by 9 May.

MARKETING SECRETARY £7000 + Berkeley Square W1. Bright efficient & organised secretary with excellent typing (60 wpm) required by business consultancy. Small, friendly very busy office, word processing knowledge an advantage. Would suit mature enthusiastic & versatile person. "A" levels or equivalent. Please telephone 01-409 3078.

ESTATE AGENTS close Marble Arch, urgently need bright young Audio Secretary, hard work but should be fun. £6,500 p.a. Ring 01-724 0241. Stuart Wilson & Co.

GRADUATE SECRETARY, NW10. MD of busy group of companies seeks a PA to organise both himself and his office. This is a responsible position which requires good secretarial skills, plenty of initiative and sufficient confidence in your own abilities to motivate those around you; in return the successful candidate will become totally involved in the running of the group. Salary £7,000 negotiable. – Please telephone 965 2631 for more details.

LEGAL SECRETARY Efficient audio secretary with some legal experience required to assist overworked Mayfair solicitor and his PA. Salary approx £7,000 according to age and experience. Write with CV to Mrs Hicks, 6 Balfour Place, Mount St., London, W1Y 5RG.

MATURE PERSON as assistant administrative secretary. Good secretarial skills. Hours and salary by arrangement. May suit person taking early retirement. WRNS Benevolent Trust, 1a Chesham St., London, SW1X 8NL.

RECEPTIONIST/TYPIST. Receptionist required by prestige co in SW1. Accurate typing and knowledge of Telex essential. Varied duties inc operation of computerised switchboard. Salary £6,500 + benefits. Telephone 236 2661 TRG Agy.

also on page 34

General Appointments

EXECUTIVE RECRUITMENT CONSULTANT

Fashion **£15,000–£20,000 + Car**

We are a well established recruitment consultancy with an opening for an additional consultant to join an already highly successful team.
You would be responsible for handling a wide variety of individual assignments, ranging from Junior Management to Board Room appointments within the Clothing and Retail Industries throughout the U.K. and overseas.
You must be well experienced in either general executive recruitment and seeking to specialise, or in general interviewing or personnel and wanting to step up. Experience of the Fashion Trade would be desirable but is not essential.
We offer a position full of challenge and responsibility coupled with the freedom to make decisions and act on your own initiative.

Please contact Mr Brian Ross, Managing Director without obligation and in absolute confidence on 01-439 6031

MENSWEAR & WOMENSWEAR AGENCY • 01-439 6031
Clothing and Retail Recruitment
29 31 OXFORD STREET LONDON W1R 1RE

Glaxo Holdings p.l.c.
Administrative Officer

Group Secretariat **c £8,600 pa**

At the headquarters of this international pharmaceutical group we require a graduate, preferably in Law or a business related discipline, to assist in the provision of services and advice within the sphere of company secretarial practice for Group companies. You will be involved in statutory company secretarial and administrative duties, the maintenance of comprehensive records in relation to subsidiary companies, indexing and retrieval of documents and distribution of publications.

Earnings, including London Allowance and guaranteed bonus, will be in the region of c £8,600 pa. Excellent benefits include non-contributory pension scheme, season ticket loan scheme and Luncheon Vouchers.

For an application form please contact Jan Turner, Glaxo Holdings p.l.c., Clarges House, 6-12 Clarges Street, London W1Y 8DH. Tel: 01-493 4060, extn. 300.

Sales & Marketing Manager

C £22,500 Kent
DIRECTOR DESIGNATE

We are a privately owned, Kent based, manufacurer of capital equipment selling primarily to medical and medical-related markets. Turnover is in the order of £6 million, and the average unit selling price is £20,000.
The Sales & Marketing Manager must have the managerial expertise, personal selling ability and creative marketing flair to warrant membership of the Board within a year of joining the Company. Candidates are likely to be in their mid-30's to early 40's with a broad-based background of selling and marketing capital equipment in the U.K. and overseas. That background will include both direct and distributor/agent selling to users, via specifiers and contractors.
Salary is negotiable with £22,500 as a guide, a quality car is supplied and the excellent benefits include a non-contributory pension scheme.
Please send brief c.v., in confidence, to the Managing Director.

BMM WESTON FAVERSHAM KENT ME13 7EB



Sir John Soane's Museum
Curator

The Trustees of Sir John Soane's Museum expect in the next few months to appoint a Curator of the Museum in succession to Sir John Summerson who wishes to retire by September 1984. This is a part-time post with the possibility of full-time appointment in appropriate circumstances.

For full details and an application form (to be returned by 29 May 1984) write to Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants, RG21 1JB, or telephone Basingstoke (0256) 68551 (answering service operates outside office hours). **Please quote ref: G/6219.**

An equal opportunity employer.

General Appointments

SALES/MARKETING MANAGER

Fashion Clothing

IN-WEAR LTD. a successful fashion clothing company selling to major department stores and independent retailers is seeking applicants to fill this senior management position controlling the Sales and Marketing activities of the [illegible]wear division. IN-WEAR, and responsible to the Managing Director.

The responsibilities will include

- Control and motivate national sales force
- Implement sales and promotion policies
- Budgeting long and short term
- Implement market analysis and statistical [illegible]
- Direct communication with retailers [illegible]

Candidates should have at least 2 years experience at management level and be in the age range 28-35 years. A working knowledge of fashion clothing is an advantage but not essential.

The remuneration package includes a salary of [illegible] per annum and a Volvo company vehicle

Please send a comprehensive career resume including sales history to:

IN·WEAR design kirsten teisner | matinique

TIM ORMISTON
MANAGING DIRECTOR
IN-WEAR LIMITED
88 PETERBOROUGH ROAD
LONDON SW6 3HH

The In-Wear group develops and sells co-ordinated fashion casualwear for men and women. It is one of the largest of its kind in Europe with its head office in Denmark and subsidiaries in Sweden. Norway. Finland. Germany. Holland. Belgium. Italy. Hong Kong. USA and UK.

Oral History Interviewer

The Department of Sound Records is a national archive for all types of sound recordings which have a bearing on war in the twentieth century. The rapidly growing archive collection amounts to some 7,000 hours of recordings.

This opportunity offers special responsibility for projects involving recording interviews with those who have had interesting experiences of twentieth century war. Work includes the selection and recommendation of subjects with relevant research, documentary preparation and contact with informants; conducting interviews (involving travel within the UK) and control of projects to completion; participation in the general work of the Department, especially aiding public use of the collection.

Candidates must have an appropriate degree, normally with first or second class honours. A knowledge of twentieth century history is essential. Postgraduate historical research, library or archive work, a working knowledge of one or more modern European languages, interviewing or recording experience advantageous.

Salary as Museum Officer Grade F within the range £7035 – £9325 according to qualifications and experience.

For further details and an application form (to be returned by 21 May 1984) write to Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants RG21 1JB, or telephone Basingstoke (0256) 68551 (answering service operates outside office hours).

Please quote ref: G(13)382.

An equal opportunity employer.

Imperial War Museum

Could You Train Our Customers?

£7 - 10k + car + travel

Metier Management Systems is a young, dymanic and highly successful British company who have developed and are marketing ARTEMIS - a fully integrated Project Management Information System.

Our Training Department is responsible for developing training material which is used by our companies worldwide. We also present these courses to internal staff and customers in the UK, Europe and Scandinavia.

We are now looking for additional TRAINERS whose main responsiblity will be customer and staff training, with involvement in the development of the new courses.

Applicants should have a background in computing and have the ability to teach in a fast-moving, high-tech environment. Programming experience using relational database technology would be a distinct advantage. Training experience is preferred, but applicants who feel they could meet the challenge of training within the computer industry will be considered. A high degree of personal enthusiasm and commitment is essential as a fair amount of travel is involved.

In addition to excellent working conditions, Metier offers a generous benefits package, including free BUPA, life assurance and a contributory pension scheme.

Please apply with CV to: Sue Thompson, Training Manager,
Metier Management Systems Ltd, Metier House, 23 Clayton Road, Hayes, Middlesex UB3 1AN. Tel: 01-848 3400.

METIER

OPPORTUNITIES FOR ENGINEERING & MANUFACTURING PROFESSIONALS

...with commitment, ability and an enthusiasm for travel within Europe

MAIDENHEAD LEICESTER

Our client is a major division of a $6 billion American consumer goods corporation with interests worldwide and an enviable reputation for innovation, profitability and success.

Corporate development plans have resulted in the decision to restructure their European operations, leading to the creation of a completely new Headquarters group within the U.K.

This investment is probably one of the most exciting manufacturing developments in Europe today, which in turn reflects the genuine opportunities available for those men and women forming the team.

Our client is looking for young engineers and managers, with good relevant degrees, who are ambitious, determined and capable of directing, co-ordinating and allocating new product introduction and manufacturing requirements to existing facilities worldwide. All the positions will require travel within Europe and fluency in a European language would, therefore, be an advantage.

The Headquarters vacancies are located in Maidenhead and the others are at one of the European operating sites in Leicestershire.

DIRECTOR OF MANUFACTURING (INTERNATIONAL SOURCING)

Maidenhead

Reporting to the General Manager Operations, Europe, you will be responsible for developing and controlling existing and alternative sources of manufacture, for both new and current products, outside the present European facilities.

Extensive foreign travel will be necessary, and familiarity with production facilities in developing countries near to Western Europe is essential.

This is a senior level appointment and considerable engineering management experience will be required. A company car is provided.

MANUFACTURING ENGINEERING MANAGER

Maidenhead

Your responsibility will be to direct the manufacturing engineering staff so that all resources and technical information are available to ensure the timely introduction of products at the optimum cost, quality and safety standards.

Priorities will be to lead the preparation of new product manufacture and co-ordinate the exchange of technical information between manufacturing locations within and outside Europe.

You will have a minimum of 5 years engineering/production experience in a consumer industry, 2 of which must have been at a senior management level.

PACKAGING ENGINEERING MANAGER

Maidenhead

To direct a team of packaging materials specialists in establishing and maintaining the most cost-effective packaging for all products. Close liaison will be necessary with suppliers and the Marketing Division to ensure that both techniques and procedures remain abreast of packaging technology.

You will have a minimum of 5 years experience within the packaging industry with relevant management experience. A company car is provided.

PACKAGING ENGINEER

Maidenhead

Packaging plays a major role within this industry and so the emphasis on knowledge of design and technique is very high.

You will be accountable for the establishment and maintenance of cost-effective packaging for assigned categories of products while integrating marketing, quality and easy assembly/packing requirements. Previous experience in packaging design within a consumer industry is essential.

COST ENGINEERING MANAGER

Maidenhead

You will be required to create and develop methods of product cost estimation which in turn will provide the financial data on which sourcing and investment decisions will be made. The ability to ascertain and produce this information quickly and efficiently is essential, therefore previous costing experience within industry is necessary. A company car is provided.

COST ENGINEER

Maidenhead

To provide accurate and timely cost estimates of products within assigned product categories and maintain cost data on all products. From information collated you will be expected to propose recommendations on profitability actions.

You will ideally have 3 years cost estimating experience within a consumer industry.

PURCHASING AGENT (INTERNATIONAL)

Maidenhead

Reporting to the European Purchasing Manager, you will be responsible for identifying, and negotiating with, suppliers at an international level.

The full range of purchasing skills will be required, together with experience of dealing with vendors in developing countries.

PRODUCT PLANNER

Maidenhead

In conjunction with Manufacturing and Manufacturing Engineering, your brief will be to develop master plans for production schedules from conception through to completion, inclusive of materials, tooling, manpower and lead times.

2-3 years manufacturing experience, including production scheduling, is required, together with excellent communication skills.

TOOLING ENGINEER

Maidenhead

Reporting to the Tooling Manager, you will be responsible for the design of tooling for production by external tool-makers. You will need to maintain contact with the manufacturer throughout the production phase to ensure cost, quality and time parameters are met.

2-3 years relevant experience in a similar role is required, with an emphasis on injection moulding processes.

MANUFACTURING ENGINEERS

Maidenhead and Leicester

To provide all the necessary technical information on production techniques and tooling/line equipment needs to allow the production of one or several product categories at the optimum cost, quality and safety standards.

Experience in engineering/production within a consumer industry is essential.

MANUFACTURING ENGINEERING MANAGER

Leicester

Reporting to the Director of Manufacturing, responsibilities will include the establishment and management of line layout, tooling and manufacturing processes for the production of all products and for method improvement for existing products.

You will have a minimum of 5 years engineering experience within a consumer industry, 2 of which must have been at a senior management level. A company car is provided.

PRODUCT SAFETY/ RELIABILITY MANAGER

Leicester

The industry is subject to strict international safety regulations and codes, and your responsibility will be to ensure that all products adhere to the necessary standards from initial planning through to product testing.

You will have at least 5 years experience of product safety within an international product industry, 2 of which have been in a management role, have a degree in Engineering, Physics, or Chemistry, and be able to communicate in both German and French at all levels.

PRODUCT RELIABILITY ENGINEER

Leicester

Your brief will be to develop and implement reliability test specifications and procedures to ensure that new product designs are both reliable and fit for use throughout their determined life span. Previous experience of quality and reliability testing in a consumer industry is essential.

The highly-competitive salaries for all these positions will, naturally, reflect both ability and responsibility and provide excellent rewards, including a substantial bonus based on performance and commitment. Normal large-company benefits, including BUPA, will be enjoyed, and relocation assistance will be available, if necessary. Some positions, where specified, will attract a company car.

Please write in confidence (identities will not be revealed without prior permission) sending a full C.V. showing current salary to either:

Bryan Firth
Bryan Firth & Associates
1 Garrick House
Carrington Street
London W1Y 7LF
or
Ted Gorman
Edward Gorman & Associates
NEM House, Newland
Lincoln LN1 1XG
Telephone: (0522) 44476

Interviews will be held locally where possible.



Bryan Firth & Associates

INTERNATIONAL SOFT DRINKS

Our client is one of the fastest growth companies in the world of bottled and canned goods. We are now seeking top line professionals to play a part in their development in the following areas:

General Manager – Middle East

Up to $90,000 — Aged 35-45

You will ideally have a strong track record in general management combined with merchandising skills, and backed by ten years experience in the soft drinks or other closely allied industries. Relevant overseas experience is desirable but not essential for this demanding position.

Technical Director – Europe

$36,000 — Aged 30-45

You will have a relevant technical degree with an exceptional background in quality control, gained with a market leader in the soft drinks, food or brewing industry. You will be able to manage a small technical consultancy team and be expected to travel.

Marketing Manager – Europe

$36,000 — Aged 28-35

You will have a good degree and show first class marketing skills backed by a high level of ambition. Your experience will lie with a top line FMCG company.

– the above salaries are approximate and along with benefits are open to negotiation.

– we are interested in hearing from highly motivated individuals who would be interested in discussing the above current opportunities further.

Please write in the first instance, to me, Robin Witheridge, Consultant to the Group enclosing your CV. All applications will be treated in the strictest confidence until you have been briefed on the relevant position and given your consent.

BDC (International) Ltd
63 Mansell Street London E1 8AN



Star Executives Limited has been retained to advise on the following positions:

Our clients are a major wholesale/retail group with substantial and varied interests in all significant trading areas throughout the United Kingdom. In keeping with a carefully planned expansion programme they now wish to make the following career appointments:

OPERATIONS/MARKETING MANAGER

Garage Operations (SE/3772)

STARTING AT CIRCA **£25,000 pa** + company car + bonus

This is a chain of retail car garages with both car franchises and petrol sales. A major programme of expansion is planned. Candidates will probably be aged 28/40. A proven record of success in controlling a group of garages with high profit-related performance is essential.

OPERATIONS/MARKETING MANAGER

Fast Fit Centres (SE/3773)

STARTING AT CIRCA **£25,000 pa** + company car + bonus

This is a new development which will be operated from existing garage sites, free-standing sites or concessions. A particularly high rate of growth is planned. Candidates will probably be aged 28/40. A sound technical knowledge is required together with an exceptional record of sales and profit achievement within the area of Fast Fit Centres.

Please contact in absolute confidence Rod Boath, Star Executives Limited, 184/188 Oxford Street, London W1N 8AJ (Entrance and Reception 28/30 Market Place). 01-580 0843.

EXECUTIVE MANAGEMENT RECRUITMENT — SEL

WLG Williams Lea Group

Group Personnel Manager

London c£20,000 + Car

The Group
Consists of seven specialist companies in printing and related activities and is one of the largest private companies in the industry. It is a profitable company with ambitious plans for expansion. Its strength lies in the quality of the people employed and their commitment to success, coupled with a high level of investment in new technology.

The Job
Responsible to the Executive Chairman for achieving progressive improvement in all aspects of the Personnel function throughout the Group. The Group Personnel Manager is a member of a small corporate team involved with the development of the Group and also works closely with the Chief Executives and management teams of the individual companies.

The Person
Experienced in personnel management generally with emphasis on management development and recruitment and selection. He or she is likely to be a university graduate with an IPM qualification, preferably between 30-40 who enjoys working in an informal atmosphere.

The Rewards
Salary will be negotiable around £20,000 with a company car and other excellent benefits.

Please write in confidence giving full details of your career to date to Tony Williams, Group Chairman, Williams Lea Group Limited, 234-248 Old Street, London EC1V 9DD

HORIZONS

The Times guide to career development

Why Uncle Sam may want you

Godfrey Golzen looks at the improving chances of finding work in North America

It would be premature to say that the US is throwing open its doors to the huddled mass of British job-seekers, but the position has improved over the last year, mainly because of the recovery in the US economy. Inflation is down to 5 per cent, industrial output up by 16 per cent and unemployment down to 7.8 per cent, close to what is considered virtually "full employment". Indeed, some American economists are worried that lack of skilled workers could slow up the country's enviable progress.

So it is not surprising that advertisements from US employers in British papers and activities by their head-hunters are on the increase and that they cover a wide variety of sectors: not just the currently fashionable areas of biotechnology and electronics. It is nevertheless difficult to win residence permits.

Money is not the great advantage

Most people going from here to the US have temporary work visas and the US Embassy says it is now issuing *800 to 1,000* of these every month. they run for about a year, but can be extended.

They are not granted on demand. You have to have an invitation from a US employer who must prove no UScitizen is available to do the job. In the case of professional people, your qualifications have to be vetted before an application is approved. The process normally takes about three months.

Money is not quite the incentive it used to be for wanting to work in the US. Many people, from academics to business people find the atmosphere there more stimulating, but the salary gap is narrowing. And American employers are less generous than those in Britain about fringe benefits. For instance, except in more senior jobs, a company car is not normally provided. They are also much less *forthcoming there about stating* salaries in newspaper advertisements, which makes it difficult to compare an offer with going rates.

Anyone thinking of working in the US could find an exploratory visit a good investment – but do not say in your visa application that this is the purpose of your trip, because it would then almost certainly be refused.

The Canadian economy is very much tied up with the Americans, so things are looking up there too, although unemployment is still at 11 per cent. Canadian employers are principally looking over here for skilled workers, particularly those in high technology and telecommunications. As in the US, you need an offer from a Canadian firm to work there – it is illegal to go as a tourist and then take up a job.

One way to emigrate to Canada without an offer of employment is by going there to set up a business. The Canadians are now very positive about encouraging entrepreneurs with a proven track record and who are willing to invest at least £100,000 in such a venture – the figure has to be appropriate to the type of business involved. Ideally it should also be a generator of jobs.

Though you are expected to investigate the potential for yourself, the Canadian High Commission Immigration Division, 38 Upper Grosvenor Street, London W1, will answer further inquiries about the business development scheme. So are the London offices of the various Canadian provinces.

Official help from the Canadians

The US has a similar business immigrants' visa: the so-called treaty traders and treaty investors' schemes. In both countries small businesses are playing an important part in the economic recovery, but as in Britain, the failure rates are high. Anyone contemplating joining the entrepreneurial brain drain should note that if things are tough here, competition is the name of the game on the other side of the Atlantic.

Next week: openings in South Africa

NEWSROUND

● *Simon Walsh reports:* Middle managers are not only finding themselves with a narrowing pay differential between themselves and other workers, as was reported by the British Institute of Management last week in its annual salary survey. Their very existence could be threatened by economic development.

New technology is making much of the information they were once responsible for collating directly accessible to senior management. This, according to Tony Miles of the BIM, could compound the effects of lowering pay differentials, and contribute towards a marked reduction in the motivation of staff in middle management functions.

"There is no doubt that senior management in the past year tended to deal directly with the workforce, so by-passing middle management", Mr Miller explained. "Technological developments, and in particular the progress of information technology, may put the jobs of junior and middle managers under stress. Both these factors may therefore result in the middle manager feeling squeezed.

"If he is being squeezed for these reasons, he may well find himself feeling decidedly demotivated. People may therefore find themselves less willing to take up these types of position."

● *Michel Syrett reports:* Anyone who is unemployed and fed up with benefit regulations they cannot understand will welcome a new countrywide Freephone service launched by the DHSS last month.

The service provides information and advice about the current range of social security benefits and the problems involved in claiming them. The idea is quite simple – by dialling 100 and asking for Freephone DHSS, the operator will connect you to the nearest DHSS Freephone Centre. These are situated around the country to use the staff's knowledge of both national and local issues. The emphasis is on general advice and information.

The Freephone staff do not have access to personal files and cannot therefore answer questions like "Where's my giro?" They can however provide guidance on filling in forms, what benefits you may be entitled to, which office you should be dealing with and whether you may have a right of appeal.

The only region not currently covered by the service is the London postal district. The DHSS hope to have extended it to the capital by the spring of next year.

● *Sally Watts reports:* Nearly a *quarter of a million people*, the largest number so far became self-employed as direct-sellers in 1983, reports a new survey from the Direct Selling Association. Last year's 248,000 recruits to the DSA's member-companies included men and women developing a new main source of income, as well as people working for a few hours a week to add to their budget.

The products they sold ranged from household goods, cosmetics and educational books to clothes, toys, pictures and porcelain. DSA members adhere to a code of professional practice. After basic training, sellers are able to learn the techniques of marketing and business administration, either to run their own enterprise or to progress inside a company, in many cases to positions of senior management.

● *Dominic Brender reports:* In Festival of Architecture Year, Montrose Architecture, the specialist recruitment agency, reports that since the beginning of 1984 there has been a huge increase of jobs in architecture.

Architects are now confident enough to take on increasing numbers of temporary staff which will in turn lead to long-term requirements for permanent staff, the agency claims. The prospects look better now than at any time in the last five years, and the result will be that all other areas of the Construction Industry will start to pick up as architecture represents only the *first stage of the Design and* Construction process.

Further information is available from Terry Moore, director of Montrose Architecture, on 01-828 4975.

General Appointments

General Appointments

Managing Director
RankPhicom—Video Duplication Division
Young, Dynamic and Successful

These characteristics best describe both the Company, Rank Phicom Video Duplicaton, and the qualities required to become the Managing Director. Add proven general management skills gained in a fast moving international environment, a charismatic personality coupled with a razor sharp brain and a creative flair with a disciplined approach to business, and you have some idea of the unique calibre of person required.

If you have these attributes, would you welcome the opportunity of leading the team of dedicated and highly talented professionals, all of them aged around 30, who have combined to make RPVD the largest and most widely respected duplication house in the European video business?

This achievement owes much to the massive and continuing investment in the most advanced technology available, as well as to the great emphasis placed on quality both in terms of product and service.

Consequently, RPVD now has an unrivalled client base which includes the majority of the leading Hollywood based film companies. Further major investments are planned as the demand continues to grow for the Company's services, not only for the home video market in the UK and overseas but also in the commercial and industrial fields.

"Cast the net wide," was the message from the Group's Managing Director, "and find an exceptionally confident, level headed entrepreneur, aged 30/35, with an exemplary record of success in a marketing led international organisation, who will develop and lead the team. The salary and incentives will be high and I cannot envisage the package presenting any problem in attracting the right calibre of person. The post will be based in Central London but the appointment necessitates a willingness to travel at short notice when needs dictate."

Could you meet this challenge? If so, please write giving brief career details to the Company's adviser, Peter S. Findlay, Senior Consultant, Cripps, Sears & Associates Ltd., (Personnel Consultants), 88/89 High Holborn, London WC1V 6LH. Tel. 01-404 5701. Interviews will be held both in London and Newbury.

Cripps, Sears

Sociological/Psychological Research Consultant into the Future of Retailing

The Burton Group is one of the largest and most successful retail organisations in Britain. The Burton Research Unit in Central London comprises a small group of highly qualified people who study together and separately the nature and format of retailing in the future.

This group would like to recruit an outstanding individual capable of contributing in a disciplined and creative way from a sociological/psychological perspective on a number of issues pertaining to the future roles of work, leisure, money, technology, shopping and the family, so that the Group may continue to plan to successfully meet the needs of its markets up to and beyond the turn of the century. An interest in the debate over post-industrialism would therefore be preferable, and in the sociology of economics essential. The appointment is part-time: the Research Unit meets informally approximately six times a year. A fee commensurate with the involvement and abilities of the successful candidate (male or female) will be paid.

Please write to: Paul Williams, Secretary, The Burton Research Unit, 8-11 Gt. Castle Street, W1



BODLEIAN LIBRARY
University of Oxford

Computer Programmer

Four-year contract for a programmer to investigate and advise on use of microcomputer packages for various library applications. Salary scale Research Support IA (£7190-£11615).

Applications and further particulars from the Secretary, Bodleian Library, Oxford OX1 3BG. Closing date 15 May 1984.

MARKETING MANAGER
FAST FOODS
from £16,000 plus Car

Our client is a well established American fast food corporation, the leader in its market sector, offering an exciting and challenging environment.

Reporting directly to the Marketing Director the appointment will be based at the company's UK Head Office in Surrey. The Marketing Manager will have a tremendous opportunity for personal advancement, the previous incumbents having gained rapid promotion.

The ideal candidate will have a proven all-round knowledge of key marketing disciplines including:-

* *Experience in developing & managing national TV advertising budgets.*
* *High level achievements in packaged goods or retail distribution industries.*
* *Strategic planning, research, N.P.D., forecasting and quantitive analysis.*
* *Well developed presentation skills.*

Personally, he or she, will be aged 25-35, educated to degree standard, be numerate, persuasive, able to display toughness of character and work effectively under pressure.

In addition to the salary quoted there are attractive fringe benefits including BUPA, pension, etc. Please forward a full CV showing current salary details in complete confidence to the Managing Director:-

RAM CONSULTANTS LIMITED
1 Garrick House, Carrington Street
London W1Y 7LF. (Tel: 01-627 3215)

TENNECO UNITED KINGDOM INC.

Tenneco U.K., Inc. is a wholly owned and operated subsidiary of Tenneco Oil Company, a major energy resource company with worldwide operations. Because of our continually expanding exploration activities in North-West Europe, Tenneco U.K. requires the following personnel to join its dynamic, professional team of explorationists.

EXPLORATION GEOLOGIST
Prefer MSc. degree in Geology with 3 to 5 years exploration experience in the North Sea. Familiarity with well site operations is desirable.

EXPLORATION GEOPHYSICIST
Prefer minimum BSc. degree in Geology or Geophysics with 3 to 5 years seismic interpretation experience in the North Sea. Some experience in data acquisition and processing would be an advantage.

Salary and benefits for each position are highly competitive. Tenneco U.K., Inc. is located in new offices in Richmond-Upon-Thames and offers a pleasant, modern working environment.

To apply please contact:
John Parrish - Geological Manager
Andy Sautter - Geophysical Manager
01-948-5199
or send resumé to
General Manager:
Tenneco United Kingdom, Inc.
1, Castle Yard,
Richmond,
Surrey. TW10 6TF

NO RECRUITMENT AGENCIES PLEASE

New technology consultant in print and publishing

Pira – the UK national research centre for print and publishing seeks a consultant with experience in one or more of the following areas: text processing, database applications of computing, telecoms, information networking, office-of-the-future technology.

The successful applicant will probably have a science degree and not less than five years' industrial work experience. Preferred age range 28-35. Salary and terms by negotiation.

Send CV, in confidence, to **Brian Blunden, Director, Printing & Information Technology Division, Pira, Randalls Road, Leatherhead, Surrey, KT22 7RU.**

Pira
Randalls Road · Leatherhead · Surrey KT22 7RU · England
Telephone · Leatherhead (0372) 376161 Telex · 929810

BLACKWOOD HODGE MANAGEMENT CENTRE

SIR WILLIAM SHAPLAND FELLOWSHIP

A business orientated graduate is required to join a small active team to develop a range of short management courses and services for industry and business in a high technology residential Management Centre attached to Nene College.

Applicants should have substantial management experience, with skills in the general area of organisation development; teaching/consultancy experience and the ability to market courses would be an advantage.

The Fellowship is for a period of up to two years. Salary within range of £12,500 to £15,500. SAE for further details to: The Director of Studies, Blackwood Hodge Management Centre, Nene College, Moulton Park, Northampton NN2 7AL.

Closing date: 1 June 1984.

Chief Adjudicator — Immigration

LONDON £27,785

The Immigration Act 1971 provides for a system of appeal against decisions taken in the administration of immigration control.

The Chief Adjudicator has overall responsibility for the hearing of immigration appeals under the Act and for the efficient management of the arrangements for hearing appeals, including the allocation of duties to the 16 full-time and 53 part-time adjudicators based in locations throughout the U.K. In addition to his/her other duties, the Chief Adjudicator also hears appeals in person. The post is based in London, where the Chief Adjudicator is the focal point of consultations between adjudicators on matters of administration and practice.

Appointment will be for a specified period — normally not less than 10 years if the successful candidate is aged under 55. Essential qualifications are a proven ability to conduct a public hearing and decide appeals impartially, together with a capacity to advise Adjudicators on problems of a legal nature. A legal qualification, though desirable, is not essential but judicial experience in this country and overseas will be an advantage.

Salary will be £26,535 plus £1,250 Inner London Weighting. The post is pensionable.

For further information and an application form, to be returned by 23rd May 1984, please write to the Principal Establishment Officer, Home Office, Room 220, Whittington House, 19-30 Alfred Place, London WC1E 7EA.

The Home Office is an Equal Opportunities Employer.



SENIOR TALKS ASSISTANT
External Broadcasting

To join Central Current Affairs Talks Department to write commentaries on current international and domestic issues for use throughout the External Services. The scripts are largely for translation, but may also be broadcast in English on the World Service.

Proven writing ability is essential, together with a wide interest in international affairs. Specialised knowledge of at least two areas of the world is required and preference may be given to those with an interest in US affairs and foreign policy, East-West relations, international economics, the Middle East and British politics. Candidates should have experience of journalism or academic work beyond the undergraduate level.

Salary £12,637 – £15,453 plus an allowance of £537 p.a. Based Central London. Relocation expenses considered.

Contact us immediately for application form (quote ref. 3285/T and enclose s.a.e.) BBC Appointments, London W1A 1AA. Tel. 01-927 5799.

We are an Equal Opportunities employer



CITY OF LONDON – Wine Bar/Restaurant requires keen, youngish under-manager. Prospects for advancement. Weekdays only plus some evenings. Details of experience to Box No. 1262L, The Times.

PUBLISHER needs freelance research assistant for 1 month's project to carry out telephone survey of industrial companies. Very neat handwriting essential. Applicants will be working from home using their own telephone (expenses refunded). There is positively no selling involved but you must be able to talk intelligently and express yourself clearly. High earning potential related to factual information gained from phone calls to list of companies supplied. Apply in writing to Managing Director, Newdata Ltd, 36 St. Stephens Terrace, London SW8 1DL.

ARCHAEOLIGIST materials conservator required for 4 to 6 month period to work on remote untouched historic site. It is essential that the successful applicant has an adventurous nature and can work with a dedicated team under harsh environmental conditions. For further information, write to: Archaeloigist, GPO Box 4773, Sidney 2001, Australia. Applications must be accompanied by a detailed curriculum vitae.

MILITARY MAGAZINE requires young person with exceptional knowledge of 20th Century weapon and warfare history (not just aircraft). No particular qualifications required but should be bright, literate, energetic and decisive. A very interesting and enjoyable job with bags of opportunity. Please write to Aerospace Publishing Ltd. 10 Barleymow Passage, Chiswick, London W4 4PH.

WE ARE one of the foremost contractors for specialist building and civil engineering work. We are seeking part time consultants with first class contacts to obtain work. Please write to Box 0544L, The Times.

INTELLIGENT dogsbody required by catering company, clean licence and knowledge of London essential. Telephone 836 1812.

MERSEY REGIONAL HEALTH AUTHORFTY

PROJECT MANAGER
for Supplies Re-organisation

Salary scale 27 £12,958-£16,524 p.a.

The Regional Health Authority is re-organising its Supplies Service and is seeking an experienced person who will be responsible to the Regional Supplies Officer for the co-ordination and implementation of major change in the Region's Supply Function.

The Project Manager will be required to work closely with Senior Management in co-ordinating and implementing a complete and complex programme of change relating to the Region's £85 million Supplies commitment. Planned changes include the development of a new 100,000 sq.ft. Regional Central Store and an associated distribution service throughout the Region; implementation of new computerised Supplies Information and Stock Control and Accounting systems; development of innovative and more economically effective Purchasing and Supply policies, and implementation of modern methods and technology in all Supplies operations.

At a later stage the post-holder will progressively assume other managerial responsibilities for specified operational functions in the Regional Supplies Department.

Candidates, who will be expected to be professionally qualified, must be able to demonstrate proven achievement in the implementation of change in a large and complex organisation, and ideally have some experience in Purchasing and Supply.

For further information or an informal discussion, please telephone Don Greenslade, Regional Supplies Officer, on 051-236-7122.

Application form, job description and full details from:- Regional Personnel Officer, Mersey Regional Health Authority, Wilberforce Hoúse, 2 The Strand, Liverpool L2 7RW. Telephone: 051-236-8464.

Closing date for applications: 18th May, 1984.

Cable Programmes Head of Engineering

Salary negotiable **London Central**

Our client, a major UK based organisation leading cable television programming in Europe has a unique opportunity for a qualified engineer to oversee its technical services and play a major part in developing the future of cable television in Europe.

The person appointed will control all technical matters related to the preparation and distribution of programmes including establishing a network operation centre, co-ordinating all technical interfaces with carriers and cable operators in the UK and Europe, organising mastering, dubbing and shipping operations and liaising with facilities houses.

Candidates should have detailed knowledge of cable technology combined with full technical understanding of distribution via satellite and fibreoptic cable. Experience of broadcast television and facilities house operations would be a distinct advantage.

This new and challenging appointment offers an exceptional opportunity to develop a successful career in a new and expanding industry where technical and managerial skills will be fully utilised.

Please send detailed c.v. to Brian G. Luxton quoting reference number 6704.

Mervyn Hughes Alexandre Tic (International) Ltd.
Management Recruitment Consultants
MHAT
37 Golden Square, London W1R 4AN.
01-434 4091.

Tayside Regional Council

Appointment of
DEPUTY CHIEF CONSTABLE
and
ASSISTANT CHIEF CONSTABLE

Applications are invited for (a) the post of Deputy Chief Constable for Tayside which will become vacant on 1st September, 1984, and (b) the post of Assistant Chief Constable of Tayside which will become vacant on 2nd July, 1984.

The current salary for the Deputy Chief Constable is £23,949 and for the Assistant Chief Constable £22,809, both plus other allowances as per Regulations.

Forms of Application may be obtained from the Chief Executive, Tayside Regional Council, Tayside House, Crichton Street, Dundee, Telephone Dundee (0382) 23281 Extension 3813, and must be returned by Wednesday, 16th May, 1984.

The Department of Health of a leading private, non-profit, international agency is seeking a

Senior Executive

to co-ordinate the department's hospital programme. A master's degree with a specialisation in Hospital Administration and/or Health Care Administration from an approved college or university required. At least 10 years' experience in hospital management and/or administration including at least 3 years as Administrator or Chief Executive Officer in a teaching hospital required. Experience in planning, personnel management, quality control and communications, including marketing, required. Strong background in financial management essential. Overseas multi-racial experience an important asset.

This post is based in France, knowledge of French useful but not essential. Frequent travel to developing countries necessary. Competitive salary and comprehensive benefits are offered for a challenging job.

Forward full CV, referees and salary requirements to: **Formes et Idees, 1 Bis Rue de Paradis, 75010 Paris** noting Ref 60270 on envelope before end May.

A Worldwide Privately Owned Financial Services Group

requires

Personnel Director

This is a new appointment and requires a very flexible but disciplined individual to recruit, train and retain rapidly increasing numbers of staff at all levels in different businesses in an expanding number of locations.

The appointment, which will probably be London based, but will require travel and work abroad, is of course open to women and men.

Please apply in hand writing to Paul M. Griffin, 13-15 Davies Street, London W.1

Looking for an Overseas Job?

Worldwide Employment News has over 350 jobs advertised each week. To make sure you receive up to date information on the overseas job market ring Worldwide Employment News TELEPHONE 01 353 1675 or write to Denise Spreag

WORLDWIDE EMPLOYMENT NEWS, FREEPOST, LONDON EC4B 4AN

Subscription Rate – 13 weeks UK £12.95 EUROPE £17.95 ELSEWHERE: £21.00.

BARBADOS RESIDENTS ONLY

Church Point Ltd, Holetown, Barbados, cottage colony Manger required. De luxe, 6 cottage unit requires capable, mature, person or couple with accounting & managerial experience. Candidates could possibly be retired from banking or other professinal service and perhaps seeking a further 5 yr term of employment. Accommodation on site for successful applicant. Write full application with references Box 1258 L The Times.

General Appointments

Join the Professionals

Denise Ansell — Age 23. Joined Marlowe-Sachs in June 1979. Earnings for year ending April 1983 — £31,000 and BMW. Previous occupation — Secretary. Previous Salary — £4,700.

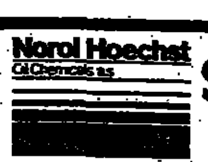
Preston Whitfield — Age 32. Joined Marlowe-Sachs in March 1982. Earnings for year ending April 1983 — £22,000 and BMW. Previous occupation — Law. Previous Salary — £9,800.

Marlowe-Sachs are intermediaries in the field of Unit Trusts, Pensions, Investments (onshore and offshore), and Insurance. We are expanding our operations and require intelligent, energetic individuals aged 25-40 for our Head Office in the City.

Telephone 01-242 2420

28 Greville Street, London EC1

Marlowe Sachs



SENIOR OILFIELD CHEMIST

Norol Hoechst Oil Chemicals as

Norol Hoechst Oilchemicals a.s. is a full Norwegian company, jointly owned by Norol and Norske Hoechst a.s. Norol is the distribution company for Statoil.
Hoechst is one of the world's leading chemical companies.
Norol Hoechst Oilchemicals a.s. markets oilfield chemicals, and has many challenging tasks connected with oil production and refining.

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Parliamentary Officer

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Candidates should have relevant experience with a national organisation or parliamentary consultants.

Written applications giving fullest details, including present post and salary to: Personnel Officer, RNIB, 224 Great Portland Street, London W1N 6AA. Closing date: May 11, 1984.

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BIRTHS

BARRATT – On April 20th to Marianne (née McLaughlan) and Geoffrey, a son, a brother for Lucy.

COOPER O'BRIEN. On 30th April to Carol and Tim – a son (Julian James), at Queen Charlottes Hospital, London.

DUMENIL. – On 30th April in Paris, to Dorothee and Mark, a brother for Tom.

FORD – On April 28th to Laura (née Chenevix-Trench) and Nicholas, a son, Alexander.

HAMPSHIRE. – On April 30th, in Sydney to Jilly & Peter – a daughter (Victoria), a sister for Jeremy & Chicky.

HARBER. – On April 20 at Londonderry, to Marguerite (née Litchfield) and Wayne – a son (Edward James), a brother for Jessica.

HARDING-EDGAR On 29th April at St Teresa's Hospital, Wimbledon, to Susie and Christopher – a baby daughter.

HARMAN BROWN. – On 15th April 1984, to Alexandra (née Overell) and David of 10 Duxford Street, Paddington, N.S.W., a son, Nicholas Clive, a brother for Charles.

KNOWLES. On April 30th at the Lindo wing, St Mary's Hospital, to Alison (née Wheatley) and Adrian, a daughter, Clementine Poppy.

MATTHEY. – On May 1st to Kerrin and John – a daughter (Arabella).

PUGSLEY – On May 2nd at HRH Princess Christian Hospital, Windsor to Maryjane and Robin a son Robert John Crossland.

WALKER – On 29th April to Wendy (née Graham) and Jeremy – a daughter (Emily Caroline Holroyd) a sister for Harriet.

MARRIAGES

THOMAS RODGER On Saturday 28th April at St Mary's, Gomersal, West Yorks, Mark Wilson Thomas to Keri Rodger.

DEATHS

[illegible]

IN MEMORIAM (WAR)

GARNHAM. – In ever loving memory of Percy Claud Garnham, Lieutenant, Nelson Battalion, Royal Naval Division, who fell in action at Gallipoli on May 3rd 1915, from his surviving children (P.C.C.G. & E.T.).

IN MEMORIAM

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BISSET otherwise **BALL**, **JAMES SUTHERLAND BISSET** otherwise **JAMES BALL**, late of 2 Greenlands Court, Greenlands Road, Staines, Middlesex died in Stanwell, Middlesex on 23rd July 1983 (Estate about £35,000) The Mother of the above-named is requested to apply to the Treasury Solicitor (B.V.), Queen Anne's Chambers, 28 Broadway, London SW1H 9JS, failing which the Treasury Solicitor may take steps to administer the estate.

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THE TIMES
THE ADVERTISEMENT DEPARTMENT WILL BE CLOSED ON MONDAY 7th MAY
The Bank Holiday deadlines are as follows:

MONDAY 7th MAY TUESDAY 8th MAY WEDNESDAY 9th MAY	5.00 p.m. FRIDAY 4th MAY

Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Dear

BBC 1

6.00 Ceefax AM. News headlines, weather, traffic and sports bulletins. Also available to viewers with television sets without the teletext facility.

6.30 Breakfast Time with Frank Bough and Selina Scott. News from Debbie Rix at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30 with headlines on the quarter hours; sport at 6.40 and 7.40; regional news, weather and traffic at 6.45, 7.15, 7.45 and 8.15; television preview at 8.55; review of the morning newspapers at 7.18 and 8.18; horoscopes at 8.33; medical advice plus food and cooking hints between 8.30 and 9.00.

9.00 The French Way. Activity in south-west France as winter approaches (r). 9.30 Ceefax. 10.30 Play School, presented by Chloe Ashcroft (r). 10.55 Ceefax.

12.30 News After Noon with Richard Whitmore and Frances Coverdale. The weather prospects come from Jim Bacon. 12.57 Regional news (London and SE only: Financial report followed by news headlines with subtitles). 1.00 Pebble Mill at One. Today's guests include the tenor Jose Carreras, choreographer Gillian Lynne and Felicity Kendal. 1.45 Fingerbobs A See-Saw programme for the very young (r).

2.00 Making a Bob or Two. A profile of Alfred Perks, a Shropshire farmer and wheelwright who has been kept so busy by his neighbours that during the past 30 years has not been away from his workshop for more than two days at a time (r). 2.30 Film: Guest Wife* (1945) starring Claudette Colbert as the bride borrowed by her husband's best friend to impress his boss. Directed by Sam Wood. 3.53 Regional news (not London).

3.55 Play School, presented by Carol Chell. 4.20 The Hunter. Cartoon series. 4.25 Jigsaw. Another edition of the word quiz, presented by Adrian Hedley. 4.40 Huckleberry Finn and his Friends. Episode five (of 26) (r). 5.05 Newsround with Paul McDowell. 5.10 Blue Peter. Theo Gayer-Anderson talks about his conversation with The Queen when she opened the International Garden Festival.

5.40 Sixty Minutes begins with news from Richard Whitmore followed by weather at 5.54, regional news magazines at 5.55 and ending with news headlines at 6.38.

6.40 Rock 'n' Roll Years. 1960 as seen and heard through that year's newsreels, newspapers, popular music and broadcasts.

7.10 Tomorrow's World. The latest news from the world of science including an item on brain transplants.

7.35 Top of the Pops introduced by Steve Wright and Mike Read.

8.05 Porridge. Smash-hit comedy series repeat with, this evening, Fletcher (Ronnie Barker) being escorted to prison by a soft warder (Brian Wilde) and a hard prison officer (Fulton Mackay) (r). (See Choice).

8.35 We Got It Made. American comedy series.

9.00 News with John Humphrys.

9.25 Missing From Home. The penultimate episode and Allison's relationship with Tony blossoms (Ceefax titles page 170).

10.15 Question Time. Sir Robin Day's panel consists of Nigel Lawson, Gerald Kaufman, David Owen and Brenda Maddox.

11.15 Electronic Office. The third of six programmes presented by Ian McNaught-Davis on modern office technology.

11.40 News headlines and weather.

TV-am

6.25 Good Morning Britain presented by Anne Diamond and Nick Owen. News from Gordon Honeycombe at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 9.00; sport at 6.35 and 7.35; exercises at 6.50 and 9.15; the day's anniversaries at 7.05 and 8.05; a guest in the Spotlight at 7.20; cartoon at 7.25; guest of the day, Denis Lawson, at 7.40; Echo and the Bunnymen video at 7.55; Nicky Horne's family business at 8.15; Paul Gambaccini's film review at 8.35; Dr Vernon Coleman discusses his new book, A Guide to Child Health at 9.03.

ITV/LONDON

9.25 Thames news headlines. 9.30 For Schools: Bicycles. 9.42. The Wildlife of a Derbyshire Dale. 9.59 Basic arithmetic. 10.11 Caring and sharing at home. 10.28 The experiences of an 18-year-old on a Youth Training Scheme. 10.50 Birmingham as seen through the eyes of one of the city's Chinese community. 11.08 Learning to read with Basil Brush. 11.22 A Yorkshire shepherd's tasks during the lambing season. 11.40 Living in Portugal.

11.55 Wattoo Wattoo. Cartoon. 12.00 Benny. Adventures of a pet dog. 12.10 Get Up and Go! with Beryl Reid (r). 12.30 The Sullivans.

1.00 News. 1.20 Thames news. 1.30 A Plus. 2.00 Take the High Road. 2.30 Ladykillers. Robert Morley presents another reconstructed trial of a man or woman accused of murder (r). 3.30 Sons and Daughters.

4.00 Benny. A repeat of the programme shown at noon. 4.15 Aubrey Cartoon adventures of an eccentric inventor. 4.20 Madabout. Racing is today's theme. 4.45 What's Happening. Topical general knowledge quiz between teams representing local radio stations. 5.15 The Young Doctors.

5.45 News. 6.00 Thames news.

6.30 Thames Sport

7.00 Carry On Laughing. A compilation of comical extracts from the successful Carry On series of films (r).

7.30 Jayne Torvill and Christopher Dean. The last performance by the electrifying ice dancers before they turn professional. Skaters from home and abroad joined them in a special gala held last Friday at Richmond Ice Rink in aid of the Sports Aid Foundation, before an invited audience that included the Prime Minister.

8.45 The Benny Hill Show. The programme chosen to represent ITV at this year's Montreux Televsion Festival.

9.30 TV Eye examines police tactics in the miners' strike and interviews Nottinghamshire's Chief Constable.

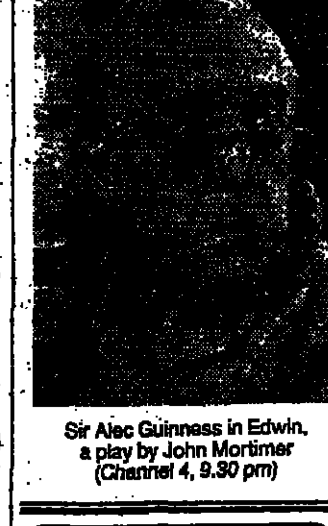
10.00 News.

10.30 Hill Street Blues. The first of a new series set in the frantic offices of a United States inner-city police precinct. Starring Daniel J. Travanti as the harassed Police Captain Furillo, this week investigating a multiple killing in a bar frequented by homosexuals.

11.30 My Brother's Keeper. The story of John Dodd, a former prisoner-of-war in Changi Prison who later became general secretary of the Langley House Trust, an organization that helps prisoners on their release.

12.00 Election Night Special! presented by Alastair Burnett. Interviews and comments as the day's election results are announced.

1.30 Closedown.

Sir Alec Guinness in Edwin, a play by John Mortimer (Channel 4, 9.30 pm)

CHOICE

● Sir Alec Guinness is in his element as Sir Fennimore Tuscott, an acerbic, retired High Court judge, in John Mortimore's witty play, EDWIN (Channel 4 9.30 pm) The play, which takes place on a single early spring day, is set in the judge's exquisite East Anglian home. Truscott, unwilling, or unable, to forget his professional past, spends his time passing judgements on everyone and everything – even to the extent of passing the death sentence on a wasp that had landed on his marmalade and toast. All this spare time has led Truscott to build-up an obsession about his friend and next door neighbour, Tom Marjoriebanks, played beautifully with intitial bewilderment by Paul Rogers, whom Truscott suspects as being the father of his son, Edwin, who is due to make a rare visit to the house that day. The simple way to find out the true paternity of the son would have been to ask Edwin's mother, the docile Lady Margaret (Renee Asherson). But that would have led too quickly to the delicious denouement when the two men eventually pluck-up courage to enquire, in the most judicial manner of course, the pertinent question. In between the dialogue is Mortimer at his wittiest with the civilised loopiness of the two men being balanced by the good sense of the patient Lady Margaret.

● The second film of the engaging three-part series THREE PAINTERS (BBC 2 7.50 pm) deals with works by Johannes Vermeer, the 17th century Dutch painter who died, penniless, in 1675 aged 43. Sir Lawrence Gowing, the enthusiastic and erudite presenter, has chosen a fine cross-section of the artist's 27 known works to illustrate the development of Vermeer's style and technique. Gowing's obvious love for his subject shines throughout his lucid presentation which makes, for the uninitiated at least, the artist's somewhat impersonal style somehow more intimate.

● Devotees, and there must be millions, of the brilliant comedy series PORRIDGE (BBC 1 8.05 pm) will not want to miss the repeat of the very first episode in the Dick Clement and Ian Le Frenais hit series that introduced us to the fly recidivist Fletcher, and his prison officer foil, Mr Mackay. Tonight's programme is the first in a seven-episode series of not-to-be-missed repeats.

BBC 2

6.30 Open University: Machine Tools: Control. 6.55 Ore Genesis 7.20 England is the Place for Me 7.45 Living with Cracks Closedown at 8.10

9.00 Ceefax

2.30 World Snooker. Day 13 of the Embassy World Professional Snooker Championship and only four players remain. David Vine previews the two matches, talks to the men concerned and traces their progress through the tournament.

5.10 Social Psychology. An Open University production that tests the theories of Professor Jean Piaget's theories as to whether or not children know right from wrong.

5.35 News summary with subtitles.

5.40 Film: Carlton-Browne of the FO* (1958) starring Peter Sellers, Terry-Thomas and Luciana Paoluzzi. Vintage comedy with Terry-Thomas as the British diplomat sent to the long-forgotten ex-British colony Gallardia, to renew and strengthen ties between the two countries. The incompetent diplomat comes face to face with the unscrupulous prime minister of Gallardia with comic results. Directed by Jeffrey Dell and Roy Boulting.

7.10 World Snooker. The second semi-final begins at 7.30 but before that David Vine presents highlights from the opening seven frames from the first semi-final which started at 3.00

7.50 Three Painters. The second of three films about the paintings of Massaccio, Vermeer and Cezannie, presented by Sir Lawrence Gowing examines the work of Vermeer. (See Choice).

8.30 Nature. Owls, bears, painting birds and a preview of the exhibition, Animals as Architects, are the main items today.

9.00 Mike Harding in Belfast. The final programme of the series featuring the diminutive comedian on the stage of the Grand Opera House, Belfast.

9.30 Forty Minutes: Boycott. A documentary profile of the Yorkshire and former England cricketer, made without his assistance.

10.10 World Snooker. David Vine introduces highlights from this evening's semi-final plus news of the afternoon's game.

10.50 Newsnight includes the latest news from the local government elections and the parliamentary by-elections.

11.35 World Snooker. Highlights

12.00 Newsnight Election Special introduced by John Tusa. Computer analysis from Peter Snow; trends analysed by Professor Ivor Crewe; Sir Robin Day talks to leading politicians. Ends at approximately 2.30.

CHANNEL 4

2.15 Racing from Newmarket introduced by Brough Scott. Live coverage of four races from the Suffolk course including the first Classic of the season – the 1,000 Guineas. The races featured are: The Hastings Maiden Stakes (2.30); the Heathorn Stakes (3.00); the General Accident 1,000 Guineas Stakes (3.00); and the Bretby Handicap (4.15).

4.30 Cartoon Carnival. Comedy shorts introduced by Ray Alan.

5.00 Countdown. Another edition of the words and numbers game with yesterday's winner being challenged by another hopeful.

5.30 Everybody Here. Multicultural entertainment for children including an Anansi story about a crab, told by Louise Bennett and childhood reminiscences of Mansfield poet Barry Heath.

6.00 Barriers. Episode 18 and Barry is back in Salzburg.

6.30 Gardeners' Calendar introduced by Hannah Gordon. The Royal Horticultural Society's team with what is to be done in the garden in May. Among the items is Harry Baker, the RHS's Fruit Officer, with advice on what to do in the case of late frosts.

7.00 Channel Four News.

7.50 Comment. With her view on a matter of topical importance is Catherine Blight, a solicitor and lecturer on economics at the East of Scotland College of Agriculture.

8.00 Survive. The fourth programme in the series that examines man's capacity to survive involves people who have endured the infliction of pain, solitary confinement and mental assault. John Man talks to a South American lady who was brutally assaulted for ten days in her country; to a victim of a Russian psychiatric prison; and to a former prisoner-of-war in Vietnam.

9.00 Soap. More comic episodes from the crazy lives of the Tate and Campbell families. Dutch is released from prison; the two Burts meet each other for the first time; and Danny finds a new lover.

9.30 Play: Edwin, by John Mortimer. Starring Alec Guinness, Renee Asherson and Paul Rodgers. First class comedy about a retired judge who thinks his long-time friend is the father of his son. Directed by Rodney Bennett (see Choice).

11.00 Arlott in Conversation with Mike Brearley. The second of a four-part after dinner discussion on a wide variety of subjects between the elder statesman of the cricket commentary box and the former captain of the England and Middlesex cricket teams.

11.55 Ian Breakwell's Continuous Diary.

12.05 Closedown.

Radio 4

6.00 News Briefing; Weather.
6.10 Farming Today. 6.25 Shipping Forecast.
6.30 Today. Including 6.30, 7.30, 8.30 News. 6.45 Prayer. 6.55, 7.55 Weather. 7.00, 8.00 News. 7.25, 8.25 Sport. 7.45 Thought for the Day. 8.35 Yesterday in Parliament.
8.57 Weather; Travel; Rollercoaster. Join Richard Baker and guests for entertaining and provocative conversation including: 10.00, 11.00 News. 10.30 Morning Story: 'The Missing Bracken Mystery' by Gwynneth Branfoot read by Pete Adamson.
12.00 News; Checkpoint with Roger Cook.
12.27 The Small, Intricate Life of Gerald C. Potter. With Ian Carmichael and Charlotte Mitchell (r). 12.55 Weather; Programme News.
1.00 The World at One: News.
1.40 The Archers. 1.55 Shipping Forecast.
2.00 News; Woman's Hour. Cheryl Armitage considers the kiss. There is also the fourth instalment of Jerome K Jerome's book My Life and Times.
3.00 Afternoon Theatre: Gothic Romances, by Simon Brett. Starring Sarah Badell and Christopher Good. Comedy about a woman who, supposedly, writes Gothic romances. There are, however, dark secrets outside the covers of her books as well.†
4.00 News: Enquire Within. With Neil Landor and his team of experts, assisted by the BBC Reference Library, sort out all manner of listeners' queries.
4.10 Bookshelf. Radio 4's book programme presented by Hunter Davies. This week he talks to Rosie Boycott who has just had published a revealing autobiography which chronicles the fall and rise of a bright young thing of the 60s; plus an examination of the works of John Steinbeck (r).
4.40 Story Time: 'Time After Time' by Molly Kearne (6).
5.00 PM: News Magazine. 5.50 Shipping Forecast. 5.55 Weather; Programme News.
6.00 The Six O'Clock News: Financial Report.
6.30 Brain of Britain 1984. General knowledge quiz. (7) West of England (r).
7.00 News.
7.05 The Archers.
7.20 Any Answers? introduced by David Jacobs. A chance to air one's views subjects raised in last week's Any Questions? programme.
7.40 Last Tales from The South China Seas. Tonight, The Twilight of the Tuans. Presented by Charles Allen (r).
8.25 Landscapes of a Night. In the first of three programmes, Peter Evans examines our dreams – a supernatural visitation? Or symbolic forms of wishes and fantasies? (r).
8.50 Actuality. The fourth in a series of ten montage documentaries. Tonight: Fast Forward to Wigan.
9.30 Glynn Worsnip in the BBC Sound Archives.
9.45 Kaleidoscope. Arts magazine. In tonight's edition, Simon Jenkins discusses current architectural issues at the launch of the Royal Institute of British Architects' programme of events to celebrate its 150th anniversary. He talks to Michael Manser, president of RIBA: and to Colin Amery, Terry Farrell and Richard Rogers.
10.15 A Book at Bedtime: 'Naples 44' by Norman Lewis (9). Read by John Rowe.
10.30 The World Tonight: Headlines.
11.15 The Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Today in Parliament.
12.00 News: Local and by-election Special (there is polling in Cynon Valley, Stafford, and South-West Surrey), presented by Anthony Howard. Comment and analysis from Robert Carvel of the London Standard and David Butler of Nuffield College, Oxford. In the studio are politicians, John Biffen, Peter Shore and John Cartwright. Including weather and shipping forecast.
12.23 Local and By-election Special (continued).

England VHF as above except: 6.25-6.30am Weather; Travel. 1.55-2.00 Listening Corner. 5.50-5.55 PM (continued). 11.00-11.30 Study of 4: So You Want to be an Actor. 11.30-12.10am Open University: 11.30 Imagery. 11.50 Twelfth Night.

Radio 3

6.55 Weather. 7.00 News.
7.05 Morning Concert: part one. Borodin's In the Steppes of Central Asia; Mozart's Bassoon Concerto K 191 (Michael Chapman/Academy of St Martin-in-the-Fields); Kodaly's Suite Hary Janos.† 8.00 News.
8.05 Concert: part two. Purcell's Incidental music to Gordian Knot Untied; Gassmann's Quartet No 3 in E minor; Cowell's Hymn and Fuguing Tune No 10 (Nicklin, oboe); and Gershwin's An American in Paris.† 9.00 News.
9.05 This Week's Composer: Schoenberg. Serenade Op 24 for septet and low voice; and Suite for Piano, Op 25 (Pollini, piano).†
10.00 Niklos Rozsa: the overture Julius Caesar; and the Violin Concerto (Heifetz/Dallas SO).†
10.35 Bach and Beethoven: Robert Cohen (cello) plays Bach's Suite No 2 BWV 1008; and Beethoven's Sonata in C Op 102, No 1.†
11.20 Hallé Orchestra: with Anne Queffelec and Imogen Cooper (pianos). Weill's suite from The Threepenny Opera; Mozart's Concerto in E flat for two pianos and orchestra, K 365; and Strauss's Ein Heldenleben.† 1.00 News.
1.05 Bristol Lunchtime Concert: Fairfield Quartet play Mozart's Quartet in B flat K 458; Puccini's I crisantemi; and Shostakovich's String Quartet No 8.†
2.00 Martha: The New Sadler's Wells production of Flotow's opera is sung in English. With Marilyn Hill Smith as Lady Harriet, Gordon Sandison as Sir Tristan, Elnan James as Nancy. With Roger Bryson as John Brechnock. Acts 3 and 4 at 3.25.
4.25 Szymanowski: Yitkin Seow, piano, plays the Sonata No 1 Op 8, 1904.† 4.55 News.
5.00 Mainly for Pleasure: Roger Nichols with music by Verdi, Stravinsky, Monteverdi and others.
6.30 Bandstand: Wilfred Josephs' Concerto for Brass, and Eric Ball's Kensington Concerto. Played by London Collegiate Brass.†
7.00 19th-century Flute Music: a recital of works by Beethoven, Hummel and Schubert (arr Theobald Bohm). Played by Judith Pearce (flute) and Peter Pettinger (piano).†
7.30 Royal Philharmonic Orchestra: with Schlomo Mintz (violin) and John Birch (organ). Kamu conducts. Part one. Strauss's symphonic poem Till Eulenspiegel; and Sibelius's Violin Concerto.†
8.25 Serendipity in Research: talk by Morton Cohen, Professor Emeritus of English at City College of New York.
8.45 RPO Concert: part two. Saint-Saens's Symphony No 3.
9.25 Wolf and Jensen: recital by Anthony Roden (tenor) and Geoffrey Parsons (piano). The Wolf songs include Nachgelassene Lider, 1883; and Adolf Jensen's Lehn deine Wang an meine Wang.
9.55 Music in Our Time: New Music Group of Scotland perform Edward McGuinre's Guest, 1978; Thomas Wilson's Canti Notturni, 1972; and John Maxwell Geddes's Diversions for eight players, 1983.
11.15 News. Until 11.18.

VHF ONLY – Open University: 11.20pm-1.20. 11.20 Modernism and the Art Market. 11.40-12.0 The Gray Panthers.

Radio 2

News on the hour. Major bulletins: 7.00, 8.00am, 1.00pm, 5.00 and 12.00 midnight. Headlines: 5.30, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30 am. 4.00am Bill Rennells † 5.30 Colin Berry † 7.30 Terry Wogan †incl. 8.31 Racing Bulletin 10.00 Russell Harty † 12.00pm Steve Jones †1.05; 2.02 Sport 2.05 Gloria Hunniford †incl. 3.02 Sport 3.30 Music All The Way †incl. 3.40 Newmarket Rading: The General Accident 1,000 Guineas Stakes 4.02 Sport 4.05 David Hamilton †incl, 5.05; 6.02 Sport 6.05 John Dunn †incl. 6.45 Sport and Classified Results (mf only) 7..30 Cricket Scores 8.00 Wally Whyton †with Country Concert and Country Club 9.55 Sports Desk 10.00 The News Huddlines. Roy Hudd laughs at the news with Chris Emmett and June Whitfield 10.30 Star Sound Extra with Nick Jackson 11.00 B. A. Robertson with Round Midnight, including coverage of the Stafford, Surry, South-West and Cynon Valley By-elections (stereo from 12.00) 1.00 Charles Nove presents † 3.00-4.00 Marching and Waltzing †

Radio 1

News on the half-hour from 6.30am until 9.30pm and then 12.00 midnight (mf/mw). 6.00am Adrian John 7.00 Mike Read 9.00 Simon Bates 11.30 Gary Davies, including 12.00 Newsbeat. 2.00 Steve Wright 4.30 Peter Powell, including 5.30 Newsbeat. 7.00 David Jensen 10.00-12.00 John Peel † VHF Radios 1 and 2: 4.00am With Radio 2 10.00am With Radio 1 12.00-4.00 With Radio 2.

WORLD SERVICE

6.00 Newsdesk. 6.30 Nature Notebook. 6.40 The Farming World. 7.00 World News. 7.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 7.30 A Digance Indulgence. 7.45 London Royal. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 Music For A While. 8.30 John Peel. 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 The World Today. 9.30 Financial News. 9.40 Look Ahead 9.45 Holst And His Circle 10.15 Monitor. 11.00 World News. 11.09 News About Britain 11.15 New Ideas. 11.25 The Week in Wales. 11.30 Assignment. 12.00 Radio Newsreel 12.15 Top Twenty. 12.45 Sports Roundup. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Twenty-Four Hours 1.30 London Royal. 1.45 The Pleasure's Yours. 2.30 Letter From London. 2.40 Book Choice. 2.45 Racing From Newmarket. 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Outlook. 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary 4.15 Assignment. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 8.30 A Jolly Good Show. 9.15 Ulster Newsletter. 9.20 In the Meantime. 9.30 Business Matters. 10.00 World News. 10.09 The World Today. 10.25 The Week in Wales. 10.30 Financial News. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Roundup. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 Merchant Navy Programme. 11.30 Meridian. 12.00 World News. 12.09 News About Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 Mourning Becomes Electra. 1.15 Outlook. 1.45 Ulster Newsletter. 1.50 In the Meantime. 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 Inspiration. 2.30 Omnibus. 3.00 World News. 3.09 News About Britain. 3.15 The World Today. 3.30 Business Matters. 4.45 Financial News. 4.55 Reflections. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Twenty Four Hours. 5.45 The World Today.

(All times in GMT)

BBC1 Wales: 12.57pm-1.00 News of Wales headlines. 3.53-3.55 News of Wales headlines. 5.55 Wales today. 11.44-11.50 Election Special. 11.50 Weather. Scotland: 12.55pm-1.00 The Scottish News. 5.55 Scotland: Sixty Minutes. 11.15-11.25 The District Vote (Part 1). 11.25-11.50 The Electronic Office. 11.50-1.30*am The District Vote (Part 2). (News summary at 12.30). 1.30* Weather. Northern Ireland: 12.57pm-1.00pm Northern Ireland News. 3.53-3.55 Northern Ireland News. 5.55 Scene Around Six. 11.40 News and weather. England: 5.55pm Regional News Magazines. 11.45 Close.

BORDER As London except: 1.20-1.30 pm News. 5.15-5.45 University Challenge. 6.00 Lookaround. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 11.30 Shelley. 12.00 News. Closedown.

TYNE TEES As London except: 1.20-1.30 pm News and Lookaround. 5.15-5.45 Happy Days. 6.00 News. 6.02 Crossroads. 6.25 Northern Life. 7.00 Emmerdale Farm. 10.32 Come In. 11.00 Coming Up. 11.10 Sweeney. 12.10 am News, Closedown.

GRAMPIAN As London except: 1.20-1.30 pm News. 3.30-4.00 Young Doctors. 5.15-5.45 Vintage Quiz. 6.00 North Tonight. 6.30 Police News. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Magic of the Musical. 10.30 Cover to Cover. 11.00 Shelley. 11.30-12.00 Crann-Tara. 1.30 am News, Closedown.

REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

S4C Starts: 2.00pm Ffalabalam. 2.15 Racing from Newmarket. 4.55 Guto goch a malwen. 5.05 Y Gwylit. 5.35 Daley Thompson's Bodyshop. 6.00 Brookside. 6.30 Teulu Ffôn. 7.00 Newyddion Saith. 7.30 Teulu Ffôn. 8.00 Africa. 9.00 Coleg. 9.30 Credaf. 10.00 Snwcer. 10.40 Film: Life in New York. 12.25am Jazz at The Gateway. 1.10 Closedown.

GRANADA As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 Paint along with Nancy. 1.20-1.30 Granada reports. 3.30-4.00 Young doctors. 5.15-5.45 Diff'rent strokes. 6.00 This Is Your Life. 6.05 Crossroads. 6.30 Granada reports. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 11.30 Granada Election Special. 12.15am Election Special. 1.30 Closedown.

HTV WEST As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 3.30-4.00 Young Doctors. 5.15-5.45 Gambit. 6.00 News. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 10.30 Rock Alive. 11.15 Election Special. 1.30am Closdedown.

HTV WALES As HTV West except: 6.00pm-6.35 Wales at Six. 10.30 Opportunity Wales '84. 11.00 Mysteries of Edgar Wallace*. 12.00-1.30am Election Special.

SCOTTISH As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 2.00-2.30 Sons and Daughters. 3.30-4.00 Gambit. 5.10 Bodyline. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Scotland Today. 6.30 In Loving Memory. 7.00-7.30 Now you see it. 10.35 Late Call. 10.40 Election Special. 12.35 Closedown.

CENTRAL As London except: 12.25pm European Folk Tales. 12.45-1.00 Contact. 1.20-1.30 News. 2.00-3.30 Film: Big Store.* (Marx Brothers.) 5.15-5.45 Happy Days. 6.00 Crossroads. 6.25 News. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 10.30 ECO: New environmental series. 11.15 Election Special. 12.15am By-election Results. 1.30 Closedown.

YORKSHIRE As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 That's Hollywood. 1.20 News. 1.30-2.00 Calendar. 5.15-5.45 Happy Days. 6.00 Calendar. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 10.30 John Briggs Music Show. 11.00 Noble and The Savage. 11.30 Election Special. 1.30am Closedown.

ANGLIA As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 5.15-5.45 Emmerdale Farm. 6.00 About Anglia. 6.20 Arena. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Benson. 10.30-12.00 Film: Deadly Triangle. Thriller. 1.30am Common As Muck, Closdedown.

ULSTER As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 Lunchtime. 3.30-4.00 It's a vet's life. 5.15-5.45 Silver Spoons. 6.00 Good Evening Ulster. 6.25 Police Six. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 10.30 Counterpoint. 11.00 QED. 11.55 News, Closedown.

TVS As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 2.00-2.30 Miracles Take Longer. 5.15-5.45 Take The High Road. 6.00 Coast to Coast. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 10.30 Englishman's Home: Broadlands. 11.15 Mysteries of Edgar Wallace*. 12.15am Election Special. 1.30am Company. Closedown.

CHANNEL As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 Channel News. 2.30 Happy Days. 3.00-3.30 University Challenge. 5.15-5.45 Beverly Hillbilies.* 6.00 Channel Report. 6.25 Crossroads. 6.50-7.45 Fall Guy. 10.34 Bosom Buddies. 11.00 Mickey Spillane's Mike Hammer. 12.00 Portrait of a legend. 12.25am Closedown.

TSW As London except: 1.20-1.30 pm News. 2.30 Happy Days. 3.00-3.30 University Challenge. 5.15 Gus Honeybun. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Today South West. 6.30 Gardens for All. 7.00-7.30 Carry on Laughing. 10.34 Bosom Buddies. 11.00 Quincy. 12.00 Portrait of a Legend. 12.25 am Postscript. Closedown.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN.
† Stereo. ★Black and white. (r) Repeat.

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1: 1053kHz/285m; 1089kHz/275m; Radio 2: 693kHz/433m; 909kHz/330m; Radio 3: 1215kHz/247m: VHF -90-92.5; Radio 4: 200kHz 1500m: VHF -92-95; LBC 1152kHz/261m: VHF 97.3; Capital: 1548kHz/194m: VHF 95.8; BBC Radio London 1458kHz/206m: VHF 94.9; World Service MF 648kHz/463m.

Vulcan bombers sold for £2,000

By Richard Evans

Ten RAF Vulcan bombers have been sold for about £2,000 each since being withdrawn recently from active service, it was revealed last night.

The apparently low sale price for the aircraft, some of which were used to bomb Port Stanley air strip during the Falklands conflict, comes after this week's disclosure by the Ministry of Defence that 175 spare Olympus engines, valued at £745,000 each, have been sold for a scrap value of £350 apiece.

Sir Clive Whitmore, Permanent Under Secretary at the ministry, who was questioned last night by the all-party Commons Select Committee on Public Accounts, insisted his department got the best price it could for obsolete and surplus equipment.

The Vulcans that have been disposed of are understood to have been bought by museums and collectors who have had to pay an extra £3,000 to £4,000 in delivery charges.

Mr Michael Shersby, Conservative MP or Uxbridge, said the £350 sale price for the engines was "fairly dramatic", compared with their much higher book value, even though the market for second hand aero-engines was "pretty limited".

He asked if the substantial sales of surplus and obsolete defence equipment were carefully monitored "to ensure they are not sold at knock-down prices and the taxpayer is getting the best value for money".

Sir Clive told the committee, which is investigating the ministry's much criticized system of holding surplus stocks and spares: "I can give a general assurance we get the very best possible price we can".

Farrand to head conveyance body

Professor Julian Farrand, recently appointed as a member of the five-member Law Commission, is to chair the Government committee on conveyancing, the Lord Chancellor's Department announced yesterday.

The former professor of law at Manchester University, takes over the job that was started by Professor Harry Street, who died on Good Friday while walking in Cumbria.

Advertising call, page 3

Ritual, tradition and solemn deliberation

Between Woolsack and Bench: For the first time the Lords has permitted publication of these photographs, taken in the Chamber with the House in session. Presiding on the right is the Lord Chancellor, Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone, who, as Speaker, sits on the Woolsack. Below, Lieutenant-General Sir David House who, in addition to his duties as Serjeant-at-Arms and Secretary to the Lord Great Chamberlain, upholds ancient ritual as Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod









Peers of the Realm: On the Conservative Benches (front, from left), Lord Balfour of Inchrye, Lord Nugent of Guildford, Lord De L'Isle; (middle), the Duke of Abercorn and Lord Windlesham; (back), Lord Renton, Lord Kinross and Lord O'Neill of the Maine. On the right is Lady Ewart-Biggs, widow of Mr Christopher Ewart-Biggs, the former British Ambassador to Ireland, who was killed by the IRA in 1976. She was made a life peer in 1981.

Letter from New York

Flourishing business of Citizen Bowdler

In the Land of the Free, censorship is on the increase. Sometimes the censors stumble (a school board banned, unread, a book called *Make it with Mademoiselle*, and looked foolish because it was a sewing manual); but, undeterred, Citizen Bowdler takes an increasingly active interest in deciding what people, especially the young, may read.

Librarians' and teachers' organizations report a steady rise in the number of challenges and complaints they receive about books in town and school libraries.

Watchdog groups are growing more powerful and persuasive in having books removed or restricted.

Huckleberry Finn, written by Mark Twain 100 years ago, remains a controversial and restricted book in many parts of the country. So do John Steinbeck's *The Grapes of Wrath* and Mice and Men.

One of America's most-censored books is J. D. Salinger's *The Catcher in the Rye*, published 33 years ago. Parents do not like its young hero's dissatisfaction with adult values and his way of expressing himself. The School Board at Issaquah, Washington State, removed it from the high school literature list after hearing, among other things, that a member of the community had counted 785 profanities in the book, including 222 "hells".

William Golding's *Lord of the Flies*; Hemingway's *A Farewell to Arms*; Orwell's *Nineteen Eightyfour*, and Aldous Huxley's *Brave New World* have also been challenged and restricted. Dictionaries have been banned for listing unacceptable words, including "bed" as a verb as well as a noun.

In Long Island, New York, a town was divided for seven years by a censorship battle which raged after the local School Board banned nine books, including *The Naked Ape*, by Desmond Norris, a critical anthology of prose reading; the best short stories by negro writers; and *Go Ask Alice*, a cautionary story of a girl who takes drugs.

In the end, the United States Supreme Court ordered the banned books back onto school library shelves. A lawyer representing the School Board said its members were not book-burners or censors, but people trying to transmit community values.

This is the sort of argument employed by two people at the centre of the censorship battle, Mel and Norma Gabler, of Longview, Texas. For nearly 23 years they have been running a non-profit organization devoted to alerting Americans about what they believe are the shortcomings of books, especially textbooks.

"Many school books these days are unpatriotic and unamerican," Mr Gabler said. "They do not teach the values distilled from years of Western civilization, the work ethic, courtesy, a proper sense of responsibility.

"One of of the problems is that books are allowing children to discover and decide values for themselves. The readers are not being given direction, especially on the moral values held by the public, there was a time when history books taught that the Indians were the bad guys and the settlers were good. Now it's the other way round. What we want is balance."

The Gablers are in the thick of a long-running controversy over the teaching of human evolution. Ten years ago fundamentalist Christians, believers in the creation and therefore opposed to Darwinism forced the Texas Education Board (which vets all school textbooks) to ensure that books treated evolution as theory, one of several explanations of Man's origins.

But recently the board changed its evolution rule when an anti-censorship group, People for the American Way, called it an unconstitutional intrusion of religion into state affairs and threatened legal action.

"The Texas decision will lead to an improvement in the teaching of science. Publishers won't feel they have to hold back," Miss Roz Udon, the New York regional director of People for the American Way said.

"Nevertheless, creationism is gaining ground. So is censorship, by the religious right and the radical left. There are petty tyrannies up and down the country which are an affront to our ideas of freedom of speech."

From his home in Texas, Mr Gabler said: "We fight indoctrination, and we haven't lost the evolution battle yet. Evolution is only a theory, and not a very good theory at that."

Trevor Fishlock

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Royal engagements

The Queen Mother attends a reception at Bedford College, University of London, 6.

The Prince of Wales, Duke of Rothesay, opens the Royal British Legion Housing Association's sheltered housing development at MacEwan Court, MacEwan Drive, Inverness, 10.15; and later, visits the National Trust for Scotland's Visitors' Centre, Culloden, Inverness, 11.45.

Prince Andrew opens "The Lives of the Saints" photographic exhibition at the Commonwealth Institute, 6.30.

Princess Anne, Honorary Air Commodore Royal Air Force Lyneham, presents Replacement Squadron Standards to No 47 and No 70 Squadrons at Royal Air Force Lyneham, Wilts, 10.30; and later, accompanied by Captain Mark Phillips, attends a court meeting of the Worshipful Company of Carmen, and will join the Company as an Honorary Assistant, and Captain Phillips will accept admission as an Honorary Liveryman of the Company, Drapers Hall, Throgmorton Avenue, EC2, 8.

Princess Margaret opens the Parkinson's Disease Research Centre, Denmark Hill, SE5, 2.45.

Prince Michael of Kent opens Standard Telephone and Cables Optical Submarine Cable Factory, Southampton, 10.30.

The Duchess of Kent, as Patron, will attend a gala concert celebrating the Georgian Theatre's 21st anniversary, Victoria Road, Richmond, Yorkshire, 7.20.

Princess Alexandra attends a recital by the Boston Symphony Chamber Players, held to celebrate the bicentenary of the Bank of Boston, at the Merchant Taylor's Hall, Threadneedle Street, EC2, 7.25.

New exhibitions

Design Competition Exhibition; Royal Society of Arts, John Adam St, Adelphi, WC2; Mon to Fri 10 to 5 (closed Sat and Sun – ends May 25).

20th Century Paintings, Drawings & Sculpture; Fischer Fine Art, 30 King St, St James's, SW1; Mon to Fri 10 to 5.30, Sat 10 to 12.30 (closed Sun – ends May 25).

Music

Recital by Barton Worksop Ensemble, Arnolfini, Narrow Quay, **Bristol** 8.

Piano recital by Jennifer Bowning, Firth Hall, Western Bank, **Sheffield**, 7.30.

Concert by Herschel Ensemble, University Hall, **Bath**, 7.30.

Concert by Northern Sinfonia, with David Haslam and Myung-Whun Chung, St Cuthbert's Church, **Carlisle**, 7.30.

Recital by Quodlibet, a vocal quartet, Memorial Hall, **West Buckland School**, North Devon, 7.30.

Concert by Medici String Quartet, Lancaster University, **Lancaster**, 7.30.

Concert by Bournemouth Symphony Orchestra, with Philip Martin (piano) and George Hurst (conductor), Guildhall, **Plymouth**, 7.30.

Talks, lectures

Chewing the Cud: the lives and times of some horned mammals, by I. T. Bunyan, the Royal Scottish Museum, Chambers Street, **Edinburgh**, 11.

The Origins and Early Development of Jodrell Bank, by Sir Bernard Lovell, University of Leicester, **Leicester**, 2.15.

Exhibitions in progress

Spring Show – a collection of work in all media by gallery artists, Colin Jellicoe Gallery, 82 Portland Street, **Manchester**; Mon to Fri 10 to 6, Sat 1 to 5 (ends May 12).

Paintings by Derek Souter, and wood-turned sculpture, caved and decorated by Liz and Michale O'Donnel, Open Eye Gallery, 76 Cumberland Street, **Edinburg**; Mon to Fri 10 to 6, Sat 10 to 4, closed Sun (ends May 10).

Work, People, Music; works by Dominic Snyder and Simon Burder and Mary Louise Colouris, Glasgow Print Studio Gallery, 128 Ingram Street, **Glasgow**; Mon to Fri 9.30 to 6, Sat 10.30 to 4 closed Sun (ends May 30).

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Finance (No 2) Bill, committee, third day.

Lords (3): Rating and Valuation (Amendment) (Scotland) Bill, committee, first day.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 16,420

ACROSS

1 I'm adding dreadful cost to every charge (7).
5 Undefiled English well (7).
9 To get even, can eg resort to this (9).
10 He sings the number before this or after it (5).
11 People finding it hard to get on in South Africa? (5).
12 Important case of higher value than diamonds (5,4).
14 Quick meal and instruction for Kent golfers? (8,6).
17 Fighting in voyages of a mail steamer (8,2,4).
21 Official who values a very quiet elevator (9).
23 Lizard seen in turn round deck – not Land's End (5).
24 Set to attend university, with right to enter (5).
25 Cruel as the French in 12 (9).
26 Annoyed by stingy treatment? (7).
27 As man is, and ape isn't, perhaps (7).

DOWN

1 Having chest protected to put money in (6).
2 Ill-omened opener of at least one of Pa's letters (7).
3 Queen banishing one from ancient capital (9).
4 Service personnel taking over in divided pack? (11).
5 Signal to 6 left out of this, for example (3).
6 Tree, say, is in fact oriental (5).
7 Do what French king, or Norman duke did (7).
8 Royal sign – it included no common types (8).
13 With Scots sweetheart, go north as ordered – here? (4,1,6).
15 Extra money from royal house for butterfly (6-3).
16 Submarine missile launcher (5,3).
18 Drink on seaside pier, perhaps (7).
19 The club incorporates the new blade (7).
20 Points inside sleeping-place to feather-bed (6).
22 A saint said to have a terrific effect (5).
25 Was the owner deceived? (3).

Solution of Puzzle No 16,419

WHIST STABLEMAN
IGUANODON COLON
EYELET FLATFOOT
AFFILIATED AMIS
LOOM UNATTENDED
SOMEWHAT RINKUM
VERSE ADORATION
NIHILISTS EVENS

CONCISE CROSSWORD PAGE 10

New books – paperback

The Literary Editor's selection of intresting books published this week:
At the Table of the Grail, Magic and the Use of Imagaination, edited by John Matthews (Routledge & Kegan Paul, £5.95)
Clean and Decent, the History of the Bathroom and the WC, by Lawrence Wright (Routledge & Kegan Paul, £4.95
Granta 11, with Milan Kundera, edited by Bill Buford (Penguin, £3.50)
Images and Shadows, Part of a Life, by Iris Origo (Century, £4.95)
Mayakovsky, My Love, short stories by Anne Leaton (the Hogarth Press, £3.95)
Memoirs of William Hickey, edited by Peter Quennell (Century, £5.95)
The Elgin Marbles, by B. F. Cook (British Museum, £4.95)
The Penguin Dictionary of Religions, edited by John R. Hinnells (Penguin, £4.95)
Verandah: Some Episodes in the Crown Colonies 1867-1899, by James Pope-Hennessy (Century, £4.95)
Working the Land, a new plan for a healthy agriculture, by Charles Pye-Smith and Richard North (Temple Smith, £3.95) PH

Anniversaries

Births: **Nicolò Machiavelli**, Florence, 1469; **François Coty**, perfume manufacturer, Ajaccio, Corsica, 1874; **Golda Meir**, Prime Minister of Israel 1969-74, Kiev, 1898; **Thomas Hood**, poet, died in London, 1845.

Wiltshire history

Wiltshire County Council's Library and Museum Service with sponsorship from Lloyds Bank, has launched a competetion to find historians in the county. The subject is the county's villages. Entrants are invited to write a history of some aspect of a Wiltshire village or a group of villages. Topics may include farming, religion, education, social life, changes that have taken place over the past century or at any period. Eighteen months will be allowed to complete the work. Cash prizes will be awarded. Full details are in a pamphlet to be found in County libraries and branches of Lloyds Bank. Completed entries must be sent to the Local Studies Officer, Wiltshire Library and Museum Service, Bythesea Road, Trowbridge, Wilts, by November 1, 1985

The pound

	Bank Buys	Bank Sells
Australia $	1.58	1.50
Austria Sch	28.05	26.45
Belgium Fr	81.75	77.75
Canada $	1.85	1.78
Denmark Kr	14.45	13.75
Finland Mkk	8.38	7.98
France Fr	12.12	11.52
Germany DM	3.93	3.75
Greece Dr	156.00	146.00
Hongkong $	11.30	10.70
Ireland Pt	1.29	1.22
Italy Lira	2420.00	2320.00
Japan Yen	330.00	314.00
Netherlands Gld	4.46	4.24
Norway Kr	11.30	10.70
Portugal Esc	198.00	188.00
South Africa Rd	2.16	2.00
Spain Pta	217.00	206.00
Sweden Kr	11.68	11.08
Switzerland Fr	3.25	3.08
USA $	1.44	1.39
Yugoslavia Dnr	200.00	181.00

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

Retail Price Index: 345.1
London: The *FT* Index closed up 3.6 at 919.4.

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Roads

London and South-east: A40: Nearside lane restrictions on both carriageways in Western Avenue between Grand Union Canal and Oldfield Lane. **A103:** Northbound diversions in Hornsey Rise between Hornsey Lane and Beaumont Rise. **M4:** London bound carriageway closed for 3 miles, east of Reading, junction 10 until July. All traffic sharing westbound carriageway; allow for delays.

Midlands: M5: Contraflow around junction 4 (Lydiate Ash); two-way traffic on both north and southbound carriageways. **A52:** Single-line traffic on Nottingham-Grantham road at Muston Bends; temporary signals. **A41:** One lane traffic with temporary lights on Warwick to Birmingham road at Hatton, Warwickshire.

Wales and West: A38: Restrictions on Bristol-Churchill road at Barrow Tank. **M5:** Southbound entry slip road closed at junction 13; diversions via junction 14 and contraflow on northbound carriageway. **A483:** Temporary one-way system, causing delays in Wine Street, Ammanford, Dyfed, between Llandeilo and M4 junction 49.

North: A69: Reconstruction in westbound lane W of Denton Square, Newcastle, Tyne and Wear. **A19:** Lane restrictions between Testos roundabout and A690 Durham Road, Sunderland, Tyne and Wear. **A189:** Resurfacing work along Spine Road, N of Blythe at Glaxo, Northumberland.

Scotland: A85: Westbound carriageway closed W of Invergowrie, Perthshire; contraflow on eastbound. **A85:** High Street, Crieff, Perthshire, closed for reconstruction work; diversion signposted. **A85:** By-pass construction along Crieff Road, W of Perth City boundary; stop/go boards in operation.

Information supplied by AA.

The papers

The New York Times says that by the measure of a Chinese proverb: "whenever you do a thing, act so that it will give your friends occasion for regret and your foes no cause for joy." President Reagan's journey to China was largely successful. It was, the paper says, mostly a symbolic journey. "It took Reagan longer than most Americans to accept the possibility of dealing with Peking without betraying Taiwan. With this visit we closed a contentious chapter in American politics and by the warmth of their greeting of a previously suspect President, the Chinese reconfirmed the value they place on practical ties."

Weather forecast

A depression over France will drift NE into the Low Countries.

6 am to midnight

London, central S, central N England, E, W Midlands: Early mist and low cloud, sunny intervals developing, also scattered showers; wind N to NE moderate; max temp 16 to 18C (61 to 64F).

SE, E, NE England, East Anglia: Cloudy and misty at first, sunny intervals developing; wind N to NE, light or moderate; max temp 15 to 17C (59 to 63F).

Channel Islands, SW, NW England, S, N Wales: Sunny periods, scattered showers developing, especially over high ground; wind N to NE, light or moderate; max temp 16 to 18C (61 to 64F).

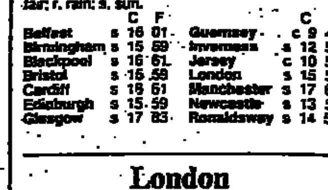
Lake District, Isle of Man, SW, Scotland, Glasgow, central Highlands, Argyll, Northern Ireland: Sunny periods, perhaps a few showers developing; wind variable, mainly N light; max temp 15 to 17C (59 to 63F).

Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen, Moray Firth: Sunny periods after clearance of early mist and low cloud; wind NW to N light; max temp 13 to 15C (55 to 59F).

NE Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Rather cloudy perhaps a little light rain or drizzle at first, bright intervals developing; wind variable light; max temp 11 to 13C (52 to 55F).

Outlook tomorrow and Saturday: Showers and sunny intervals, near normal temperatures.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea: Wind NE moderate; sea slight. **Straits of Dover:** Wind NE fresh; sea moderate. **English Channel (E):** Wind moderate or fresh; sea slight or moderate. **St George's Channel, Irish Sea:** Wind variable light; sea smooth.



Sun rises: 5.29 am **Sun sets:** 8.27 pm
Moon rises: 6.39 am **Moon sets:** 11.25 pm
First Quarter May 8.

Lighting-up time

London 8.57 pm to 4.57 am
Bristol 9.07 pm to 5.07 am
Edinburgh 9.26 pm to 4.52 am
Manchester 9.13 pm to 4.58 am
Penzance 9.15 pm to 5.23 am

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun.

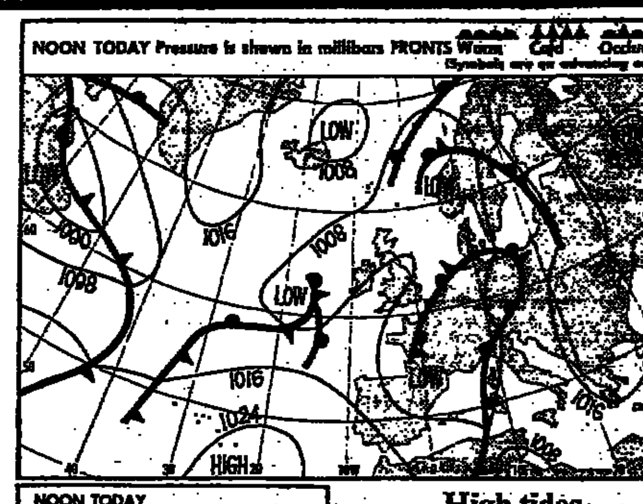
		C	F			C	F
Belfast	s	16	61	Guernsey	c	9	48
Birmingham	s	15	59	Inverness	s	12	54
Blackpool	s	16	61	Jersey	c	10	50
Bristol	s	15	59	London	s	15	59
Cardiff	s	16	61	Manchester	s	17	63
Edinburgh	s	15	59	Newcastle	s	13	55
Glasgow	s	17	63	Ronaldsway	s	14	57

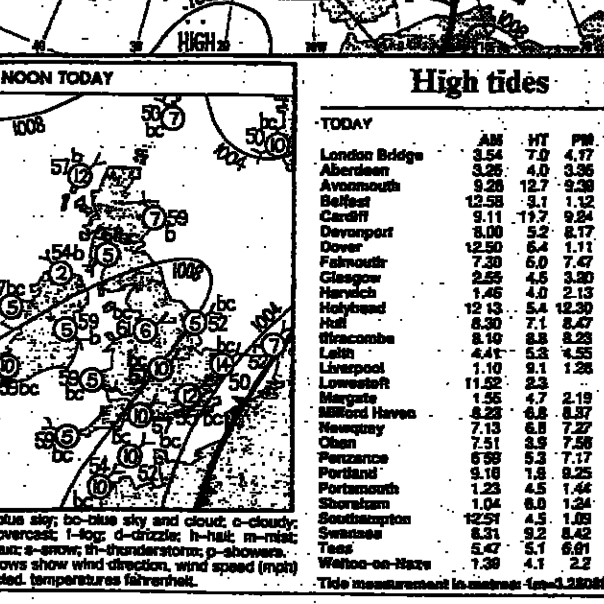
London

Yesterday: Temp: max 6 am to 6 pm, 16C (61F); min 6 pm to 6 am, 7C (45F). Humidity: 6 pm, 68 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 6 pm, 0.06in. Sun: 24hr to 6 pm, 4.0 hr. Bar. mean sea level, 6 pm, 1005.3 millibars, rising.

Highest and lowest

Yesterday: Highest day temp: Cardiff, 19C (66F). Lowest day max: Tynemouth: 8C (46F). Highest rainfall: Littlehampton, 0.38in. Highest sunshine: Newcastle, 14hrs.





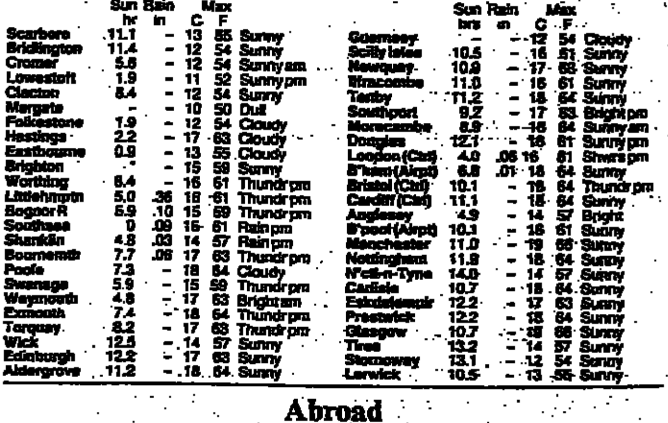
High tides

TODAY

	AM	HT	PM	HT
London Bridge	3.54	7.0	4.17	7.0
Aberdeen	3.26	4.0	3.36	4.0
Avonmouth	9.26	12.7	9.39	12.6
Belfast	12.58	3.1	1.12	3.1
Cardiff	9.11	11.7	9.24	11.7
Devonport	8.00	5.2	8.17	5.2
Dover	12.50	6.4	1.11	6.3
Falmouth	7.30	5.0	7.47	5.0
Glasgow	2.55	4.5	3.20	4.6
Harwich	1.46	4.0	2.13	4.0
Holyhead	12.13	5.4	12.30	5.4
Hull	8.30	7.1	8.47	7.1
Ilfracombe	8.10	8.8	8.23	8.9
Leith	4.41	5.3	4.55	5.4
Liverpool	1.10	9.1	1.26	9.1
Lowestoft	11.52	2.3		
Margate	1.55	4.7	2.19	4.7
Milford Haven	8.23	6.8	8.37	6.8
Newquay	7.13	6.8	7.27	6.8
Oban	7.51	3.9	7.56	3.9
Penzance	6.58	5.3	7.17	5.3
Portland	9.16	1.8	9.25	1.8
Portsmouth	1.23	4.5	1.44	4.4
Shoreham	1.04	6.0	1.24	5.9
Southampton	12.51	4.5	1.09	4.4
Swansea	8.31	9.2	8.42	9.2
Tees	5.47	5.1	6.01	5.2
Walton-on-Naze	1.39	4.1	2.2	4.1

Tide measurement in metres: 1m=3.2808ft.

Around Britain



Abroad

